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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

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MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

Vol. XXIII, No. 5 November, 1926

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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This Issue in Brief

The credit union, often referred to as "poor man's bank," is growing with great rapidity in the United States. An investigation by the Bureau of Labor Statistics finds that although most of the credit unions have been formed within the past five years, the membership of the 176 reporting organizations already numbers almost 108,000, their share capital amounts to approximately $11,000,000, their reserves to nearly $1,000,000, and their loans in the single year 1925 to more than $20,000,000. Page 1.

Sickness insurance, as well as life insurance, for employees is provided for in an agreement between the Chicago Rapid Transit Co. and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The agreement was the result of an arbitration award, and is reported as being only the second street railway agreement in the United States to embody these features. Page 58.

Average full-time weekly earnings of men in the men's clothing industry in 1926 were $41.51 compared with $41.15 in 1924, and of women $24.28 in 1926 compared with $23.94 in 1924. Average full-time hours per week also increased from 44.1 in 1924 to 44.3 in 1926. These figures are derived from the survey of the industry recently made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Page 101.

The average hourly union wage rate in the United States was $1.15 in May, 1926, compared with $1.09 in May, 1925. The 1926 average was higher than that of any preceding year, being 5.2 per cent higher than 1925, 150.3 per cent higher than in 1913, and 179 per cent higher than in 1907. Hours of labor, on the other hand, have been steadily reduced, average full-time hours per week for union members being 7.2 per cent lower in 1926 than in 1913. The averages for 1926 are based on reports to the bureau for more than 800,000 members of organized trades in 66 of the principal cities. Page 105.

Retail meat prices have advanced much more rapidly than wholesale meat prices and the cost of livestock. Thus, comparing 1923 with 1899, it appears that cattle on the hoof increased in price 61 per cent, and wholesale beef prices, 73 per cent, while retail price of round steak increased 160 per cent. Page 182.

The cost and standards of living of Minneapolis teachers have been surveyed under the direction of Dr. Royal Meeker. The report finds that the cost of a minimum health and decency budget for male married teachers is $3,062 and that a "more liberal" budget would be $4,429. Page 200.

A minimum wage of $14.40 for women in the jewelry and allied trades is established by a wage decree of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry. For learners a rate of not less than $12 per week is fixed. The decree becomes effective January 1, 1927. Page 47.

The productivity of labor in petroleum refining increased at least 77.3 per cent between 1914 and 1925. In slaughtering and meat packing the increase in labor productivity between 1909 and 1925 was 10.7 per cent. Page 30.

India, China, and Japan are developing their textile industries in sharp competition with one another. The factory system has been established in all three, and in each has developed the features which brought about factory legislation in western communities. The three countries represent different stages in the transition from unrestricted private control to public regulation, and the conditions as to hours of work, wages, labor of women and children, and the like differ materially. Page 14.

Wages in the German iron and steel industry in the spring of 1926 are shown for certain occupations in certain districts on page 112. The data were obtained by a representative of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and, although fragmentary, offer interesting comparisons with similar figures for the United States and other countries.

English experience with a five-day week is reviewed in a report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops of Great Britain for 1925. The report states that a five-day week has been introduced in a number of factories, but as yet it is not possible to say whether it is to become a permanent and general feature. Page 130.

A British report on mule-spinners' cancer shows an increase in the mortality rate from the disease in Great Britain in recent years which is out of all proportion to the increase in the number of spinners employed. Although mule-spinners' cancer, which is caused by the lubricating oil, has not been reported in other textile-producing countries, the hazard to workers in the many occupations in which a lubricating oil is used makes the problem of the substitution of an oil which is innocuous and at the same time a satisfactory lubricant one of wide general interest. Page 56.

Since the close of the war 649,000 houses have been constructed in Great Britain, of which 392,000 were built with Government aid. To meet the urgency of the situation the Government has pressed a campaign for more apprentices in the building trades, and has experimented with substitutes for the brick house, seeking kinds of construction which do not require so much skilled labor. Page 72.

Government monopoly of insurance of all kinds has been established in Costa Rica by act of the National Congress. For the purpose of carrying on the insurance business the act provides for the establishment of a national insurance bank, governed by a directorate appointed by the State executive, and having a capital of 4,000,000 colons ($1,000,000). Page 66.

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LOANS FOR SMALL BORROWERS

The Present Status of Credit Unions in the United States

NEARLY every wage and small salary earner has had the experience, at some time in his life, of needing a loan, perhaps a very modest one, and of finding no avenues of credit available to him. Death, sickness, or other emergencies may upset the best household management. At such a time the average man of small income, with no business connections and little or no tangible security, can rarely obtain help from the ordinary banking institutions. A few commercial banking organizations do specialize in this field and may serve a useful purpose, although usually their service charges make the cost of the loan considerably higher than current interest rates. Also, some of the labor banks are developing a system of small loans to wage earners, particularly to members of the same union or unions which control the bank.

In general, however, the bank as an institution has not reached the great body of persons with small incomes. In times of financial stress, most of these persons have open to them only two avenues of relief—charity or the loan shark.

One solution of this problem, and apparently a very successful solution, is the cooperative credit society, called in the United States the credit union. Although societies of this type have existed in this country since about 1909, it is only during the past few years that any widespread development has taken place, for not until recently has enabling legislation been enacted. Up to 1921, less than a dozen States had enacted laws authorizing the formation of cooperative credit societies; at the end of 1925, 24 States had done so. The credit union movement has now taken root in at least 30 States, although in some places there is as yet no law under which to incorporate.

The credit union is primarily for that small borrower whose need is greatest. Its purpose, as declared in many of the societies' by-laws, is "to promote thrift among its members by giving them an opportunity to save money in small amounts and to obtain loans at moderate rates for purposes which promise to be of benefit to the borrower."

Generally, any person of good character and habits can join the credit union;[1] $1 or less will admit him to membership. Only a member of the society can be a borrower, but once a member he can apply for a loan of whatever sum he needs, secure it at a low rate of interest, and use it to get a fresh start. As a borrower in the credit

[1] If no credit union exists, it is a simple matter to start one. Any small group of people who know each other or have like interests, such as church affiliation, racial ties, employment, etc., can form a society. Each member contributes a small entrance fee and a sum to be used as capital. From the combined contributions so gathered, the loans are made.

union, he is neither an exploited victim nor an object of charity, but is on a strictly business footing, which restores his self-respect.

Within the credit union all are on the same level, and with equal power and rights in the society.

The cooperative credit society is thus absolutely democratic. It is filling a real need, through a simple machinery, and is doing this at very little cost (expense of operation during 1925 averaged 1.8 per cent of total loans granted).

The effectiveness of these societies as "poor men's banks" is indicated by the growth of the movement. As part of the bureau's general cooperative study, data have been collected which show that although the greater part of the credit unions have been formed within the past five years, already the membership of the 176 organizations reporting numbers 107,799, their share capital amounts to nearly eleven million dollars, their reserves to nearly a million dollars, and their loans in the single year 1925 to more than twenty million dollars.

Practice as to security for loans differs, but as a rule "character" loans may be obtained in amounts up to $50; larger loans must be secured, but the security may be in the form of a note indorsed by one or more fellow members. The loans granted by the credit unions studied in 1925 averaged $381 per borrower.

The credit union member not only has the right to credit, but also receives interest on his capital and deposits with the society and his share of any earnings made by it.

The study indicates that credit societies are generally successful, and that losses from failure of members to repay loans are extremely small.

A credit society need not, however, confine its activities simply to fulfilling its members' need for money. It can perform other services for them. Credit societies, especially among farmers in many countries abroad, also often act as purchasing agents for commodities which can be bought in large quantities. One of the credit unions covered by the present study—a society composed mainly of members of a single labor union—is buying coal for its members at a saving to them of 50 cents ton.

Membership

RESTRICTIONS of some sort upon membership are quite common among credit unions. Among such restrictions are those limiting the membership to employees of a certain firm,[2] to a named organization or parish, or to residents in the locality. Thus, the postal credit unions quite commonly limit their membership to post office or to Federal employees. This is done in order that the credit union group may be persons with like interests. It is desirable, for safety's sake, that the members in a credit union know each other and have common interests, and such membership restrictions are made to insure this homogeneity.

Many associations require that application for membership shall be made in writing, must be approved by a member of the board of directors, and shall be submitted by this director at the next regular board meeting. Two negative votes are sufficient to reject any

[2] In New Jersey this is a requirement of the credit union law.

applicant. A common provision in this connection is that "no director shall present the name of a person whom he can not recommend as being honest, industrious, and of good habits."

Number and Age of Credit Unions Reporting

QUESTIONNAIRES were sent to 301 active credit unions, and returns for 1925 were received from 176 societies. Reports were also received from several organizations which were started late in 1925 or early in 1926, but as this study covered the year 1925, reports for such societies were not used. The schedule for one other society had to be omitted, as the person making the return failed to fill in the address in such a way as to show the identity of the organization. The total number of societies in operation at the end of 1925 and the number furnishing reports are shown, by States, below:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS IN OPERATION AT END OF 1925 AND NUMBER REPORTING FOR THAT YEAR, BY STATES

State	Total number	Number reporting	State	Total number	Number reporting	State	Total number	Number reporting
Arkansas	3	1	Maryland	1	1	Rhode Island	5	4
California	1	1	Massachusetts	85	58	South Carolina	2	1
Florida	1	1	Michigan	2	------	Tennessee	3	3
Georgia	3	1	Minnesota	1	1	Texas	3	1
Illinois	1	------	New Hampshire	1	------	Virginia	4	4
Indiana	7	7	New Jersey	4	4	Washington	2	1
Iowa	1	1	New York	115	67	West Virginia	3	1
Kansas	1	1	North Carolina	26	10	Wisconsin	1	1
Kentucky	2	2	Oklahoma	2	2			
Louisiana	2	1	Pennsylvania	1	1	Total	284	176
Maine	1	------						

In addition to the credit unions shown in the above table 16 others of which the bureau has knowledge have been started in 1926: 3 in Georgia, 2 in Illinois, 2 in Indiana, 1 in Iowa, 3 in Massachusetts, 2 in Michigan, 2 in Minnesota, and 1 in Montana. It is evident from the foregoing that the credit-union movement has now spread to at least 30 States. Cooperative credit is at present the fastest growing of the phases of cooperation covered in the bureau's study, resembling in its rapidity of expansion that which took place in the consumers' movement in the period 1919–1921.

These credit unions average in age not quite 5½ years. All of those reporting have been established in the last 16 years, as is shown below:

	Number		Number
1910	2	1918	7
1911	6	1919	6
1912	5	1920	12
1913	2	1921	24
1914	4	1922	10
1915	12	1923	16
1916	7	1924	27
1917	8	1925	26

As is seen, the greatest development of the cooperative credit movement has taken place since 1920, mainly, as already stated, because only within these past few years has there been legislation authorizing the formation of credit unions.

At the end of 1925, 24 States had enacted credit union legislation,[3] and 13 of these have done so since 1921.

Although small groups are considered more nearly ideal for credit union purposes, some of the most prosperous and successful of the societies are those of large membership. The statement below shows the number of unions in each membership group:

Societies having membership of—	Number of societies
Less than 50	6
50 and under 100	25
100 and under 200	35
200 and under 300	21
300 and under 500	25
500 and under 700	12
700 and under 1,000	25
1,000 and under 1,500	13
1,500 and under 2,000	8
2,000 and under 5,000	4
5,000 and under 10,000	2
Total	176

It is seen that more than three-fifths (63.6 per cent) of these credit societies have fewer than 500 members, and 21 per cent have between 500 and 1,000 members. The membership of all 176 societies averages 612 persons, a figure far in advance of that of the consumers' societies.

The total membership of the credit societies numbers 107,799, of whom 45,672 are in Massachusetts, 47,783 are in New York, and 6,510 in Rhode Island, the three States in which the credit union growth is the oldest. The credit unions in these States have an average membership of 787, 713, and 1,628, respectively. The following table shows the membership distribution and the average size of the credit unions reporting, by States:

TABLE 2.—MEMBERSHIP OF CREDIT UNIONS AT END OF 1925, BY STATES

State	Members		State	Members	
	Number	Average per society		Number	Average per society
Arkansas *	390	390	North Carolina	561	56
California *	117	117	Oklahoma	240	120
Florida *	215	215	Pennsylvania *	350	350
Georgia *	214	214	Rhode Island	6,510	1,628
Indiana	841	120	South Carolina *	96	96
Iowa *	47	47	Tennessee	269	90
Kansas *	61	61	Texas *	41	41
Kentucky	480	240	Virginia	608	152
Louisiana *	265	265	Washington *	235	235
Maryland *	173	173	West Virginia *	62	62
Massachusetts	45,672	787	Wisconsin *	495	495
Minnesota *	395	395			
New Jersey	1,659	415	Total	107,779	612
New York	47,783	713			

* 1 society only.

[3] Georgia, Acts of 1925, No. 429; Illinois, Acts of 1925, p. 255; Indiana, Acts of 1923, ch. 114; Iowa, Acts of 1925, ch. 176; Kentucky, Acts of 1923, ch. 114; Louisiana, Acts of 1924, No. 40; Massachusetts, Gen'l Laws, 1921, ch. 171, amended by Acts of 1922, ch. 147, and Acts of 1923, chs. 55 and 143; Michigan, Acts of 1925, No. 285; Minnesota, Acts of 1925, ch. 206; Mississippi, Acts of 1924, ch. 177; Nebraska, Comp. Stats., 1922, secs. 649–670; New Hampshire, Pub. Laws of 1926, ch. 267; New Jersey, Acts of 1924, ch. 48; New York, Acts of 1914, ch. 369, arts. 450–479, amended by Acts of 1915, ch. 294, 1923, ch. 701, and 1925, ch. 383; North Carolina, Consolidated Stats., 1919, ch. 93, sub. ch. 111, amended by Acts of 1925, ch. 73; Oregon, Olson's Oregon Laws, secs. 6264–6298; Rhode Island, Gen'l Laws, 1923, secs. 3925–3950; South Carolina, Acts of 1915, No. 154, amended by Acts of 1923, No. 51; Tennessee, Acts of 1923, ch. 68; Texas, Rev. Civ. Stats., p. 648; Utah, Comp. Laws, 1917, secs. 1060–1082; West Virginia, Acts of 1925, ch. 36; Virginia, Acts of 1922, ch. 449; and Wisconsin, Stats. 1923, ch. 186, secs. 186.01–186.18, amended by Acts of 1925, ch. 88.

Resources

EACH new member is required to pay a membership fee, ranging in the various unions from 10 to 25 cents, and to subscribe for a certain amount of share capital, usually one share.

The shares are always of small denomination—$5 is the most common value, though in a few credit unions the share ranges as high as $25—and the member is allowed to pay for his share in installments of as little as 10 or 25 cents a week. Thus it is evident that no one is debarred from membership by reason of poverty.

In order to equalize to some extent the members' holdings in the society, many organizations place a limit on the amount of stock held by any one member. In some organizations no member may own more than 5 per cent of the total share capital. In others placing a definite limit on the member's capital investment, the maximum amount allowed per member ranges from $100 to $5,000. While the 176 societies studied have an aggregate capital of more than $10,000,000, Table 3 shows that the amount of capital invested per member is small, averaging only $99.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE PAID-IN SHARE CAPITAL PER MEMBER, BY STATES

State	Average capital per member	State	Average capital per member	State	Average capital per member
Arkansas	$27	Maryland	$22	South Carolina	$52
California	22	Massachusetts	79	Tennessee	18
Florida	58	Minnesota	17	Texas	32
Georgia	8	New Jersey	(1)	Virginia	27
Indiana	21	New York	137	Washington	28
Iowa	9	North Carolina	25	West Virginia	12
Kansas	82	Oklahoma	18	Wisconsin	58
Kentucky	34	Pennsylvania	257		
Louisiana	15	Rhode Island	46	Total	99

[1] Nonstock societies.

Many credit unions receive savings deposits from their members, and a few State laws also allow the receiving of deposits from nonmembers. The deposits may be made in amounts as small as 25 cents. These deposits in the societies covered amounted to nearly $5,000,000, averaging $135 for each depositor.

In addition, most laws require that a certain amount be set aside for reserve each year. In this way additional funds are accumulated.

The following table shows, for the societies reporting, the amounts of their capital, reserves, and deposits at the end of 1925:

TABLE 4.—SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES, AND DEPOSITS OF CREDIT UNIONS, 1925, BY STATES

State	Number of unions reporting	Membership	Paid-in share capital	Reserve funds	Number of depositors	Amount of deposits
Arkansas	1	390	$10,460		260	$24,865
California	1	117	2,579	$100		
Florida	1	215	12,500	92		
Georgia	1	214	1,783	24		
Indiana	7	841	17,373	[1] 708	[2] 278	[2] 2,491
Iowa	1	47	424	16	2	10
Kansas	1	61	5,000			
Kentucky	2	480	16,327	451	54	2,738
Louisiana	1	205	4,012	26		
Maryland	1	173	3,878	29		
Massachusetts [3]	58	45,672	3,630,717	[4] 386,890	[5] 21,565	[6] 2,860,375
Minnesota	1	395	6,700	80	28	1,200
New Jersey	4	1,659	(7)	712	1,473	84,197
New York	67	47,783	[8] 6,522,982	[9] 522,789	[10] 4,468	[10] 393,293
North Carolina	10	561	14,016	[11] 6,189	[12] 327	[12] 47,978
Oklahoma	2	240	4,352	[13] 405		
Pennsylvania	1	350	89,800	3,000		
Rhode Island	4	6,510	299,340	[14] 49,093	6,239	1,279,307
South Carolina	1	96	5,000	97	3	5
Tennessee	3	269	4,897	[15] 119	[13] 5	[13] 22
Texas	1	41	1,295			
Virginia	4	608	16,581	[14] 1,428	[14] 125	[14] 4,287
Washington	1	235	6,659			
West Virginia	1	62	730			
Wisconsin	1	495	28,604	716		
Total	176	107,779	[16] 10,706,099	[17] 973,873	[18] 34,827	[19] 4,700,768

[1] 4 societies.
[2] 6 societies.
[3] Data are as of Oct. 31.
[4] 56 societies.
[5] 52 societies.
[6] 51 societies.
[7] Nonstock societies.
[8] Not including 1 nonstock society.
[9] 63 societies.
[10] 20 societies.
[11] 7 societies.
[12] 9 societies.
[13] 1 society.
[14] 3 societies.
[15] 2 societies.
[16] 171 societies.
[17] 155 societies.
[18] 114 societies.
[19] 113 societies.

Besides the resources shown above, 98 societies which furnished financial reports show an aggregate surplus and undivided profits of $420,910.

Administration of the Society

THE administration of the general affairs is vested in a board of directors, varying, in the unions reporting, from 5 to 15 members. These directors are elected by the membership at the general meeting, and hold office for a term, generally of three years, except in New York and North Carolina, where the term is usually one year.

The officers—president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer—are elected by the directors from their own number. Many of the societies have incorporated in their by-laws a provision found in several of the State laws that no officer except the treasurer or the one who keeps the books shall receive any compensation for his services.

Supervisory and Credit Committees

There are also two committees, the credit and the supervisory committee.

The credit committee usually consists of three members, serving, in the various societies, from one to three years. This committee passes upon all loans, determines the security which shall be required for each, the terms of repayment, etc. In many associations it must, under the cooperative law, give preference to the smaller loans if funds are not available for all applicants.

The supervisory committee is charged with the general oversight of the finances of the society and the auditing of the books. The credit union law of many States also gives this committee power, if the members of the committee so vote unanimously, to suspend any officer or director or member of the credit committee, and by a majority vote to call a special meeting of the stockholders to consider any violation of the law or any act by the above which the supervisory committee considers unsafe or unauthorized.

General and Special Meetings

The final control of the society rests in the general meeting of stockholders held usually once a year. The by-laws of most credit unions provide (often in accordance with the requirements of the State law) that special meetings may be called at any time by the board of directors or the supervisory committee and must be called at the request of a certain number or proportion of the members.

The members have the final authority and may at any of these meetings reverse any acts of the board or committees.

At meetings the members have one vote each, and no proxy voting is allowed, except that another association which is a member of the credit union may cast its vote through a delegate to the meeting. This rule is well-nigh universal among the societies studied, but one unusual instance was found of a credit union in a Southern State which allows each member one vote for the first $5 of share capital paid in by him and an additional vote for each additional $25.

Requirements for Loans, and Loans Granted

ONLY a member of the credit union can be a borrower from it, and even a member may not secure a loan (1) if he is not in good standing, (2) if he has failed to repay any previous loan or is in arrears on a current loan, or (3) if his indorsers have ever had to pay any of his obligations.

Any member desiring to secure a loan must make his application therefor in writing, stating the purpose for which he intends to use the money and what security, if any, he can offer. Some societies also require that the applicant shall certify that "no consideration has passed or will pass from the borrower to the indorsers for their indorsement."

Practice as regards security required differs in the various credit unions. One or two societies have a rule that no loans may be made without security. In the majority, however, loans on character may be made in amounts up to $25 or $50 (usually $50); for loans above

that amount security must be given. The security may be a note indorsed by one or more fellow members. One society studied accepts indorsement by nonmembers. In some instances, also, a surrender to the society of the borrower's share capital is required as security.

The loan must have the approval of all the members of the credit committee present at the meeting to consider the loan and these must constitute at least two-thirds of the full committee. In some societies, an unsuccessful applicant for a loan may appeal from the committee to the board of directors or to a meeting of stockholders.

Loans may be made in many societies "only for provident purposes or urgent needs," or when they "promise to be of benefit to the borrower."

The maximum amount of money to be lent to any one person varies widely. Some societies set a flat amount, ranging from $500 to (one society) $10,000. Some leave this to the discretion of the credit committee or to be determined by the general meeting of stockholders. One New York society whose membership is composed of persons in the same employment restricts the amount to 10 per cent of the borrower's annual salary. Another credit union allows loans in amounts up to 30 per cent of the society's paid-in share capital. One society provides that in general no loan may be less than $5 nor more than $150; any greater amount must be passed upon by the directors as well as the credit committee.

A few credit unions also limit the term of loans, varying in period from three months to one year.

The number of societies which did each classified amount of business in loans granted in 1925 is shown below. About equal proportions of the societies did a business of between $5,000 and $25,000 and of from $100,000 to $500,000.

Total loans granted:	Number of societies	Per cent
Under $1,000	10	5.8
$1,000 and under $2,000	6	3.5
$2,000 and under $5,000	11	6.4
$5,000 and under $10,000	23	13.4
$10,000 and under $25,000	25	14.6
$25,000 and under $50,000	15	8.8
$50,000 and under $100,000	22	12.8
$100,000 and under $500,000	54	31.6
$500,000 and under $1,000,000	2	1.2
$1,000,000 and over	3	1.8
Total	171	100.0

The following table shows that during 1925 the 176 credit unions which reported made loans amounting to more than $20,000,000, nearly nineteen millions in Massachusetts and New York alone. The small amounts of business in the other States are of course due to the fact that the credit-union movement has just begun there, and the societies in those States are as yet very new and small.

TABLE 5.—LOANS GRANTED, AVERAGE LOAN PER BORROWER, AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, BY STATES

State	Number of unions reporting	Number of borrowers in 1925	Loans granted in 1925		Loans outstanding at end of year
			Amount	Average per borrower	
Arkansas	1	220	$19,314	$88	$19,314
California	1	66	4,520	69	2,502
Florida	1	258	24,805	96	11,521
Georgia	1	33	2,381	72	2,294
Indiana	7	251	29,085	116	15,588
Iowa	1	3	450	150	404
Kansas	1	[1]	5,947	[2]	2,750
Kentucky	2	185	33,748	182	19,180
Louisiana	1	64	6,320	99	4,060
Maryland	1	60	3,586	60	3,586
Massachusetts [3]	58	19,289	[4] 5,931,418	308	5,608,836
Minnesota	1	95	122	1	6,900
New Jersey	4	1,327	53,691	40	19,619
New York	67	[5] 27,148	[5] 12,986,626	478	6,054,894
North Carolina	10	291	25,133	86	64,896
Oklahoma	2	136	9,680	71	4,041
Pennsylvania	1	1,000	177,572	178	144,257
Rhode Island	4	1,545	680,842	441	1,350,624
South Carolina	1	28	3,845	137	2,098
Tennessee	3	114	12,249	107	4,959
Texas	1	82	[1]	[2]	1,400
Virginia	4	339	45,304	134	23,835
Washington	1	97	7,280	75	7,280
West Virginia	1	9	658	73	658
Wisconsin	1	196	35,780	183	14,927
Total	176	[6] 52,836	[7] 20,100,356	381	13,390,423

[1] Not reported.
[2] Impossible to compute.
[3] Data are for year ending Oct. 31
[4] 57 societies.
[5] 66 societies.
[6] 174 societies.
[7] 173 societies.

Interest on Loans

THE interest that may be charged on loans is quite often limited by the credit union law. A very common provision in both legislation and by-laws is that such interest may not exceed 1 per cent per month on the unpaid balances. One society studied limits the interest to 8 per cent per year and this may not be deducted in advance. Other societies require the "legal rate," or have set specific rates such as 6 per cent, 8 per cent, and one, 5.9 per cent.

Expenses of Operation

EXPENSES of administration are very small in the credit union. As already stated, the officers receive no compensation; then too the credit union occupies modest quarters, and little equipment is required. The following table, giving the 1925 expenses of operation of the 32 credit unions furnishing data on this point, on the basis of loans made during that year, shows that the average expense of operation was only 1.80 per cent of the loans.

TABLE 6.—OPERATING EXPENSES OF 32 INDIVIDUAL CREDIT UNIONS IN 1925

Society	Per cent of total loans granted during year, formed by expense for—								Total expenses
	Labor	Rent	Light, heat, and power	Bonds and insurance	Office supplies	Depreciation	Bad accounts	Miscellaneous	
Credit union—									
No. 1	0.25				0.27				0.55
No. 2	.85				.15				1.00
No. 3	1.85	0.29		0.06	.03			0.47	2.71
No. 4	3.02							.33	3.35
No. 5		[1] 1.88	[2]		1.38			.21	2.46
No. 6					.47				.47
No. 7	2.55				.07			.33	2.96
No. 8	1.03	[1] 1.19	[2]	.06	.07			.26	1.61
No. 9	.67	.09		.02	.19			.03	1.00
No. 10	1.15	.14		.03	.12		1.47	.34	3.24
No. 11	1.01	.36			.07			.37	1.81
No. 12	.36	.21			.12				.68
No. 13	.78	.30			.58	0.13		.76	2.54
No. 14	.67	.06			.20				1.01
No. 15	1.15	.22			.15	.01		.07	1.61
No. 16	.91	.20	0.01	.03	.04	.04		.04	1.26
No. 17	.60	.43		.16	.09			.59	1.86
No. 18	1.08	.08		.02	.12		.22	.19	1.71
No. 19	2.63				.14			.12	2.90
No. 20					.10			.17	.27
No. 21	.55	.23		.02	.17			.06	1.02
No. 22	.41	.05		.02	.07			.02	.58
No. 23	.56	.19	[3]	.01	.21			.29	1.26
No. 24	1.23				.07			.15	1.44
No. 25	3.53				1.82			.38	5.73
No. 26	1.11	.07			.06			2.37	3.61
No. 27	.73	.19			.24			.18	1.34
No. 28	1.22	.24		.03	.34			.45	2.28
No. 29	.70	.12		.02	.12			.11	1.07
No. 30	.59	.29		.05	.15			.09	1.17
No. 31	1.17	.11			.09			.36	1.73
No. 32	.85	.16		.02	.09			.13	1.25
Average									1.80

[1] Includes light, heat, and power, also.
[2] Included with rent.
[3] Less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent.

Division of Profits

PROVISION for reserve or "guaranty fund," or both, is almost universally made, being required by nearly all the recent laws, the most general amounts set aside for this purpose annually being 20 or 25 per cent of profits. This continues until the amount so accumulated is equal to the paid-in share capital, or, in one case, until it equals 25 per cent of the deposits. To this fund are also added the entrance fees, fines, and transfer fees.

Losses from bad debts or other causes are charged against the reserve. One society provides that the reserve is to be kept to take care of depreciation or for emergencies in connection with the business or for any expansion or development that the members see fit. Several credit unions allow the reserve, when it exceeds a certain amount, to be drawn upon for the relief of individual members "in cases of extreme urgency, such as sickness or death necessities."

Deposits receive interest at a fixed rate, usually determined by the board of directors. Four per cent is a common rate.

Dividends

The remainder of the profit is divided among the members in proportion to the stock held by them. One society stands alone in providing that the remaining profits are to be divided among the depositors and borrowers "upon their deposits and loans to the bank and upon their loans obtained from the bank."

Only 135 of the 176 societies reporting paid dividends on the 1925 business. The amount returned by these aggregated $458,184, or 5.1 per cent, divided as follows:

TABLE 7.—AMOUNT AND RATE OF DIVIDENDS RETURNED BY CREDIT UNIONS ON 1925 BUSINESS, BY STATES

State	Number of societies returning dividends	Dividends returned		State	Number of societies returning dividends	Dividends returned	
		Amount	Rate (per cent)			Amount	Rate (per cent)
California	1	$80	3.1	North Carolina	3	$846	9.4
Florida	1	678	5.3	Oklahoma	2	250	5.7
Indiana	3	376	2.7	Rhode Island	3	12,451	4.2
Kansas	1	300	6.0	South Carolina	1	95	1.9
Kentucky	2	965	5.9	Tennessee	2	418	9.6
Louisiana	1	60	1.5	Texas	1	126	9.7
Maryland	1	94	2.4	Virginia	4	1,309	7.9
Massachusetts	55	213,390	6.2	Wisconsin	1	1,457	5.1
New Jersey	3	2,175	(1)				
New York	50	223,113	4.3	Total	135	458,183	5.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Business Practice

AS ALREADY stated, the supervisory committee is charged with the duty of looking after the financial affairs of the organization and of auditing the books at regular intervals.

In a number of the States the laws require either that a regular financial report must be submitted to a designated State official or that the credit union must open its books to examination by the State bank examiner. The reports in the present study bring out the fact that in the absence of specific legal requirements on this point few credit unions have expert periodical examination of their books.

It is a universal principle among consumers' societies that the books should at all times be open to the members' inspection; this practice is also found to some extent among the credit unions. Many of the latter, however, take the position that each borrower's transactions with the society should be held in confidence by the credit committee, and therefore refuse access to the books except to the board of directors and the credit and supervisory committees, or in case fraud is suspected; any member may, however, look over his individual account at any time.

With only three exceptions among those reporting, the credit unions studied require from the treasurer or other officers handling money bonds guaranteeing the honest and faithful performance of their duties.

Results of Cooperative Credit

GLOWING reports of the beneficial results of credit unions are common, especially from countries where the economic condition of the lower classes is bad, where debt is prevalent, and where thrift is lacking. The work accomplished by the credit societies in these countries in raising the economic level and in developing thrift has been noteworthy. Such improvement, however, has come through self-help by the cooperators and through the development of character and self-reliance in members capable of such development. No amount of cooperative effort will help those who fail or refuse to do their part.

As one of a generally small group in which each member knows the others, the borrower's wish to stand well with the others is usually a dominant factor in impelling him to meet his obligations to the society promptly. If he does not, his indorsers must bear the loss, and his standing suffers.

Credit cooperation is generally successful, although, where the membership has lacked or failed to develop character, the opposite has been true. The secretary of one society which was unsuccessful states that its failure to succeed was due to "the bad faith shown by the borrowing members."

> Ofttimes it is the untruths that are sworn to by applicants for loans; sometimes the falsity in the character of the individual recommending a loan to an applicant; and then again the selfish reasons of the officials in favoring certain of their henchmen when it is a question of whether or not to grant a loan.
>
> The ——— Credit Union of ——— was forced out of business because of its bad loans made uncollectible through the bankruptcy of the borrowers and the bad faith of those who had the means to pay but who by divers methods successfully contrived not to pay the balances due.

In another instance, a representative of a firm whose employees had a credit union writes as follows concerning the discontinuance of the cooperative organization:

> In the first place, it was formed principally for the purpose of making loans to employees; additional features such as a savings department and a Christmas club were added incentives, which undoubtedly were very helpful to the employee. However, after a study of the loans was made, it was discovered that 90 per cent of them were character loans involving $50 or less. Coincident with this, it was found that the number of attachments being made against employees and the company by downtown installment houses had materially increased. The conclusion was reached that instead of the loan having a beneficial effect upon the employees, it was stimulating them toward tying up with installment houses with the feeling that if they were unable to pay, they could fall back on the credit union for a loan. Since the abandonment of the credit union, the number of attachments has materially decreased. Another factor causing us to abandon the credit union was that the number of employees who became members of it was not sufficiently large to put it on a thoroughly paying basis. Considerable work was necessary to keep the books correctly and a great deal of employees' time was necessary toward administering it. Summing it all up, it was decided that the benefits obtained did not in any way approach the cost of operating, and at a vote of shareholders it was decided, therefore, to dissolve.

From the tone of this letter it is quite possible also that an additional factor may have been a paternalistic attitude on the part of the company. The letter suggests, at least, that the company may have taken a part, perhaps a leading part, in establishing the credit union and in operating it, so that the employees felt it was a company project and not theirs, and therefore did not have the proper personal

interest in or responsibility for it. Such an attitude on the part of members is always fatal to a cooperative enterprise.

On the other hand, reports as to losses from bad debts by the societies reporting in the present study show that members are generally honest and anxious to meet their obligations. One society which has been in operation for nearly 10 years and has made loans to its members aggregating $5,855,528, has in that time had only one borrower default on his loan, the loss being $40. Another has during its term of existence paid out $3,209,977 in loans and has had bad debts of $8,046, or one-fourth of 1 per cent of its loans.

Of the 176 credit unions which have reported in the present study, losses through failure of borrowers to repay loans have been sustained by 58 societies. The losses sustained by 54 of these, for the whole period of their operation, have amounted to only $63,122, or an average of $1,169 per society having such losses. The sums so lost by the individual associations range from $9 to $15,000. On the basis of the total number of societies covered (including those which have lost no money in this way) the sums so lost average $359 per society. Data as to the total amount of loans granted by all the societies during their entire period of operation, necessary for an accurate basis for computing the per cent of such loss, are not available. The losses of these societies, however, form only three-tenths of 1 per cent of the loans made in the single year 1925, and would form a much smaller proportion of the total loans made throughout the societies' existence.

The bright side of the picture is still further emphasized by the experience of the societies which extend loans without security. Although some credit societies require security of some kind on practically all loans, others do a large proportion of the business in unsecured loans. One organization, which at the end of 1925 had outstanding in loans the sum of $95,692, of which $39,106, or 41 per cent, was in unsecured loans, has been in operation 7¼ years and has never had a borrower who failed to repay his loan. Another, a small society in operation for three years, has also lost no money through bad loans; of $815 in outstanding loans at the end of 1925, $497, or 61 per cent, was unsecured. A third had outstanding loans of $120,123, of which $88,165, or 73 per cent, was unsecured; this association reported that it has had some losses through this practice but did not state the amount of the loss. A fourth society had outstanding at the end of the year $14,163, all unsecured. This organization has been lending money to its members for nearly six years and has never lost a cent.

LABOR CONDITIONS AMONG TEXTILE WORKERS IN INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN[1]

THE rapid development of the cotton textile industry in the Far East, especially in India, China, and Japan, has aroused much interest as to the wages and other labor conditions existing in the textile establishments of these countries. This development has also caused considerable speculation as to its competitive effect upon western textile production, and also as to the results of the rivalry between the eastern countries themselves. The effect upon the United States has not as yet been serious, since its exports to these countries are chiefly of raw rather than of manufactured cotton. Nevertheless, it is significant to note that since the war there has been a loss of American export business in cotton cloths to China and Japan. Also, with the steady development of the United States as an exporter of manufactured products, the manufacturing conditions in other countries become a matter of serious potential importance.

Labor cost is one of the chief factors in cost production, and labor cost is a combination of wages, hours, and efficiency of labor and of management. As regards the efficiency of labor and of management in India, China, and Japan in comparison with one another and with western countries, we have but little information, but as regards wages, hours of labor, and working conditions in these several countries, the data available, while scattered and rather scanty, are sufficiently complete to show the sharp contrasts in industrial methods and conditions between the Orient and the Occident.

Summary

IT WILL be seen from the data presented in the following pages that India, China, and Japan all fall below the standards of the western nations as to hours and working conditions in many particulars, and that as between themselves there is considerable variation.

In India, factory hours are limited by law to 11 a day and 60 a week; in Japan, since 1923 the legal limit for women and children has been 11 a day, without a weekly limit; the provisional regulations of China set a day of 8 hours for juveniles and 10 for adults, but in practice two 12-hour shifts are common, though in some cases a single shift of 14 hours is reported.

In regard to age, India sets the legal age for beginning work at 12, while in Japan up to the present year it was 12, with exceptions permitting employment at 10; since July, 1926, it has been 14. In China, the provisional regulations set 10 for boys and 12 for girls as the

[1] Except where otherwise noted, the data on which this article is based are from: India, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Large industrial establishments in India, Calcutta, 1925; Bombay (Presidency), Labor Office, Report on and inquiry into the wages and hours in the cotton-mill industry, Bombay, 1925, and Report on an inquiry into working-class budgets in Bombay, by G. Findlay Shirras, Bombay, 1923; Factory Department, Annual report, 1923, Bombay, 1924; Japan, Department of Commerce and Industry, Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Industry, 1924, (Tokyo?), 1926; Great Britain [Foreign Office], Papers respecting labor conditions in China, London, 1925, Cmd. 2442; China (Shanghai), Municipal Gazette, Report of Child Labor Commission, Shanghai, 1924; International Labor Office, Industrial conditions and labor legislation in Japan, by Iwao F. Ayusawa, Geneva, 1926, Studies and reports, Series B (economic conditions), No. 16; National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' Year Book, 1925; United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review, November, 1923; and August, 1926; All India Trade Union Bulletin, June, 1926; Chinese Economic Monthly, February, 1924, and February, 1926; Manchester Guardian, June 7, July 20, and August 25, 1926; Economica, June, 1926; Pillai, P. P., Economic conditions in India, London, 1925; Broughton, G. M., Labor in Indian industries, London, 1924; Remer, Charles F., Readings in economics for China, Shanghai, 1922.

entering ages, but in practice children of both sexes go to work as soon as any employer is willing to take them.

At the time the data here shown were collected night work for women and children was prohibited in India, was permitted, with some limitations, in Japan, and was almost the rule in China.

India leads in its provision for days of rest, which are practically almost as numerous as in England or in the United States; Japan recognizes the necessity of periodic rest intervals and days, provides them by law for the protected classes, and in practice gives them to some extent to all textile workers. China has not yet made any effective provision for them.

As between India and Japan, Japan employs women and children far more extensively in the textile industry. The percentage distribution for Japan is: Men, 17.7 per cent; women, 56.5 per cent; and children, 25.6 per cent; while for India the figures are: Men, 76.4 per cent; women, 18.6 per cent; and children, 4.9 per cent. For China no definite statement can be made, but such figures as are available seem to indicate that the proportion of children is larger than in Japan.

A comparison of wages is apt to be misleading, because of differences in the real value of money in different countries. Moreover, such figures as are available concerning average wages may have been taken from groups of different sizes, may have been collected and calculated by different methods, and may not be really comparable. Nevertheless, it may be noted that, according to the data presented here, the average earnings of a male textile worker in India for the month of August, 1923, amounted to $10.93 (Rs. 33 1a. 10 p.). In Japan, for the same year, assuming steady work for 28 days a month (it is known that the Indian worker's month included days of rest and some days of absenteeism) the average monthly wage for males was $18.56 (37.24 yen). For China no average could be secured, but the highest earnings shown, which are for high-grade workers in silk mills, approximate 45 cents a day in United States currency, or $12.60 for a month of 28 days.

Just what these wages mean in terms of cost of living is hard to say, but there is considerable evidence that, making all due allowance for the low standards of the countries concerned, they are not subsistence wages for a man with a family, and that the labor of the women and children is necessary to make up even the minimum income on which living is possible. Their one point of similarity is that they are all extremely low, and that, as a consequence, the oriental textile worker in general lives in a state of poverty almost inconceivable to the western mind.

By way of contrast it may be mentioned that in 1924 the average earnings of male textile workers in England were $12.53 (51s. 6d.) a week, or two-thirds as much as the Japanese worker's returns for a month of steady employment, and more than the average earnings of the Indian worker for a month. In the United States the range of wages is so wide that a general average is seldom computed, but in July, 1923, the average weekly earnings of male textile workers in New York State were $26.18.

The low wage naturally goes with low industrial efficiency, and often connotes a high labor cost. The inefficiency of the workers

in the eastern countries is the usual justification of the low wage paid, and this inefficiency constitutes a serious handicap. It is not necessarily, however, a permanent handicap. As yet conditions in China are too chaotic for any forecast, but there are evidences that both India and Japan are becoming conscious that long hours, low wages and bad working conditions militate against efficiency, and that there may be a gradual change in policy which will increase their effectiveness in the competition for the world markets.

Rapid Growth of Textile Industry in the Orient

THE United States Commerce Year Book for 1925 (p. 429) gives data as to the world distribution of cotton spindles at three periods. In 1900 the total number of cotton spindles in the world was 105,681,000, in 1914 it was 146,397,000, and in 1925 it had risen to 161,832,000. For five specified countries the number of spindles and the per cent this number formed of the total were as follows:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF COTTON SPINDLES IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1900, 1914, AND 1925

Country	1900		1914		1925	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
United States	19,472,000	18.4	32,107,000	21.9	37,937,000	23.4
United Kingdom	45,500,000	43.0	56,300,000	38.5	57,116,000	35.3
India	4,945,000	4.7	6,500,000	4.4	8,500,000	5.3
Japan	1,274,000	1.2	2,750,000	1.9	5,292,000	3.3
China	550,000	.5	1,000,000	.7	3,350,000	2.1

It will be seen that as between the United Kingdom and the United States the latter gained in each period somewhat less than the former lost. As regards the three oriental countries, India showed a relative loss from 1900 to 1914, which was changed into a relative as well as an absolute gain between 1914 and 1925, while the other two showed an increase, absolute and relative, in both periods, but at a far more rapid rate in the second than in the first. In 1900, China, India, and Japan together had one-third as many spindles as the United States; in 1925 this proportion had increased to almost one-half.

This increase in the home manufactures of the oriental countries has reduced the demand for the products of the western textile mills, and has also led to competition between the countries themselves. India is already concerned over the effect of Japanese competition both upon her home market and upon her trade with China. According to the London Economist of July 17, 1926, the yarn trade especially has suffered. India's very large and lucrative yarn trade with China has been practically destroyed, owing partly to the erection of cotton spinning and weaving mills in that country, but principally to the competition from Japan. Feeling upon the subject is so strong in India that the Government has recently appointed a special tariff board to inquire into conditions in the cotton textile industry, with particular instructions to consider whether the depression in the industry is due to the competition of other countries in

the home and export trade. The Bombay Mill Owners' Association has submitted to this board a long statement setting forth the importance of the industry to India, complaining of competition from other countries in which hours are practically unlimited and there are no restrictions upon the employment of women and children, and asking tariff protection on the ground of the worse labor conditions elsewhere.

Comparative Situation of the Industry in the Three Countries

IN INDIA the factory production of textiles is, comparatively, of long standing and of increasing importance. Cotton and jute are the leading materials handled. In the nine months ending December, 1925, British India produced 493,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 1,410,733,000 yards of cotton goods. Nevertheless her production, especially of woven goods, was far from supplying her own home needs, for which large imports are necessary. The Board of Trade Gazette (London) for August 26, 1926, points out that of India's imports of unbleached cotton goods, the British share declined from 727½ million yards to 561¼ million yards, while the share of Japan rose from 109¾ million yards to 142½ million yards, and that of the imports of colored, printed, or dyed piece goods, the British share fell from 338½ million yards to 267¼ million yards, while the Japanese share rose from 41 million to 69½ million yards. In both of these products there has been a fall in the total amount imported; apparently the British exporters bore a considerable share of this decrease.

In Japan, where the factory system is of much later introduction than in India, the leading textile products, in the order of their importance, are cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, and silk fabrics. In 1923, according to the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan for 1925, Japan exported to China cotton yarn to the value of $19,189,895, and cotton tissues worth $49,175,031; the following year the value of the yarn sent to China had increased to $20,376,586, and that of the fabrics to $68,640,146. In 1923 she exported to British India cotton yarn worth $10,233,181, and cotton tissues worth $18,217,018; the following year these values had increased to $17,923,568 and $23,481,618, respectively. It will be noticed that her export trade is growing rapidly. In the opinion of some observers, her position gives her an advantage in the oriental market.

> The Far East, and particularly India, where certain classes of Japanese cottons have already superseded those of Lancashire, obviously constitute immense potential markets for the products of the best organized of the Japanese industries. (Economica, June, 1926, p. 185.)

In China the textile manufacturing industry is less definitely organized than in either India or Japan. Textile factories were first introduced in 1890, but their rapid growth dates from some 10 or 12 years ago. Outside of the cities the hand-loom production of cloth still holds sway, and where the factory system has established itself, a considerable part of the capital invested is either British or Japanese. As yet, China is doing little in the way of exporting cotton textiles; in 1922, according to the China Year Book for 1924, its exports of cotton piece goods were worth 5,756,869 Haikwan

taels,[2] while its exports of silk piece goods amounted to 23,631,284 Haikwan taels; but it is beginning to meet the needs of its own country, and to that extent is competing with England, Japan, and British India. An American observer, discussing China's trade situation in 1925, points out that in 1910 cotton yarn formed 13 per cent of the value of her total imports, but in 1923, only 4½ per cent, showing the rapid progress in her production for home consumption of this product. Cotton piece goods were still the most important of China's imports, but the value of these goods imported fell from 147,000,000 Haikwan taels in 1920 to 132,000,000 Haikwan taels in 1923.

> Thus while the manufacture of cotton piece goods in China has not advanced with the same strides which have marked the development of the cotton spinning industry, yet it has achieved a place now which indicates that China is rapidly forging ahead in supplying her domestic needs of this commodity. (Annals of the American Academy, November, 1925, p. 83.)

In general, therefore, it may be said that Japan, China, and British India all compete with Great Britain for the market for cotton goods in the Far East. As between the three eastern countries themselves, British India is not yet producing sufficient woven goods for her own needs, but finds Japan cutting into her home market, and capturing her foreign market for cotton yarns. China is not meeting her own needs, but is making progress toward that end, thus diminishing the market for foreign producers. Japan is establishing herself in both the Chinese and the Indian trade, at the expense of Great Britain and British India alike.

These various developments have a very direct labor interest. The Bombay Cotton Manufacturers' Association declare their trade is handicapped by the lower wages and longer hours of their competitors; and the Lancashire workers are assured by their trade leaders that if the wages of the Indian workers in general could be increased by so small a sum as three halfpence daily, "it is questionable whether there would be a single loom or a single spindle formerly working on India goods stopped in this country." The condition of the textile workers in each country, therefore, becomes a matter of strong concern to each competing country, and the following pages are devoted to giving some account, from the standpoint of the worker's welfare, of the situation in the three oriental countries in which the production of cotton textiles is an important and growing industry.

Textile Workers in India

MANUFACTURING industries have a longer history in India than in either Japan or China, they are more definitely organized, and the conditions under which they are carried on approach more nearly to western standards than is the case where they are of more recent introduction. The first cotton mill was established in Calcutta in 1838, but the industry grew slowly. By the early part of the present century, however, the cotton mills alone operated over 5,000,000 spindles and employed 186,144 workers. Other manufacturing industries were introduced and grew more or less rapidly, but textiles are still well in the lead. According to a recent official publication, the average daily number employed industrially in

[2] Haikwan tael at par=82.99 cents.

India in 1923 was 1,413,784, and of these 711,569, or 50.3 per cent, were working in textile factories. Cotton weaving and spinning factories employed the largest single group of workers—360,588—and jute mills, with 329,721 employees, made a good second. No other textile industry employed as many as 10,000 workers, and only one, the woolen mills with 9,745, exceeded 5,000.

Factory conditions are not identical in the different Indian States, so that it is difficult to make general statements. The cotton and jute manufacturing industries, however, are found principally in Bombay and Bengal. In 1923 the Bombay mills employed 237,163 of the cotton workers of India, or 65.8 per cent of the whole number, while 322,547 of the jute workers were found in Bengal. Bombay and Bengal, therefore, may fairly be taken as representative, in general, of the condition of textile workers in India.

The Labor Force

In 1923, the latest year for which official statistics are available, the average number of workers employed in the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency was 248,944, of whom 190,211 (76.4 per cent) were men, 46,359 (18.6 per cent) were women, and 12,374 (4.9 per cent) were children. Children, according to the definition of the factory law, are persons aged 12 but not yet 15; previous to 1923 the minimum age for employment in the mills was 9, and those already at work when the amendment as to age came into force were not affected by it, so that in 1923 there were workers under 12 years old, though their number is not given.

The factory employees, especially in the city of Bombay, are recruited largely from country districts. The Indian peasant is normally agricultural, but under stress of economic pressure may migrate to the cities, especially at times when his work is not necessary in the country, to secure ready money. In time he may become urbanized, but he is more likely to keep up a connection with his native village and to return there when agricultural work demands his presence or if a strike or other stoppage of work makes existence difficult in the city. This tends to cause a considerable amount of labor turnover.

> The labor supply of Bombay is in a state of grave instability. It is extremely heterogeneous, being composed of men and women from all parts of India; the proportion of Bombay-born persons to the total is very small and those who come from outside come mainly without their wives and families and so do not become permanent residents. (Broughton, G. M.: Labor in Indian Industries. London, 1924. p. 83.)

In other parts of the Bombay Presidency the labor force is more permanent, and the disparity between the number of men and women is not so marked, but there is still a preponderance of men.

In the jute mills of Bengal, men form 73.5 per cent, women 15.8 per cent, and children 10.7 per cent of the force. In these mills, also, the workers are recruited to a considerable extent from the country, and from one quarter to one-third of the labor force is said to be continually changing.

The relatively small proportion of children employed is attributed partly to the custom of men coming in from the country without their families, and partly to the restrictions upon child labor imposed by the factory acts.

Hours of Work, Rest Periods, and Holidays

Hours have been limited by a series of factory acts, which set the working-day first for children, then for women, and finally for adult men. The latest act, passed in 1922, provides that no one may be employed in a factory for more than 11 hours a day or over 60 hours a week. The same act sets a limit of six hours a day for children, and provides that no woman or child may be employed in more than one factory in one day. Employment of women and children is forbidden between the hours of 7 p. m. and 5.30 a. m. Outside of British India, somewhat different standards as to hours prevail.

Baroda, for example, has a factories act of its own. In Baroda State no child can be employed for more than 7 hours in any one day as against 6 hours, and no woman for more than 12 hours in any one day as against 11 hours in British India. In Baroda State there is no limit for the number of hours that may be worked by men. The following table shows the average number of hours of labor worked by men, women, and children for each center in the Bombay Presidency in August, 1923:

AVERAGE HOURS OF LABOR IN SPECIFIED CENTERS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, AUGUST, 1923, BY SEX[1]

Center	Average length of working-day of—		
	Men	Women	Children
	H. m.	*H. m.*	*H. m.*
Bombay City	10 0	9 30	4 40
Ahmedabad	10 0	9 50	5 0
Sholapur	10 0	10 0	5 0
Baroda State	11 20	10 50	5 30
Other centers	10 20	9 50	5 6
Total, Bombay Presidency	10 5	9 36	5 0

[1] Bombay (Presidency), Labor Office. Report of an inquiry into the wages and hours in the cotton mill industry. Bombay, 1924, p. 22.

It is customary to have an hour's intermission in the middle of the day. The usual hours are from 7 a. m. to noon, and from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m., though some mills begin and close half an hour later. Children, at the time of this investigation, were employed either for one of the two periods, or were divided into two groups, one working from 7 to 10 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m., while the other worked from 10 a. m. to noon and from 3 to 6 p. m.

A weekly day of rest is obligatory, and this must be given on Sunday unless some religious festival, given instead, falls on another day. It is customary to give several other holidays during the year. In 1923 the number of days recommended by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association for general observance as holidays amounted to 57, including the weekly day of rest, as against 55 in 1914 and 56 in 1921.

Safety and Sanitation

The Indian factory code contains rather eleborate provisions on these points. Dangerous machinery must be safeguarded, ventilation must be assured, overcrowding is forbidden, children may be employed only on certificates granted after medical inspection, workmen's compensation laws are in force, and in general, while the

standard prescribed by law is lower than that for Great Britain, for instance, there is a definite intention to secure safe and healthful working conditions. In 1924 a staff of six inspectors, all men, was charged with the enforcement of the code for the Bombay Presidency. As yet there is no legal provision for the rest or maintenance of women during the period of confinement.

Actual conditions in the mills differ widely. Some companies carry on welfare work, establish crêches for the young children of their woman workers, provide medical care, supply housing, and generally attempt to build up the health and morale of their workers. Others merely keep within the letter of the law.

Wages and Standards of Living

The report of the inquiry into the wages and hours in the cotton-mill industry, heretofore quoted, gives the following figures as to the earnings of cotton-mill workers in the Bombay Presidency in August, 1923. The "big lads" are boys aged 14 but under 18. The figures are for average monthly earnings.

	Rs.[3]	a.[3]	p.[3]	
Men	33	1	10	($10.94)
Women	16	3	10	($5.27)
Big lads and children [4]	16	9	6	($5.38)
All work people [4]	28	9	1	($9.27)

There is much variation in earnings, owing to differences in occupation, steadiness of work, and the like. A weaver operating two looms, which is the common number, made average earnings in Bombay City of R.1 11a. 3p. a day; male spinners in mule-spinning department, R.1 13a. 11p.; female piecers, 15a. 2p.; male winders, 14a.; female winders, 13a. 3p.; and male frame tenders from R.1 1a. 4p. to R.1 6a. 6p. The figures given above, however, represent the general level of wages. It is customary in these mills to pay wages only once a month, paying at about the middle of each month the amount earned during the preceding month. In the jute mills of Bengal, on the contrary, it is customary to pay wages weekly.

It is not possible to say what is the cost of living healthfully and decently in Bombay. A study of the budget of 2,473 working-class families and 603 single men was published in 1923 by the Bombay Labor Office, the budgets having been collected in the year ending April 30, 1922. Practically half—49.5 per cent—of the budgets were those of mill workers. The family income ranged from below Rs.30 to Rs.90 and over per month, being under Rs.60 in 69 per cent of the cases. The expenditures naturally varied widely, but in discussing the general situation the report calls attention to the low standard of comfort shown. For the groups whose incomes are below Rs.60 a month, the percentage spent for food varies from 56.1 to 60.5. Even this proportion does not allow a normal diet.

> The general conclusion is that industrial workers consume the maximum of cereals allowed by the famine code, but less than the diet prescribed in the Bombay jail manual. (Bombay (Presidency) Labor Office Report on an Inquiry into Working-class Budgets in Bombay. Bombay, 1923, p. 21.)

Necessaries for efficiency, such as suitable house accommodation and conventional necessaries are not what they ought to be. The expenditure on

[3] A rupee at par equals 32.443 cents; anna, 2.03 cents; and pie one-twelfth of an anna.
[4] Two half-timers are counted as one full timer.

education is little or nothing, and children in the mills are not trained up for work as are the children of working-class families in other chief industrial countries. Moreover, the families are not, as a rule, able to save to support themselves in sickness or in old age. (Bombay (Presidency) Labor Office Report on an Inquiry into Working-class Budgets in Bombay. Bombay, 1923, p. 13.)

The average expenditure for house rent was 8.9 per cent of the income, varying from 7.8 per cent in the case of families with an income of Rs.70 and below Rs.80 to 12 per cent for families having an income of less than Rs.30 a month. Of the 2,473 families studied, 2,408 (97.3 per cent) were living in one-room tenements. This is typical of working-class housing in Bombay City. To a large extent the workers are housed in "chawls" or blocks of one-room tenements, sometimes with a veranda attached to each room, in which case the rooms are built back to back, and in other cases with a corridor upon which the rooms open running through the block. Some of the mills have put up improved housing for their workers, but even in these cases the one-room tenement is the standard.

While the cost of a minimum health and efficiency budget can not be stated, it is a significant fact that nearly one-half of the 2,473 families whose budgets were studied were in debt.

Interest on debts shows an average expenditure of nearly 3 per cent of the total monthly expenditure. No less than 47 per cent of the families were in debt. * * * The usual rate of interest is one anna per rupee per mensem, or 75 per cent per annum, and in a few cases 2 annas per rupee per mensem, or 150 per cent per annum. The interest is not often paid monthly and the worker frequently does not know what his interest charges are. The indebtedness of the family in debt extends ordinarily to the equivalent of two and a half months' earnings. The extremes were equivalent to 14 months and one-third of a months' earnings. (Bombay (Presidency) Labor Office Report on an Inquiry into Working-class Budgets in Bombay. Bombay, 1923, p. 33.)

The indebtedness of the workers is commented on by other writers, one of whom finds an explanation of the situation in the common practice of not paying wages until the middle of the month following that in which they are earned.

The workers, not being capitalists, have to borrow money at very high rates of interest till they receive their pay. In many instances they do not succeed in clearing themselves of debt first incurred in taking up factory work. (Broughton, G. M.: Labor in Indian Industries, London, 1924, p. 124.)

Textile Workers in Japan

THE factory system in Japan has been developed largely within the last 30 years. Cotton spinning was at first the leading manufacturing industry of the country, but with the increased use of electrical power, the advance of technical education, and the establishment of laboratories for industrial research other industries grew rapidly. By the close of 1924, according to a report issued by the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry, there were in Japan 48,394 factories employing five or more workers, of which 17,383, or 35.9 per cent, were engaged in some form of textile manufacture, while those employed in these factories, including office staff, foremen, etc., numbered 997,931, and formed 50.5 per cent of the total number engaged in manufacture of all kinds. Cotton spinning, silk and hemp spinning, and the weaving and dyeing of cotton and silk goods are the leading forms, although the spinning

of rayon is assuming importance, and woolen goods are produced to some extent. During the period 1919–1922, the average annual value of exported commodities made of silk was 684,000,000 yen,[5] and of cotton, 390,000,000 yen. Silk products accounted for 40 per cent of the total value of exports, and cotton goods for 23 per cent.

Composition of Working Force

The latest detailed figures available for the number and distribution of employees in Japanese manufacturing industries are for 1922, a year in which the post-war depression was severely felt. The number and distribution of textile workers by age and sex in that year were as follows:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF TEXTILE WORKERS IN JAPAN IN 1922, BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Number			Per cent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16 years	16,771	203,221	219,992	2.0	23.7	25.6
16 years and over	152,298	485,474	637,772	17.7	56.6	74.4
Total	169,069	688,695	857,764	19.7	80.3	100.0

These are what are called regular factory workers; in addition there were 35,502 others engaged in miscellaneous services about the factories, making a total of 893,266, of whom 704,187 (78.8 per cent) were women and girls. It will be noticed that four-fifths of the regular workers are women and girls, that a quarter of the entire force are under 16, and that in this group of young workers girls are in an overwhelming majority.

Employment of Children

No figures are available showing the age distribution of the workers under 16. At the time to which these data relate, the law of 1911 was in force, under which 12 years was set as the normal age for entering industry, but exceptions were made permitting the employment "on light and easy work" of persons over 10 years of age, subject to specified conditions. In 1923 an amended act was passed forbidding the industrial employment of persons under 14, but excepting from this restriction those over 12 who had finished the course of an elementary school. On July 1, 1926, an imperial ordinance enforcing a revised factory act came into effect, under which the exceptions are done away with and 14 is established as the minimum age for industrial employment. The ordinance applies to all factories employing 10 or more workers. Fourteen is the age which was agreed upon in the draft convention of the International Labor Conference of 1919; therefore, henceforth Japan stands upon the same footing as the western nations in regard to the minimum age for beginning work.

[5] Yen at par equals 49.84 cents.

Hours of Work and Night Work

The basis of the present factory regulations is an act passed in 1911, which was amended in several important particulars in 1923; these amendments have not yet come fully into effect, and had not even been passed at the time most of the data now available were gathered. The 1911 act limited hours of work to 12 a day, except in factories in which only males over 15 were employed. The amendments of 1923 reduced the permitted hours to 11, and extended the restrictions to all factories employing over 10 workers, instead of over 15, as under the earlier law. In practice, a large number of factories work less than the permitted time. Figures published in the Japan Year Book for 1926, relating to the close of 1921, show the proportion of textile factories working specified hours as follows:

	Per cent
Under 8 hours	10. 82
8 and under 9 hours	12. 79
9 and under 10 hours	28. 65
10 and under 12 hours	40. 98
12 hours and over	6. 45
Total	100. 00

This does not show the proportion of workers under each schedule of hours, but it will be noticed that the proportion of factories working the full 12 hours is very small, and that more than half work less than 10 hours. Figures collected by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce show a similar preference for less than the permitted hours. Osaka is one of the largest centers of industry in the Far East and is considered fairly representative of industrial conditions in Japan generally. According to the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, the hours in textile factories of all kinds in Osaka from November, 1924, to April, 1925, were 10 a day for men and women alike.

The provisions regarding night work are rather confused. The Japan Year Book for 1924 (p. 231) thus states the position:

> Night work is divided into early work (till 10 p. m.) and late work (10 p. m.–4 a. m.). Except for works that do not admit holding over, such as preserving of flesh or vegetables, printing of newspapers, etc., the protected workers must not be employed in late night work, but this restriction may not come in force till September, 1933, in case late night work is further divided into two shifts.

According to newspaper reports, amendments to the law making the protective provisions apply to all females and to males under 16, instead of under 15 as at present, are to come into force on July 1, 1929, at which time the prohibited hours will be extended to 5 a. m. Work for these classes, however, may be permitted by sanction of the authorities up to 11 p. m. No reliable data are available as to the number of women and persons under 15 now working at night.

It is worth noting that a demand for better conditions as to hours and night work is arising within the industry itself. There is a growing movement to produce goods of a better quality, and it is felt that long hours and night work militate against this effort.

> The new policy requires a higher technical skill than can be expected from the two-shift system, day and night, still prevailing in most Japanese mills. No skilled labor can be developed under such uncongenial conditions. (Japan Year Book, 1926, p. 494.)

Rest Periods and Days of Rest

For women and young workers, who make up the great bulk of textile employees, a daily rest period of 30 minutes is compulsory in the case of all work exceeding 6 hours a day, and if the work exceeds 10 hours a rest period of one hour is required. During the month, from two to four days of rest must be given. For male workers over 15 no compulsory rest periods are set, but in practice they are generally given, although the length of the periods varies considerably. In an investigation of 67,070 factories in various industries, made at the end of 1921, it was found that somewhat over two-thirds of the establishments gave their male workers a daily rest period of from 30 minutes to 2 hours, and 11 per cent gave over 2 hours. With regard to days of rest during the month, the same investigation showed that for some factories it was impossible to secure any data, but that the largest proportion (68.98 per cent) gave two days. The next largest group (7.24 per cent) gave three days, 3.76 per cent gave one day, and 6.5 per cent had no fixed days.

Provisions for Safety and Health

At present, protective legislation along these lines applies mainly to women and persons under 15. The factory act has the following provision:

SECTION 9. The occupier of a factory shall not allow persons under 15 years of age or women to clean, oil, examine, or repair the dangerous parts of any machinery or transmission apparatus in motion, or to put on or take off the driving belts or ropes of any machinery or transmission apparatus in motion, or to perform any other dangerous work.

Further, persons under 15 may not be engaged in work in which poisonous, injurious, inflammable, or ignitible substances are handled, nor may they work in places where a considerable quantity of dust or powder is raised or noxious gases are generated, or in places which are otherwise dangerous or injurious to health.

The occupier of a factory may not employ a woman within five weeks after her confinement, except that in cases where a doctor pronounces a certain occupation harmless for her, the time may be reduced to three weeks.

Wages and Cost of Living

Very little information is available on this subject. The Japan Year Book for 1926 (p. 229) gives the average daily wages of operatives in textile factories, including allowances and bonus, as follows:

	Males		Females	
	Yen	*Cents*	*Yen*	*Cents*
1923:				
July	1. 30	(64. 8)	0. 87	(43. 4)
August	1. 30	(64. 8)	. 88	(43. 9)
September	1. 37	(68. 2)	. 84	(41. 9)
October	1. 29	(64. 3)	. 87	(43. 4)
November	1. 37	(68. 2)	. 86	(41. 9)
December	1. 36	(67. 8)	. 87	(43. 4)
Average for 6 months	1. 33	(66. 3)	. 87	(43. 4)
1924:				
January	1. 41	(70. 3)	. 91	(45. 4)
February	1. 39	(69. 3)	. 89	(44. 4)

The figures published by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association show that average wages for cotton textile operatives in 1923 were for males 1.483 yen and for females 1.18 yen a day—a somewhat higher average than that for the textile operatives as a whole.

Several inquiries into the cost of living of working-class households have been made at different times, but none on a large scale. They seem, however, to indicate that the average household consists of 5 persons, including 3.2 adults, and that an income of 70 yen a month barely balanced expenditure. The Japan Labor Year Book for 1925 is quoted as saying that "in general, expenditure on food amounted to 40 or 50 per cent and on housing to 10 per cent or thereabouts of the total expenditure, and * * * further, that the minimum cost of living for an average worker's family in Tokyo in 1921 was approximately 70 yen per month." Assuming that employment were steady and that rest days and other interruptions did not bring the number of working-days below 28 a month, on a basis of the average wages for six months shown above the male worker would earn 37.24 yen ($18.56) a month, while on the basis of the month of highest earnings shown, January, 1924, he would reach the sum of 39.48 yen ($19.68). For female workers, on the same assumptions, the average monthly earnings would be 24.36 yen ($12.14) and for the highest month they would be 25.48 yen ($12.70).

Textile Workers in China

COTTON and silk are the leading textile industries of China, and of these cotton is the more important. In 1925 the number of cotton mills was 118, with 3,314,062 spindles and 25,934 looms in operation, a labor force of 209,759, and a production of 719,215,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 120,023,000 yards of cotton piece goods during the year.

A considerable portion of the textile industry in China is in the hands of foreigners. The following table shows how the ownership of the cotton mills is distributed:

NUMBER OF COTTON MILLS, SPINDLES, AND LOOMS IN CHINA, BY OWNERSHIP OF MILLS

Ownership	Mills	Spindles	Looms
Chinese	[1] 73	1,881,822	16,381
Japanese	45	1,326,920	7,205
British	4	205,320	2,348
Total	122	3,414,062	25,934

[1] Includes 4 mills not yet in operation, and not included in the first figures given above.

It will be seen that nearly half of the spindles and looms are in mills of non-Chinese ownership.

The Labor Force

It is impossible to make any general statement as to the relative number of men, women, and children employed in the Chinese textile factories, as there are no data covering the situation as a whole. The employment of women and children in textile manu-

facturing is very general, but the extent to which they are used varies from place to place and even from mill to mill. In 1924, the Shanghai Child Labor Commission published a report upon the employment of children, in which the following data are given concerning the composition of the labor force in Shanghai factories of all kinds:

	Number	Per cent
Males over 12 years	45, 437	29. 6
Females over 12 years	86, 407	56. 1
Males under 12 years	4, 510	2. 9
Females under 12 years	17, 564	11. 4
Total	153, 918	100. 0

As these figures include establishments engaged in heavy manufacturing, the proportion of women and young workers is smaller than if textile factories alone were considered. In these the labor force differs according to the attitude of the management toward the employment of children. In one British-owned cotton mill in Shanghai, for instance, with a total working force of 5,800, only 190 (3.3 per cent) were under 12 years of age, while in another with a force of 1,950 the proportion under 12 ran up to 28.2 per cent. A number of the smaller Chinese-owned establishments did not employ any workers under 12, but in some of the larger ones the proportion of these workers was as high as 20 and 21 per cent. But the largest field for the employment of children is in the silk filatures, where the work is mainly in the hands of women and young girls. For these filatures in Shanghai the following figures show the distribution of workers by age and sex, according to the ownership of the establishment:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WORKERS IN SILK FILATURES IN SHANGHAI, BY AGE AND OWNERSHIP OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Ownership	Total force	Males over 12	Males under 12	Females over 12	Females under 12
		Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Chinese	22, 818	4. 6	0. 4	79. 3	15. 7
British	6, 854	3. 1	8. 1	52. 8	36. 0
French	5, 478	4. 0	6. 8	48. 5	40. 7
Italian	6, 893	3. 2	6. 4	50. 2	40. 2

Detailed figures are not available for other cities, but there seems reason to suppose that wherever the work is within their capacity women and children are extensively employed. In fact, owing to the general poverty of the country, their employment is an economic truism, in China.

The earnings of a head of a family in China, either among farmers or artisans, are so small that it is necessary for the welfare of the family that all members of it contribute some earnings as soon as possible. The average earning of an adult throughout the country is not known, no adequate survey ever having been made, but casual experience indicates that it is a correct statement of the condition to say that the earnings of the female and the child members of the family are necessary for the maintenance of a bare living. Under the handicraft system, still largely in vogue in China, female and child labor is not only usual, but is socially sanctioned and augmented by the apprenticeship system. When labor became industrialized, female and child labor went over to the factories from the handicraft system. (China Year Book, 1924, p. 656.)

Hours of Work, Working Conditions, and Rest Periods

There is as yet no effective industrial code in China. On March 29, 1923, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce issued a provisional order for the regulation of factories which ordinarily employ over 100 workers, or in which the work is either dangerous or injurious to health. This order set the minimum age of employment at 10 for boys and 12 for girls, prohibited the employment on any but light work of boys under 17 and girls under 18, set a day of 8 hours for juveniles and 10 for adults, forbade the employment of juveniles between the hours of 8 p. m. and 4 a. m., decreed at least two days of rest a month for adults and three for juveniles, arranged for rest periods during the day, forbade the employment of women or young workers upon dangerous machines or operations, set for woman workers a period of five week's rest before and after confinement, and made various other regulations respecting the conditions of factory workers. Unfortunately, these regulations have never been enforced, and actual conditions differ widely from the ideal they embody. In June, 1924, the British consul at Shanghai in an official report made the following statement:

> The normal hours of labor in local British-owned cotton mills are 23½, worked in two shifts of 12 hours, allowing only two spells of 15 minutes each; in the Japanese-owned mills 22½ hours are worked in two shifts of 12 hours, allowing two spells of 30 minutes and 15 minutes; in the Chinese mills shifts are generally worked for 14 hours with no spells. The hours worked by children and young persons are the same as those worked by adults. (Great Britain, Foreign Office. Papers respecting labor conditions in China, London, 1925, p. 18. Cmd. 2442.)

Reports made during the same year by British consuls in various parts of China agree in stating that there is no legal regulation of hours, or conditions of work, or age of employment, and that in general hours are long and wages low.

According to the report of the Shanghai Child Labor Commission, in the silk filatures of Shanghai, where child labor is extensively employed, night work is unusual. The regular hours of work are 12, ordinarily from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. An hour in the middle of the day is allowed for a meal, and in some filatures an interval of about 15 minutes is given earlier in the day for breakfast.

As to days of rest, the Shanghai commission states that "in most instances the mill or factory stops for one shift at week ends, and in others, in addition to this, endeavors are made by the employers, but without much success, to insure that their work people take one day off from work every two weeks. Apart from interruptions, and the customary holidays at China New Year, work is continuous."

Wages and Cost of Living

On these topics, again, it is impossible to secure any comprehensive data. It is a common practice for the textile mills to supply board and sometimes lodging to their employees, which in some cases amounts to the worker's living in the factory. For 1919 official figures were published as to the wages of certain classes of labor, from which the following data are taken. For each kind of labor there are three wage groups. The common unit of calculation for such matters in China is the Mexican dollar, worth about half a dollar of United States money, so that the wages shown are equivalent to about half

their face value if turned into terms of United States currency. The wages given include board.

DAILY WAGES OF WORKERS IN SILK FILATURES AND WEAVERS, BY SEX

Occupation and sex	Daily wages (with board)	Occupation and sex	Daily wages (with board)
Workers in silk filatures		*Weavers*	
	Cents		*Cents*
Men:		Men:	
Highest class	24–90	Highest class	20–51
Ordinary	14–58	Ordinary	16–38
Lowest	7–35	Lowest	8–30
Women:		Women:	
Highest class	17–80	Highest class	16–58
Ordinary	10–48	Ordinary	11–49
Lowest	5–30	Lowest	6–40

These figures represent the range in different districts throughout the country.

Few cost-of-living studies have been made, and most of them have been of limited extent. Professor Sarvis of Nanking University makes the following statement:

> On the basis of a number of recent studies we may conclude that the average annual per capita income of the poorest 75 per cent of the population of China does not exceed $10 to $15 a year in United States currency. These studies have been made on a family basis. (Journal of Applied Sociology, Jan.–Feb., 1925, p. 187.)

Some studies in the vicinity of Peking led to the conclusion that a family of five could live "in comparative comfort, according to local standards," on an income of $100 a year. This "comparative comfort," however, appears to be considerably below Rowntree's standard of primary poverty. Food is of the cheapest description, clothing is limited to two garments a year, underwear, shoes, etc., apparently being omitted; nothing is allowed for education, illness, expenses of birth and death, saving and the like, and the miscellaneous expenses must be met from a sum of about $5 a year, "which will give them meat on feast days, and tea quite often, almost every week." The number of cases included in these studies is small, and it is not certain how far the conclusions apply to living conditions in the industrial centers. Apparently all that can be said is that if wages are low, so is the standard of living, and that by utilizing the earning capacity of every member, the families get along somehow.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR IN SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING AND IN PETROLEUM REFINING

THIS is the third of a series of articles presenting indexes of the productivity of labor in American industries over a period of years. The first article, covering the iron and steel, automobile, boot and shoe, and paper and pulp industries, appeared in the July issue of the Labor Review. The second article, on cement manufacturing, leather tanning, flour milling, and sugar refining, appeared in the October issue.

Summary

THE two industries under consideration in this article—slaughtering and meat packing and petroleum refining—are, in many respects in sharp contrast. For example, petroleum refining is a machine industry of the most advanced type, highly mechanized, largely chemical and technical, an industry in which labor as such plays a relatively minor part. Slaughtering and meat packing, on the other hand, is an industry which has just barely reached the machine stage of development, an industry in which labor plays a predominant part. The meat-packing industry, of course, presents extreme specialization of labor and standardization of the job, but, except for the installation of conveyor systems, there has been no substitution of machinery for labor. Specialization may even have served to cut down the skill required, but it has not eliminated the laborer. Yet, in spite of the fact that labor plays such a vastly different part in the two industries, they are strikingly similar in that the labor cost in each is very small in proportion to other expenses of operation, notably the cost of the raw materials. In both industries the amount paid in wages and salaries is less than 10 per cent of the total value of the products of the industry.

The productivity of labor in each industry reflects to a large extent the above conditions. In slaughtering and meat packing the increase in productivity has been slight—an increase in output per man-hour of only 10.7 per cent in 1925 over 1909, with decreases of 13.2 per cent in 1914 and 19.4 per cent in 1919. In petroleum refining, on the other hand, the most conservative index of productivity shows that the output per man-hour in 1925 was 77.3 per cent greater than that in 1914.

Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry

THE slaughtering and meat-packing industry is an interesting one for a productivity study because it differs so markedly from all other industries in its class. Statistics on meat production, for instance, show that there is comparatively little change from one year to the next, although there has been a gradual increase

during the past 20-year period. Periods of prosperity and depression do not influence the output of meat products to anything like the same extent that they influence the output of iron and steel, automobiles, paper, etc. This is probably not so much due to any policy of stabilization within the industry as it is to the nature of the business. Meat is a basic food commodity, and consumption figures indicate that the public buys meat quite regularly, regardless of whether times are good or bad; and on the other hand, the farmers in depression years are either unable or unwilling to hold the animals on the farm, with the result that large numbers are unloaded onto the market regardless of prices. This tends to keep up the volume of slaughtering in bad years.

In the second place, although in total value of products it is one of the leading industries in the country, ranking first in 1919 and 1921 and third in 1923, yet in respect to value added by manufacture it is far down the list, being twelfth in 1919 and sixteenth in 1921 and 1923. In very few industries is the contrast as sharp as this. Again, this is an industry in which labor occupies a peculiar position. Of all the large industries in this country, slaughtering and meat packing ranks as one which is probably least susceptible to mechanization. Direct hand labor still plays an important, if not a predominant, part in the processes of slaughtering and packing. It is true that there is specialization of labor to the highest degree, but it is a specialization of the laborer working with a tool and not with a machine. Yet in spite of this strategic importance of labor in the industry, labor cost is a comparatively small item. Data from the Census of Manufactures shows that, on the average, the amount paid in salaries and wages is only about 7 per cent of the total value of the goods produced, while the cost of the raw materials constitutes 87 per cent of the value of the products. In order to emphasize this point, the figures are given in Table 1, showing the percentage that the cost of the raw materials, the amount paid in salaries and wages, and the amount left over for profits and overhead expense are of the total value of the products of the industry for each census year. The figures for profits and overhead expense were obtained by subtracting the amount paid for salaries and wages from the value added by manufacture.

TABLE 1.—SALARIES AND WAGES IN THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY IN PROPORTION TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS

Year	Per cent of value of products formed by—			Year	Per cent of value of products formed by—		
	Cost of materials	Salaries and wages	Overhead expense, interest, and profits		Cost of materials	Salaries and wages	Overhead expense, interest, and profits
1899	87.0	5.6	7.4	1919	89.1	6.3	4.6
1904	88.2	5.9	6.0	1921	84.9	9.9	5.2
1909	87.9	5.2	6.9	1923	84.1	9.1	6.8
1914	87.3	5.4	7.3				

It is freely admitted in the Census of Manufactures that data on value of products, cost of materials, etc., are none too reliable be-

cause of the uncertain amount of duplication involved; therefore, the census figures from which the above table was computed may contain a wide margin of error. But with all due allowance for this, the striking similarity of the above percentages for seven censuses constitutes almost conclusive evidence that the results are substantially correct.

Statistics on meat production for this study were taken from a pamphlet recently published by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture,[1] which represents the latest revision of the department estimates on production. The data on dressed weight are used as the basis for computing the production index. There is something to be said in favor of using the number of animals slaughtered as a basis for the index, especially in view of the fact that the average weight of cattle slaughtered has declined somewhat in the last 20 years; but this method involves so many difficulties and uncertainties that is was thought better to stick to the well-tried method of using dressed weight.

For purposes of a study of this kind only the figures for meat produced under Federal inspection should be used. It is true, of course, that there are some large meat-packing establishments which slaughter only for sale within the State where they are located and thus do not come under the Federal inspection laws, but in the main the slaughtering not subject to Federal inspection is that done on the farm or in small establishments which produce meat directly for the retail trade. The census data on employment, however, relate to wholesale slaughtering establishments only, so in order to make the employment and production statistics as nearly comparable as possible the Federally inspected meat has been used as the basis for the index of production.

In arriving at the final index of production the total output in pounds of lard produced under Federal inspection was added to the output of dressed meat. This matching of lard, pound for pound, with dressed meat probably gives lard too much weight in influencing the index; but lard is too important a product to be omitted entirely, and there seems to be no other satisfactory way to bring it in. Besides, the amount of lard produced is so small in proportion to the amount of meat that the overweighting does not affect the index very much. The errors introduced by including it in the index are much smaller than those which would result from leaving it out.

Index of Employment

The data on employment come from the Census of Manufactures and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The latter furnished employment indexes from July, 1922, down to date. The two sets of data are tied together on the basis of the statistics for 1923, which is the only year common to both. In view of the fact that satisfactory production data are available as far back as 1907, it seemed advisable to carry the employment index back to the 1909 census instead of stopping with 1914, as was done with most other industries.

There is considerable material on hours of labor, both full time and actual; the problem is to coordinate the data from different sources

[1] United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry. Meat production, consumption, and foreign trade in the United States, 1907–1925, compiled by John Roberts. Washington, 1926.

in such a way as to obtain consistent figures for the whole period. The Census of Manufactures contains data on standard full-time hours of labor for the census years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1923. In addition to this, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made exhaustive studies of both actual and full-time hours in the industry for the years 1917, 1921, 1923, and 1925. Unfortunately, the 1917 study is useless for productivity purposes because there are no employment statistics for that year. The 1921 data from the census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics agree very well; the census figures show an average standard full-time week of 48.8 hours; the bureau statistics show a full-time week of 48.4 hours, with 43.1 hours actually worked by the employees. For 1923, however, the census shows a full-time week of only 49.5 hours, while the bureau figures disclose a week of 52.3 hours, with 48.7 hours actually worked. The bureau data, having been copied from pay rolls by special agents, are undoubtedly accurate, and they cover a wide enough area to be representative, but they were gathered in November and December, 1923, at a time when the slaughtering activity was at its height for the year. Therefore, it seems preferable to use the census data on full-time hours, reducing them to equivalent actual hours on the basis of the percentage of actual to full time shown by the bureau data. A similar survey by the bureau for 1925 showed 50.1 hours as the full-time week, with 47.8 hours actually worked;[2] and these figures have been used without any adjustment. Thus by means of both sets of data, and by occasional interpolation, it was possible to construct a reasonably accurate index of hours actually worked. This index was then multiplied by the employment index to get the final man-hours index.

Index of Productivity

The construction of the index of productivity simply consists in dividing the production index by the man-hours index. The following table shows all three indexes:

TABLE 2.—INDEX OF PRODUCTIVITY FOR SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

Year	Production index	Employment index	Productivity index	Year	Production index	Employment index	Productivity index
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	1922	130.4	120.1	108.6
1914	97.7	112.4	86.8	1923	149.6	134.7	111.1
1919	128.1	158.9	80.6	1924	148.1	131.9	112.3
1921	119.0	114.7	103.7	1925	136.0	122.8	110.7

It will be noted that the indexes are carried back to 1909 as a base, although in the case of the industries previously discussed in this series the indexes went back only to 1914. There are two reasons for the use of the earlier data in slaughtering and meat packing: First, there are comparable, reliable production statistics for the industry as far back as 1907, thus making it possible to use the employment data available in the 1909 census; and secondly, the analysis of productivity in 1909 and 1914 shows that the latter was hardly a representative year.

[2] Labor Review, May, 1926, p. 60.

It is difficult to explain the productivity situation. The output per man-hour seems to have declined steadily from 1909 to 1919, and in the latter year the output was barely 80 per cent of what it was in 1909. Then the figures show that by 1921 the lost ground had been fully made up, the productivity being 3.7 per cent higher than in 1909 and about 30 per cent greater than in 1919. After 1921 there was a steady improvement until the high point was reached in 1924, 12.3 per cent above the man-hour output of 1909. In 1925 there was a slight decline in productivity, but in view of the great decline in meat production in that year, this is not surprising. It is barely possible that 1914 and 1919 were both exceptional years and not at all indicative of the productivity situation in the industry at those times. The former was a year of exceedingly low production, while in 1919 the industry was still being affected by the war conditions. During the war it was necessary to supply a great deal of canned meat to the Army and to Europe, and this might require an increased labor force, although the statistics on dressed weight production of meat would not be affected. In that case the man-hour output would appear low because of a faulty production index, whereas in actual fact the productivity might have been fairly good. But even with full allowance made for this, the productivity index would still be low. One factor which might have been responsible in part for the situation is the character of the labor force itself. In an industry so dependent upon hand labor, skill, speed, and experience are necessary qualifications for many of the jobs; and it is possible that many of these experienced men went into the Army during the war and were lost to the industry. This might account for the low productivity figures for 1919, but this factor could not have been operating in 1914. At any rate, the indexes show that there was a marked decline in productivity for 10 years following 1909, and then a sharp recovery in the last six years. In 1925 the output per man-hour exceeded that of 1909 by about 10 per cent; but at the same time it was about 27.5 per cent greater than the productivity in 1914.

Petroleum Refining

PETROLEUM refining consists in the separation of crude petroleum into its constituent parts by a process of distillation. The crude oil is composed of hydrocarbons of different atomic weights, each of which has its own distinctive properties, including its own boiling point. When petroleum is subjected to a comparatively small amount of heat it begins to boil, while the more volatile parts of the liquid become vaporized and pass off into a condenser, where they are cooled and liquefied again. These first products of distillation are known as gasoline or naphtha products. When the temperature of the remaining oil is raised to a new level, the boiling begins again and a second substance vaporizes and passes off. This becomes kerosene or illuminating oil. The third boiling produces a substance called gas oil or fuel oil; and the remainder, after the paraffin wax has been extracted, becomes lubricating oil. The chief products of petroleum refining then are gasoline or naphtha products, kerosene, gas or fuel oil, and lubricating oil.

Since the products of the industry are so diversified, while the crude petroleum is the single important raw material, the simplest

measure of total production in the industry is the amount of crude oil consumed by the refineries. In fact, up until recent years this method of measuring production has been so satisfactory to engineers and statisticians both inside and outside of the industry that no other method has been considered. At the present time, however, technical developments, notably the discovery of the "cracking process," have practically destroyed the value of the crude-oil measure of production. The cracking process may be described as distillation under pressure. Under the simple process of boiling the crude petroleum is divided into its constituent parts, but the relative amounts of gasoline, kerosene, gas oil, and lubricating oil are definitely fixed by the quality of the crude oil. That is to say, there is just so much gasoline in the crude oil, and no amount of boiling will produce any more. The refining consists only in separating out the natural constituents of the petroleum. It was discovered, however, that gas, oil, or low quality crude oil, by being boiled under pressure, could be made to yield additional gasoline instead of other products. The chemical explanation of this is that the combination of pressure with heat "cracks" the molecules of heavier hydrocarbons so that they break down, producing the lighter hydrocarbons which go to make gasoline. The advantage of this process is that it greatly increases the amount of high-priced valuable products recovered from a barrel of crude oil, and decreases the amount of low-priced products. Two tables will make this clear.

Table 3 brings out the fact that the volume of crude petroleum consumed by the refineries is practically equivalent to the volume of products turned out. That is, a barrel of crude petroleum yields so many gallons of gasoline, kerosene, gas oil, and lubricating oil; and while the different qualities of crude oil will yield different relative amounts of these four products, still the sum total of all products bear practically a constant relation to the amount of crude oil. The sum total of all products shown below was figured by adding together the output in gallons of gasoline, kerosene, gas oil, and lubricating oil.

TABLE 3.—CONSUMPTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY REFINERIES IN COMPARISON WITH THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF PRODUCTS

Year	Crude petroleum consumed (in barrels of 42 gallons each) [1]	Total refinery products (in gallons)	Number of gallons of products per barrel of crude petroleum [1]
Monthly average—			
1914	15,939,000	[2] 626,244,000	39.3
1917	26,261,000	955,220,000	36.4
1918	27,169,000	1,129,977,000	41.6
1919	30,127,000	1,231,127,000	40.9
1920	36,160,000	1,425,900,000	39.4
1921	36,947,000	1,470,029,000	39.8
1922	41,725,000	1,682,796,000	40.3
1923	48,436,000	1,923,037,000	39.7
1924	53,842,000	2,174,640,000	40.4
1925	61,667,000	2,499,067,000	40.5

[1] Figures from Survey of Current Business, August, 1926, pp. 48-50.
[2] Figures for 1914 adapted from the Census of Manufactures.

This table shows that out of a 42-gallon barrel of crude petroleum the refineries are recovering about 40 gallons in products, not counting

the paraffin wax and other minor products. The extremely low recovery of 36.4 gallons of products in 1917 and the very high record of 41.6 gallons in 1918 are in all probability due to errors in the figures of production or consumption. The confusion arising from the war conditions at that time would account for the mistakes in collecting the data. But apart from these two years the figures show a comparatively constant yield per barrel of crude oil. In other words, the refineries are obtaining about all the product possible; minor improvements might eliminate a little waste here and there, and thus run the recovery up to 41 gallons per barrel, but it is apparent that the limit has just about been reached, and no further improvement in this direction may be looked for.

In another respect, however, some important developments have taken place during this period. Table 4 shows the number of gallons of gasoline produced in proportion to the consumption of crude oil.

TABLE 4.—PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE PER BARREL OF CRUDE PETROLEUM CONSUMED

Year	Crude petroleum consumed (in barrels) [1]	Gasoline produced (in gallons) [1]	Number of gallons of gasoline per barrel of crude petroleum
Monthly average—			
1914	15,939,000	[2] 110,644,000	7.0
1917	26,261,000	237,546,000	9.0
1918	27,169,000	297,526,000	11.0
1919	30,127,000	329,821,000	11.0
1920	36,160,000	406,879,000	11.3
1921	36,947,000	429,462,000	11.6
1922	41,725,000	516,853,000	12.4
1923	48,436,000	629,662,000	13.0
1924	53,842,000	746,640,000	13.9
1925	61,667,000	907,337,000	14.7

[1] Figures from the Survey of Current Business, August, 1926, pp. 48-50.
[2] Figures for 1914 adapted from the Census of Manufactures.

This shows that the output of gasoline per barrel of crude petroleum has increased steadily from 7.0 gallons in 1914 to 14.7 gallons in 1925, thus more than doubling the yield of gasoline per unit of raw material. A similar survey for kerosene, gas oil, and lubricating oil, shows that the yield of gas oil has been practically constant, while the yields of the other two have declined. The kerosene output especially has been greatly reduced, declining from 10.1 gallons per barrel of crude oil in 1914 to 3.4 gallons per barrel in 1925. What has happened, then, is that the oil formerly yielding kerosene and lubricating oil has been made to yield gasoline by means of the cracking process. Of course, it can not be assumed that all the reproportioning of the yield has been due to cracking, for some of it is undoubtedly due to more careful refining; but unquestionably the greater part of the change can be credited to the new process.

The result of this development, from a statistical point of view, is that production indexes based on crude-oil consumption have been rendered useless. Such a pronounced change in the nature of the products, involving, as it does, additional refining, can not be omitted from the index of production for the industry; and yet there is no very satisfactory way in which it can be introduced into the index.

It is true that there are several possible ways in which the index can be adjusted to take account of the change, but they are all in the nature of makeshifts, not one of them being based on any sound logical principles.

In the first place there is the simple method of adding together the production figures for the four products without any weighting at all. This result gives the total gallons of products, regardless of whether it is gallons of gasoline or fuel oil. This really does not solve the problem at all, and it is scarcely any improvement over the old system of using a crude-oil index of production; but it does have the advantage of underestimating rather than overestimating the total output. The increased production due to the cracking process does not appear in these figures since the increased gasoline output is counterbalanced by the decreased output of kerosene and lubricating oil.

A second method which can be used in the construction of the index is that of weighting each of the products in proportion to its market price and then adding them all together. Thus, if a gallon of gasoline, on the average, sells for four times as much as a gallon of fuel oil, then the total figure for gasoline gallonage should be multiplied by four in order to add it to the output figures for fuel oil. The other two products would have to be handled in the same way. However, the prices of the four products over the whole period 1914–1925 have not remained exactly proportional to each other, so a rough approximation of their comparative values is all that can be hoped for. There are three sources of data on this point: (1) The Census of Manufactures contains figures on the production and value of petroleum products, and from these figures it is a simple matter to calculate the average value per gallon for each product; (2) various trade publications, such as the Petroleum News, furnish weekly reports on the quoted prices of a wide variety of products, thus making possible a good survey of comparative prices during recent years; and (3) the Bureau of Labor Statistics has gathered data on actual prices of petroleum products for this whole period. A summary of these prices can be found in recent numbers of the Survey of Current Business.

The analysis of the data from these various sources seems to show a fairly definite normal relationship among the prices of the four products. True, from time to time, especially in the case of kerosene, there is a sudden marked variation from normal, but in every case the prices swing back into line again when the flurry is over. Therefore, on the basis of computations from all the data given above, the following system of weights was evolved: Gasoline, 4; kerosene, 2½; gas and fuel oil, 1; lubricating oil, 5. Then the production figures for each product were multiplied by the weight and all were added to get a figure for total production. This is one way of giving due influence to the great increase in gasoline production which has taken place at the expense of kerosene and lubricating oil.

A third method, quite similar to the preceding, is that of combining separate indexes on the basis of comparative total values. For instance, a gasoline index is constructed from the figures on gasoline production, a kerosene index from kerosene production, etc. Then the four indexes are combined into a composite index, each one

being weighted according to its total value as compared to that of the others. In 1914 the total value of the gasoline produced was only a little greater than the total value of the kerosene, but in 1923 the value of the gasoline exceeded that of the kerosene by about 6 to 1. In view of this marked change the best method of weighting would be to take an average of total values for the years 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1923. On this basis the weights were determined as follows: Gasoline, 3; kerosene, 1; gas and fuel oil, 1½; lubricating oil, 1.

For comparative purposes, four different indexes of production are given in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF PRODUCTION IN THE PETROLEUM-REFINING INDUSTRY

Year	Index based on crude petroleum consumption	Index of all products (unweighted)	Index of all products (price weights)	Composite index (total value weights)
1914	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1917	164.8	152.5	153.6	172.1
1918	170.5	180.4	184.4	208.9
1919	189.0	196.6	203.7	228.5
1920	226.9	227.7	239.3	274.0
1921	231.8	234.7	240.0	280.4
1922	261.8	268.7	280.3	329.2
1923	303.9	307.1	325.7	388.6
1924	337.8	347.3	372.6	449.0
1925	386.9	390.1	434.8	531.6

All things considered, the index of all products with price weights is probably the best of the group in expressing the actual state of production at the present time, but it does so by mere chance and not because it is based on any logical principles. Sometimes it is defensible to use price weights. If a sugar refinery had its output divided equally between brown sugar and granulated sugar it would be sound procedure to construct a production index for the refinery by adding together the outputs of brown and granulated with weights in proportion to the relative price of the two, because the granulated sugar is the result of additional processes of manufacture and its price is largely a reflection of the extra labor and equipment involved. But in the case of petroleum products there is no such connection between prices, which rather represent only the demand for the product. The production of gasoline requires no more work than the production of kerosene, even though the price is much higher. And if some new use for kerosene should be found it is not inconceivable that the price of kerosene should go above that of gasoline, even if there were no change in production methods. The cracking process would then be eliminated and attempts made to develop a reverse process which would turn gasoline into kerosene. This shows that price weights are quite meaningless when applied to petroleum products in constructing an index of production. These weights happen to give an index which, from a common-sense point of view, seems to be about correct, but the procedure could not be justified statistically. For this reason it seems best to use an unweighted all-products index in order to get the productivity. Such an index is undoubtedly too low and fails to provide an adequate measure for

productivity, but it is thought better to use sound methods and err on the side of conservatism rather than overestimate the increased productivity.

Index of Employment

The index of employment was derived in the usual way from the material of the census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The census shows the actual number of men employed during the census years, while the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a chain index of employment for petroleum refining from July, 1922, down to date. By tying these two together by means of the year 1923 it is possible to construct an index covering the years 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1922–1925.

The only material available on hours of labor is the census data on standard full-time weekly hours. Analysis of the data shows that the average weekly hours in 1914 were 57, from which figure there was a decline to 51½ in 1919. Since then the hours have remained practically unchanged. These figures refer, of course, to official standard hours; there is no material available on the subject of actual working hours. The index of employment is modified by an index of weekly hours in order to get some approximation of the man-hours of labor performed.

Index of Productivity

The construction of the index of man-hour productivity consists only of dividing the index of production by the index of employment adjusted for weekly hours. This is shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—INDEX OF PRODUCTIVITY FOR PETROLEUM REFINING

Year	Production index	Employment index	Productivity index	Year	Production index	Employment index	Productivity index
1914	100.0	100.0	100.0	1923	307.1	236.7	128.7
1919	196.6	213.8	92.0	1924	347.3	219.8	158.0
1921	234.7	216.5	108.4	1925	399.1	225.1	177.3
1922	268.7	219.6	122.4				

These figures show a net increase in output per man-hour of 77.3 per cent in 1925 over 1914. Great as this is, it is undoubtedly too low. If the index of production based on price weights were used instead of the unweighted index above, then the productivity index for 1923 becomes 136.4, for 1924, 169.5, and for 1925, 193.2. For reasons mentioned in the preceding discussion, there is good ground for thinking that 193.2 is a better measure of productivity in 1925 than 177.3; but in either case the increase in output per man-hour is very impressive.

Like the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, this is an industry in which the labor cost is relatively small and the cost of the raw materials correspondingly large. The following table brings out, with reference to the petroleum-refining industry, the same set of facts that were shown in Table 1 for slaughtering and meat packing. This table is derived in exactly the same way as Table 1.

TABLE 7.—SALARIES AND WAGES IN PROPORTION TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN THE PETROLEUM-REFINING INDUSTRY

Year	Per cent of value of product formed by—			Year	Per cent of value of product formed by—		
	Cost of materials	Salaries, and wages	Overhead expense, interest, and profits		Cost of materials	Salaries and wages	Overhead expense, interest, and profits
1899	83.0	6.9	10.1	1919	76.4	7.1	16.4
1904	79.6	7.3	13.1	1921	80.0	7.5	12.5
1909	84.1	5.8	10.1	1923	79.5	7.7	12.8
1914	82.1	6.9	11.1				

It is worth while to compare this table with Table 1. The comparison shows that the returns to the workers in salaries and wages is about the same in both cases—averaging around 7 per cent of the value of the products turned out. The petroleum-refining industry seems to require a larger percentage for overhead expense and profits, probably because of the greater amount of machinery and equipment necessary. But, in discussing the productivity of labor, it should be kept in mind that both petroleum refining and slaughtering and meat packing are industries of relatively low labor cost; in both cases the price of the raw materials has a vastly greater influence on profits than the wage rates. However, in spite of this similarity, the productivity of labor has been increased to quite a different degree in the two industries. Due to a lack of adequate data it is not possible to present accurate figures on productivity for petroleum refining in 1909, but a very rough approximation shows that there might have been a decline of almost 10 per cent from 1909 to 1914. This is not so large as the decline in slaughtering and meat packing, but, assuming that there was no difference between the two industries for this early period and using 1914 as a base in both cases, we find that the productivity index for slaughtering and meat packing in 1925 is 127.5, while the corresponding index for petroleum refining is, at the very lowest estimate, 177.3. In the one case the increased output per man-hour has been 27.5 per cent, and in the other case, 77.3 per cent.

The above comparison of productivities is made solely for the purpose of contrasting the results in two industries of extremely low labor cost. In practically all other important respects, such as in regard to the nature of the raw materials used, the kinds of processes involved, and the type of labor necessary, the two industries are so utterly different that no conclusions of any kind can be drawn from their relative productivities. Nothing short of a revolution in methods and processes would be necessary in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry to duplicate the increased productivity which has been achieved in petroleum refining without any startling changes. (It must be noted that the above productivity index for petroleum refining takes no account of the results of the cracking process). The productivity of labor is an entirely different problem for the slaughtering and meat packing industry and great care must be taken in attempting to compare the increases in output per man-hour with the increases in other industries.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

UNION-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION IN THE RAILROAD INDUSTRY

"ORGANIZED labor is genuinely and deeply concerned about the efficient and economical operation of our railroads as well as their ability to render the best possible service to the public," according to Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor.[1]

In a recent report on union-management cooperation, from which the above excerpt is taken, Mr. Jewell states that such cooperation definitely developed in the railway industry during the existence of the United States Railroad Administration. At that time "the standard railroad labor unions were universally recognized as the exclusive agencies of the employees in their relations with the Federal Railroad Administration." Indeed, it was proposed to the director general by practically all of the recognized railroad unions that a cooperative program be arranged between the railway unions and the managements for the improvement of public service for mutual benefit.

Some steps were actually taken toward carrying out this proposal. The problem of transferring the railroads to private control, however, crowded out this program of cooperation. The period from the Government's relinquishment of the railroads up to the end of the shopmen's strike of 1922 was a trying one for both the railways and their employees, but long before the 1922 strike railway managements were approached by the standard shopmen's union with an offer of cooperation.

In the spring of 1922, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, agreed that "the consummation of an understanding along cooperative lines between management and the standard shopcraft unions of the Baltimore & Ohio was a feasible matter and deserved careful trial." The scheme, however, was not started until February, 1923, after the employees at a mass meeting had expressed their willingness to enter wholeheartedly on this experiment. Inaugurated at Glenwood it was afterwards extended to all the Baltimore & Ohio Co.'s shops.[2]

Following the successful experiment at Glenwood similar schemes have been adopted by the Canadian National Railway System under the presidency of Sir Henry Thornton,[3] and by the managements

[1] The American Photo-Engraver, Chicago, August and September, 1926.
[2] See Labor Review, May, 1924, pp. 126–129: "Cooperation in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Shops."
[3] See Labor Review, Washington, December, 1925, p. 212: "Union Management Cooperation on the Canadian National Railway System."

and organized shopmen of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Chicago & North Western railways.

As evidence of labor's attitude toward union-management cooperation, Mr. Jewell cites the remarkable growth of the movement, especially in the railway industry. The experiment at Glenwood started less than 4 years ago with 300 men, and it is estimated that at present about 50,000 shopmen are working under this new plan and that 250,000 union shopmen in the United States and Canada have through their conventions officially indorsed union-management cooperation. "The fact that workers' education, especially the kind which interprets his industry to the worker, is spreading so rapidly, is another indication of the new concept which is developing among the workers in respect to their collective part in industry." In illustration of this the railway labor summer institutes at Brookwood College are cited, also the preparation in conjunction with the Workers' Education Bureau of America of a series of textbooks on the railway industry for the use of classes of organized railway employees.

Among the advantages recorded of union-management cooperation is a notable decline in grievances, it being estimated that the minor grievances on the Baltimore & Ohio and on the Canadian National System have been reduced 50 per cent and the appeal cases which are not adjusted locally have decreased 75 per cent. Moreover, thousands of practical suggestions have been made by employees during the year.

From all points where the cooperative-union management policy has been inaugurated, reliable union railroad workers of long service are reported as stating that the cooperative system has not limited union activity nor forced the men to work harder—in fact, it has been less difficult to get jobs finished on time—and that employment has been more regular for a larger number of men than at any similar period in previous years.

In order further to facilitate union-management cooperation, the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor has retained an expert in mechanics and engineering with a knowledge of railway management combined with an understanding of the labor movement and an "appreciation of the human problems of industry."

In conclusion Mr. Jewell makes the following statement:

> Union-management cooperation is not a panacea for all our labor ills. It is only a simple step forward. We will experience setbacks and disappointments. We expect them. Impatience with results, skepticism and fear will be long in eradication. Ten years, nay twenty years, will be a short time in which to create a sounder, healthier, and lasting attitude on the part of management toward our legitimate unions and of our unions toward management. I firmly believe that the crossroads have been reached and passed so that we may now count with confidence on a progressive improvement in the constructive relationship between railroad workers and managers. Speaking for the federated shopmen of our American railroads, I assure you we are determined to carry on. We stand ready and willing to cooperate with railroad managements at all times along sound lines.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN INDUSTRIAL MATTERS IN AUSTRALIA[1]

ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1926, a referendum was held in Australia on two amendments to the constitution, designed to give the Commonwealth government more control over industry and commerce, and both were vetoed by decisive majorities. The final figures have not been received in this country, but two days after the vote was cast it was stated that the majority against was over 400,000. A report from the United States consul at Melbourne, dated August 13, 1926, thus summarizes the amendments:

> The bill * * * provides for the extension of the legislative powers of the Commonwealth in industrial matters, by the deletion from the constitution of a phrase which limits Federal jurisdiction in industrial disputes, and by the amendment of the constitution in order to vest in the Federal Government authority over all corporations, trusts and combines, and the authority to bring State jurisdiction over industry within the scope of Federal legislation.
>
> A separate bill, introduced concurrently, proposes to give broad powers to the Federal Government in the event of the disruption of essential services. It is entitled "Constitution alteration (essential services), 1926," and would amend that part of the constitution dealing with postal, telephonic, telegraphic, and other like services, to empower the Commonwealth to legislate for the protection of public interest in case of probable or actual interruption of any essential service

In behalf of the first amendment it was urged that there was great need for ending the confusion in industrial affairs arising from the separate jurisdictions of the States and the Commonwealth. There are six States, each with its own method of settling wage disputes and fixing hours and wages, and there is also a Commonwealth court which is empowered to deal with disputes "extending beyond the limits of any one State," and the decisions of these various tribunals sometimes overlap and sometimes conflict. This leads to almost intolerable confusion and wrangling. Whether a State law shall prevail over a decision of the Commonwealth court, whether if both State and Commonwealth have passed upon a given industry, the parties may select such parts of each decision as they approve, or whether one decision must prevail as a whole, what shall be the position of employees in an industry extending through several States, each of which may have a different ruling as to hours and wages—these and similar questions are continually rising to complicate the situation. By the institution of a supreme authority, it would be possible to establish uniform conditions throughout the Commonwealth, and to remove a fruitful source of dissension. As to the second amendment, it was pointed out that in most industrial quarrels the public is in the position of an innocent bystander, and that it is not fair or reasonable that it should be subjected to hardship because of a disagreement between two parties over whom it has no control, and in behalf of a cause with which it often is not in sympathy.

Organized labor was, as a whole, very strongly against both amendments. As to the first, the language used gave good ground for considering that, if passed, it might furnish a weapon for destroying all labor's aspirations. Its wording gave Parliament power to establish an authority with extensive powers of control over "the regulation and determination of terms and conditions of industrial employment

[1] Except where otherwise specified data are from Manchester (England) Guardian, Sept. 6, 1926, p. 10; The Australian Worker, Aug. 4, 1926, p. 6; and text of the bill under discussion.

and of rights and duties of employers and employees with respect to industrial matters and things," and further to invest this authority with power over "trusts and combinations (whether composed of individuals or corporations or both) in restraint of trade, trade-unions, and associations of employers or employees, including the formation, regulation, control, and dissolution thereof."

It was pointed out that this would give absolute control over all labor matters, the States losing their rights altogether. The debates in Parliament brought out the fact that the "authority" to be established would be a court of three judges, holding office for life. Parliament could appoint, but could not remove them, nor exercise any control over them. Their decision would be final. As the Federal attorney general stated it: "Any action taken by an authority established under legislation passed in pursuance of these amendments will be superior to, and will prevail over, any State law, award or determination." The fact that the authority would also have extensive powers over trade-unions, including even the right to dissolve them, did not appear to attract much attention, the workers seeming to be fully occupied by the fact that under the proposed arrangement a labor government in any State would find its hands completely tied so far as concerned putting into effect its ideas of industrial legislation.

The second amendment was attacked with almost greater bitterness. Its effect would be, the workers claimed, to endow the Government with despotic powers whenever it chose to consider that essential services were likely to be interrupted. In case of a strike, or even of the threat of a strike, the Federal Government could immediately call this authorization into play, thus enlisting the whole power of the State against the workers, no matter what the justice of their cause.

The referendum had an added interest from the fact that it was the first occasion on which the law as to compulsory voting came into effect. Apparently a very large proportion of the possible voters cast their ballots, which makes the decisive result all the more significant. There is some doubt as to what action will be taken now to clear up the confusion between State and Federal awards.

RURAL LABOR EXCHANGES IN NORTH CHINA

AN ARTICLE in the Chinese Economic Bulletin of August 14, 1926, published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information at Peking, gives an account of the methods of hiring farm laborers in northern China and of general working conditions among these workers.

During the busy season, farm laborers are employed through the labor exchanges, which are open on fixed dates at the larger villages. At these labor markets offers and bids are made as in a stock or produce exchange, the farmers shouting their offers for a day's work and the laborers stating with equally loud cries, the wages at which they are willing to work, the agreements finally being reached after much haggling. If the laborers do not secure a satisfactory offer for their services they may wait a few days until the next exchange opens or may go to another village where there is a similar exchange. Seasonal

workers are largely recruited through these exchanges, and although these workers are called farm laborers there are few of them who do not own some land. The extent of their holdings, however, is usually very small, from 5 to 10 mu,[1] which can easily be taken care of by the women or children of the family. Such workers usually prefer to go to other villages to seek work, as in their own villages the fact that they know their prospective employers makes it impossible to bargain for wages. The Chinese people are very sensitive in such matters, and friends are not supposed to bargain, particularly when it is a matter of personal services. It is for this reason that such a large number of farm workers wander from village to village looking for work during the agricultural seasons.

The wages paid seldom exceed a dollar[2] a day, but food and lodging are also furnished by the employer. Although the employer himself ordinarily eats only millet or corn flour, he is obliged to provide white wheat flour for these workers and the food generally is better than that eaten by the employer's own family. Farm laborers also have three meals daily, while city workers—carpenters, masons, etc.—have only two. This exceptional treatment of farm hands during the busy seasons is due in part to the importance attached to the agricultural industry and in part to the necessity for finishing the season's work in time, as, for example, if the weeding is not done when the crop is just coming up it may be entirely spoiled by wild growths.

The working-day is divided into five periods, the first period beginning at sunrise and followed by a rest period and breakfast at 8 o'clock. There are two working periods between breakfast and tiffin (lunch), with a rest period at the end of each, and two more work periods, with a rest between, before supper. Each period, therefore, lasts about two hours, and there are five periods of rest during the day. Laborers who do not work the full morning or afternoon shifts do not receive the meals following those periods, but if they work regularly they will have good food and their evenings for rest, besides receiving higher wages than many other kinds of workers.

Work is paid for sometimes by the "mow" instead of by the day, in order to insure speed. Wheat crops, for example, are sometimes pulled up by hand instead of being cut and may be paid for at the rate of about 60 cents a mu, a man being able to do about two mu a day. Farm hands who are hired by the year are paid $30 or $40, which is equivalent to only a month's pay during the busy season when wages are paid on a day basis. Such workers have the advantage, however, of being fed and housed the entire year, and as food is the largest item of expense with all peasants and laborers, this advantage is said to be greater than it seems.

[1] One mu is equivalent to one-sixth of an acre.
[2] The dollar unit generally used is the so-called "yuan," which equals approximately 50 cents, United States currency.

FRENCH LAW ON AID TO LARGE FAMILIES [1]

A LAW was passed in France July 22, 1923, which established a new system of encouragement to large families, embodying the principle of annual payments by the State for all children in excess of three and under 13 years of age. In addition, children up to the age of 16 are included, provided they have a written contract of apprenticeship or are pursuing their studies, as well as those who are crippled or are afflicted with an incurable disease, unless they are being cared for in hospitals at the expense of the State, the Department, or the commune. Those persons are excluded from the benefits of the law who are subject to the income tax after the deductions on account of the family have been made.

The national allowances shall not be paid in addition to family allowances allotted to their personnel by different public services, but the Departments and communes may increase, out of their own resources and to any extent they choose, the allowances paid by the State.

The allowances, which are payable each half year, amount to 90 francs [2] per year for each child who is a beneficiary.

An amendment to the financial law of July 13, 1925, provides that payments shall begin with the second child when the mother is left as the head of the family and with the third child when the father is in sole charge. A further amendment in the financial law of April 29, 1926, increases the amount of the annual allowance to 360 francs beginning January 1, 1927.

[1] France. Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France, Paris, July, 1926, pp. 433–443. "L'encouragement national aux familles nombreuses en 1924 dans quatre-vingt-six Départements."

[2] Franc at par=19.3 cents; average exchange value for August, 1926=2.8 cents.

MINIMUM WAGE

MINIMUM WAGE ORDER FOR JEWELRY WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the establishment of a minimum wage order by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Minimum Wage, covering the employment of women and girls in the manufacture of jewelry and related lines, including optical goods, silver novelties, and watches and clocks. There are said to be "several thousand women and girls in the industry in Massachusetts."

A wage board to recommend a minimum rate for these workers was appointed in June, 1926, as the result of an inquiry made by the commission in 1923 and 1924, regarding wages in the occupations involved. The commission reported a recommendation for a minimum rate of $14.40 weekly for workers of ordinary ability, this expression to mean a woman at least 20 years of age who has had six months' experience in the occupation. For learners a rate of not less than $12 per week was recommended. A public hearing was held on September 9th to consider this recommendation, following which a decree was entered establishing the rates as recommended, the same to become effective January 1, 1927.

NEW WAGE ORDER IN SASKATCHEWAN

EFFECTIVE December 21, 1926, the minimum wage board of the Province of Saskatchewan has established new regulations and minimum wage rates for female employees in shops and stores, in laundries and factories, and in mail-order houses. The board has control over general employment conditions and regulations relating to sanitation, conveniences of various sorts, as wash rooms, seats, etc. In shops and stores the hours of labor are to be not more than 50 per week (unless by special permit, 56), and 59 hours in any one week during the period between December 15 and 31. The minimum rate for experienced females is $15 per week, the term meaning one who has been employed in the industry 18 months or more. An entrance rate of $10 is provided for the first 6 months, followed by $12 for the second 6 months, and $13.50 for the third 6 months. Any worker employed less than 50 hours per week may be paid a proportionately reduced rate.

Exceptions are made with reference to millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing, and florist establishments. In these a probationary period of 3 months without wages is allowed, after which not less than $3 per week must be paid for the first 6 months, not less than $7 for the second 6 months, and not less than $12 for the last 6 months, after which the worker shall be classed as experienced.

Similar provisions as to sanitation are made for laundry and factory workers, but the hours per week are limited to 48, and not later than 6.30 p. m., unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector under the factories act. The minimum rate for experienced females (employed not less than 12 months in the industry) is $14 per week. Learners may be paid $9.50 for the first 6 months and $11.50 for the second 6 months; a separate provision is made for photographic studios, where for an initial period of 3 months not less than $5 per week may be paid, the learners' rates above to be then applicable. The same method is applied to learners in knitting and hat factories except that the rate must be not less than $8 per week for the initial period of three months.

In mail-order houses the hours per week are limited to 48 unless a special permit in writing is obtained, the minimum wage to be $14 after 12 months' experience. Learners may be paid $9 for the first 6 months and $11 for the second.

Each order directs employers to keep registers giving the names and addresses, working hours, and actual earnings of all female employees, the same to be open to inspection by any member or representative of the board. Copies of the regulations must be posted in the various establishments where they can be easily read by the female employees.

REPORT OF MINIMUM WAGE BOARD OF ONTARIO

THE fifth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Ontario covers the calendar year 1925. The work of fixing minimum rates in the various industries has progressed and the administration of the law has developed until now "the great mass of the female employees of the Province enjoy the security provided by the basic minimums of wages." Cooperation has been furnished by representative employers and employees, and "we have learned that we need never hesitate to appeal to an employer or employee when we need help, and have found that the same willing cooperation which assisted us in framing the orders is forthcoming in respect to their enforcement."

It is pointed out that the entire period of the law's existence has been one of trade depression, during which there is a tendency for wages to fall. It is said to be gratifying to know that an immediate result of the orders has been to prevent wages falling below the cost of living. Reductions have been halted and maintenance has been provided for those "who otherwise would have been hard pressed to make ends meet." During the entire period "none have challenged the validity of the principle which underlies our work, the right of a woman to live from her labor." Not only have the lowest wages been protected, but the higher wages have also been supported. "The underpinning of the basic wages has strengthened the entire column of the wage sheet." The tables published are said to "demonstrate the fallacy of the fear that 'the minimum becomes the maximum.'"

A cost-of-living budget is given for the city of Toronto as revised in October, 1925. This shows board and lodging at $7 per week or

$364 per year, clothing at $2.39 per week or $124.40 per year, and sundries at $3.11 per week or $162 per year, a total expense for the year of $650.40 and for the week of $12.50. This budget is itemized as to clothing and sundries, showing the allowance made for each detail.

The orders provide different rates for the city of Toronto, for cities of more than 30,000 population, excluding Toronto, for cities of from 5,000 to 30,000 population, and for localities under 5,000; in some industries the third and fourth groups are combined. Tables show for the 4 years 1921 to 1925, the number of firms reporting; number of female employees; total and average weekly wages; number receiving classified rates; number under 18 and over 18, and percentage of married women under 50. Under order No. 1, dealing with laundries, dye works, and dry-cleaning establishments in the city of Toronto, the average weekly wages for the years 1921, 1922, 1924, and 1925, have been, respectively, $12.59, $12.93, $13.15, and $13.28. An identical trend is shown in other cities of more than 30,000 population, but in smaller cities a slight decrease (from $11.34 to $11.09) was apparent in the years 1924–25.

While subnormal workers may be employed at less than the standard rates on permit, it is interesting to note that only one person was receiving under $7 in Toronto in 1921 and none since that time; $7 and under $8, one in each year; $8 and under $9, eight in 1921, two in 1922, and none in the succeeding years. The greater number of workers received $12 and under $13, those receiving $13 and under $14 coming next. Thus in 1925, 199 received under $12; 496 received $12 and under $14, and 291 received $14 or more per week, a total of 986. In 1921 those receiving under $12 numbered 180; $12 and under $14, 274; $14 or more, 252; a total of 706. These figures fairly illustrate the situation in the different employments—factory, mercantile, needle trades, etc.

A single order was issued during the year, covering restaurant and refreshment rooms in cities of 30,000 population or over, excepting Toronto. This fixes a minimum wage of $12 per week with no reduction of rate for apprentices.

The board has collected arrears of wages from 33 firms, affecting 165 workers, amounting in all to $7,296.75. An important part of these items related to a single company, which found one of its plants not in conformity with the orders and requested the board's assistance in calculating the arrears due. In another case, however, legal action was necessary to secure the payment of arrears amounting to $3,186 to be divided among 31 women. These two cases make up the majority of the amounts and practically half the number of persons involved.

All the Provinces of Canada, except the maritime Provinces, have such boards. In Nova Scotia the legislation had been enacted and in New Brunswick a commission was studying the question, so that "we look forward to the day when all Canadian women who work for wages shall be protected in their livelihood."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY IN 1925

THE National Safety Council in a report on industrial accident experience for 1925 [1] has, for the first time, attempted to compute accident rates for American industry as a whole. The computations are based on the statistical tabulations compiled by the industrial sections of the council, with the exception of the cement and mining industries for which statistics furnished by the Portland Cement Association and the United States Bureau of Mines, respectively, have been used.

The reports, which cover 1,231 establishments or locations, show an average frequency rate of 30.60 per million hours worked and an average severity rate amounting to 2.02 days lost per thousand hours worked. Since the majority of the companies for which data were secured are more or less actively engaged in accident prevention it can be assumed, however, that the rates for the United States as a whole are somewhat higher. It is impossible to make a fair comparison between the various industrial groups, because of varying occupational risks, but it is of interest to note that in the textile section 35,251 employees worked 77,924,601 hours with only one accidental death.

The detailed record sheets of the council show that accident frequency and severity rates have been reduced through the organized safety work in different industries. This reduction is considered to be due to a considerable extent to the fact that employees have been impressed with the importance of reporting minor injuries promptly, the installation of adequate first-aid facilities, and the cooperation of industrial physicians. The report stresses the importance of a uniform method of keeping plant records and also of making yearly reports in order that the statistics may more accurately represent the accident experience of each industry.

[1] National Safety News, Chicago, October, 1926.

The following table shows the accident experience of companies in 13 principal industries throughout the country for the year 1925:

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY IN 1925

Industry	Number of establishments or locations	Total number of employees	Total hours worked	Number of cases of—			
				Death	Permanent disability	Temporary disability	Total
Automotive	196	304,639	762,565,341	22	560	17,279	17,861
Cement	120	[1]	97,414,794	61	77	2,403	2,541
Chemical	65	50,128	124,148,274	38	86	2,473	2,597
Construction	36	12,777	25,462,441	24	18	1,736	1,778
Metals	280	250,511	661,189,970	86	545	18,915	[2] 21,492
Mining	210	[1]	68,518,787	68	62	6,721	6,851
Packers and tanners	17	14,642	35,485,110	1	41	1,383	1,425
Paper and pulp	99	41,813	104,623,437	21	57	3,943	4,021
Petroleum	18	[1]	214,054,563	49	206	5,600	5,855
Quarry	36	5,598	15,322,643	13	23	708	744
Rubber	22	85,730	173,438,000	10	70	4,974	5,054
Textile	32	35,251	77,924,601	1	31	1,029	1,061
Woodworking	100	26,939	69,836,087	11	128	2,948	3,087
Total	1,231	[3] 828,028	2,429,984,048	405	1,904	70,112	[3] 74,367

Industry	Number of days lost on account of—				Frequency rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)	Severity rates (per 1,000 hours' exposure)
	Death	Permanent disability	Temporary disability	Total		
Automotive	132,000	245,262	405,730	[3] 810,610	23.42	1.06
Cement	366,000	[1]	[1]	487,189	26.08	5.00
Chemical	228,000	70,632	38,379	337,011	20.91	2.71
Construction	144,000	20,491	28,210	192,701	69.54	7.57
Metals	516,000	398,773	269,738	[3] 1,202,387	32.50	1.82
Mining	408,000	72,675	102,193	582,868	99.99	8.51
Packers and tanners	6,000	23,139	15,796	44,935	40.15	1.27
Paper and pulp	126,000	39,862	59,166	225,028	38.43	2.15
Petroleum	294,000	112,401	91,957	498,358	27.35	2.33
Quarry	78,000	27,317	11,775	117,092	48.56	7.64
Rubber	60,000	63,700	68,498	192,198	29.15	1.11
Textile	6,000	16,420	12,778	35,198	13.61	.45
Woodworking	66,000	67,374	58,901	192,275	44.20	2.75
Total	2,430,000	1,158,046	1,163,121	[3] 4,917,850	30.60	2.02

[1] Not available.
[2] This total is reported to be correct; figures for details were not given in every case.
[3] Not including 3 industries.

METAL-MINE ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924

ACCIDENTS at mines producing metals and nonmetallic minerals other than fuels in the United States in 1924 were the cause of 418 deaths and 33,118 nonfatal accidents, according to the 1924 report of the United States Bureau of Mines on metal-mine accidents (Bulletin No. 264). The fatality rate was 3.51 per 1,000 300-day workers, which was somewhat higher than the rate, 3.01, of the previous year, due mainly to the loss of 41 lives in the Milford mine flood in Minnesota on February 5, 1924. The nonfatal injury rate was 278 per 1,000 employees and was practically the same as the rate for the preceding year. In spite of the increase in the

fatality rate in 1924 there has been a downward trend in the death rate for the industry as a whole since 1911, the first year for which figures are available. The total number of men employed in 1924 was 123,128, which was almost identical with the number employed the preceding year, but there was a reduction in the working time amounting to seven days per man for the year. There was an increase in the injury and death rates as compared with 1923 in underground and open-pit operations and a decrease in these rates for surface shops and yards. The only group showing a reduction in the fatality rate was the nonmetallic mineral mines, while the greatest reduction in nonfatal injury rates was in the lead and zinc mines in the Mississippi Valley and in nonmetallic mineral mines in various States.

Of the 33,118 nonfatal accidents, 10 resulted in permanent total disability, 402 in permanent partial disability, 8,398 in temporary disability exceeding 14 days, and 24,308 in temporary disability not exceeding 14 days but lasting beyond the day on which the accident occurred. The following statement affords a comparison of the accident frequency rates per 1,000 300-day workers for the different classes of accidents in 1923 and 1924:

	1923	1924
Fatal	3. 01	3. 51
Permanent total	. 16	. 08
Permanent partial	3. 40	3. 37
Temporary, more than 14 days	70. 00	70. 51
Temporary, 1 to 14 days	201. 85	204. 08
Total nonfatal	275. 41	278. 04
Grand total	278. 42	281. 55

The principal causes of fatal underground accidents were falls of roof, explosives, haulage, and falls of persons. The main causes of nonfatal injuries were falls of roof, rock, or ore while loading; haulage, timber, or hand tools; and drilling. In open-pit operations haulage equipment, falls or slides of rock, and explosives were the principal causes of fatal accidents, and falls or slides of rock, haulage, hand tools, falls of persons, and steam shovels of the nonfatal accidents. Fatal accidents among employees working in surface shops and yards were caused by electricity, railway cars, machinery, mine cars, and falls of persons.

The following table shows the number of employees, the number of fatalities and injuries, and the fatal and nonfatal accident rates, by kind of mine, 1923 and 1924:

NUMBER EMPLOYED, NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED, AND FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENT RATES IN METAL MINES, 1923 AND 1924

Kind of mine	Active operators	Average days worked	Men employed		Killed		Injured	
			Actual number	Equivalent number of 300-day workers	Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers	Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers
1923:								
Copper	306	317	32,477	34,355	107	3.11	11,993	349.09
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal	2,104	285	30,525	29,016	114	3.93	8,672	298.87
Iron	115	292	38,419	37,382	89	2.38	5,616	150.23
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)	82	290	10,226	9,874	27	2.73	4,894	495.65
Nonmetallic mineral	218	290	11,632	11,239	30	2.67	2,388	212.47
Total	2,825	297	123,279	121,866	367	3.01	33,563	275.41
1924:								
Copper	271	315	32,477	34,092	121	3.55	11,858	347.82
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal	2,097	293	29,718	29,043	145	4.99	8,649	297.80
Iron	104	269	36,629	32,839	97	2.95	4,959	151.01
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)	87	290	12,734	12,319	34	2.76	5,718	464.16
Nonmetallic mineral	224	281	11,570	10,820	21	1.94	1,934	178.74
Total	2,783	290	123,128	119,113	418	3.51	33,118	278.04

The report also gives detailed information in regard to the distribution of accidents by causes and by States, in the different classes of mines, and accidents classified by mining methods.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKERS' HEALTH BUREAU

THE Workers' Health Bureau, located in New York City, has affiliated to it 160 trade-union organizations in 22 States and British Columbia, according to the annual report [1] of the organization submitted by its officials to its trade-union advisory council in May. Its services have been extended to 17 trades and, in addition to the local unions, 4 international unions and 5 State federations of labor are affiliated with it.

Health agreements prepared for its affiliated unions during the year included the painting, stonecutting, glass beveling, and mirror-making industries, and surveys of working conditions were made in bakeries, stonecutting, and glass beveling establishments. Assistance was also given in States in which attempts were being made to improve compensation laws, and the bureau has assisted organized labor by supplying health arguments to be used by strikers in winning their demands. The furriers' union in New York City was supplied health data in support of its fight for a 40-hour week and a study is being made of the health hazards in the textile industry, based on medical examinations of 404 men, women, and children, for the benefit of the striking textile workers in Passaic, N. J.

[1] Steam Shovel and Dredge Magazine, August, 1926, pp. 84, 85.

The following resolutions which were adopted by the advisory council will be carried into effect as the policies of the bureau for the coming year:

Resolution No. 1.—Urges local unions throughout the country to take advantage of the health facts prepared by the bureau to support the campaign for the 40-hour week now under way in many parts of the country.

Resolution No. 2.—Increase of old-age pensions for workers in Government service supports the efforts of Federal employees' unions to make the present law more liberal by reducing the age at which workers are retired, increasing the pension, and giving preference to workers in hazardous occupations.

Resolution No. 3.—Federal control of occupational dangers places the bureau on record as favoring an aggressive campaign to gain the adoption of national health regulations in dangerous trades with Federal control of poisonous and dangerous work methods.

Resolution No. 4.—Calls on international unions to adopt a national health program for the control of dangerous working conditions to protect the health and life of their membership.

Resolution No. 5.—"Organizing the unorganized," announces the fact that the Workers' Health Bureau is prepared to place at the disposal of unions information on dangerous working conditions in unorganized trades for use in organizing the great mass of unorganized workers.

Resolution No. 6.—Urges labor organizations to avail themselves of the bureau's research material for use in time of strikes.

DEPENDENCE OF HEALTH UPON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

AN EDITORIAL in The Nation's Health (Chicago), August, 1926, states that the practitioner of public health is likely to lose sight of the fact that he is a symptom rather than a cause of the spread of health. Although there are many and complex causes which lie behind his work, they may be summed up in the phrase "improved economic conditions." The invention and development of power-driven machinery has lightened the labor of man enormously, but at the same time it has created a necessity for a more accurate functioning of brain and body. As a result of the industrial development, workers have received a larger share of corporate gains and consequently have been able to secure for themselves a more adequate diet and better housing as well as time for recreation, amusement, and the improvement of the mind. Although the work of research workers, field workers, and health educators is of great importance in each particular branch of the public health field the greatest factor in the prevention of disease and the securing of health is the improvement in the economic condition of the average citizen. For example, there is little typhus in America because there are many bathtubs, made possible by the earning capacity of the Nation; tuberculosis prevailed in the dark and crowded tenements until the proportion of poor was reduced; typhoid, which was once a scourge, has been controlled because communities can afford to spend millions of dollars in installing water-purification systems; while hookworm, which saps the vitality of the inhabitants of many localities, can be eliminated when they can purchase shoes and provide proper sanitation. These are only a few of many examples which could be cited to demonstrate the fact that good health depends to a large extent upon good economics and that the attainment of good health, in turn, produces better economics.

It is important, the writer says, that the health worker should not lose sight of the economic phases of his work and that above all he should never try to organize a health program which is beyond the economic resources of the community. "It is all very well," he adds, "to preach hygienic ideals, but the fact remains that communities can only get as much health as they are able and willing to pay for. The practitioner of health is the merchant who has this commodity for sale and he is able to do much in the application of the principles of sanitary science and especially in the preaching of health's gospel, but behind him always and determining the success which shall crown his labor is the material welfare of the community in which he works. For this he must always entertain the heartiest respect and with it he must always walk in step, hand in hand, neither running ahead nor lagging behind. If he does this, the effects which he will produce will be lasting and the habits of health which he will induce will be the result of conviction arrived at by incontrovertible logic."

BRITISH STUDY OF MULE SPINNERS' CANCER[1]

A REPORT published recently in Great Britain gives the findings of a special committee appointed by the Home Office to study the cause, extent, and methods of prevention of cancer among mule spinners. Although a few cases of epithelioma have been reported among workers in shale oil and petroleum refineries in different countries, cases of mule spinners' cancer, which is caused by the lubricating oil, have been reported only from Great Britain. It is not clear why this should be the case but, in partial explanation, it is said that the number of mule spindles in operation in Great Britain is very much greater than in any other one country, thus offering much greater exposure, and that mortality reports are probably better organized in Great Britain with consequent more complete reporting of cases.

Extent of the Disease

IT WAS not until 1922 that cancerous ulceration (epithelioma) affecting the skin of certain regions, particularly that of the scrotum, the face and neck, and the arms was recognized as being associated with the occupation of mule spinning in cotton mills. There are 539 cases which the committee has been able to trace which have occurred since 1876, but it is considered that the actual number of cases must be considerably in excess of this number as many, particularly the earlier ones, must have escaped notice. Moreover, the mortality rate has been increasing, as there were fewer than 10 deaths in each of the five-year periods from 1875 to 1914, while from 1915 to 1919 there were 16 deaths, and from 1920 to 1924, 34 deaths. This increase in the mortality from the disease has been out of all proportion to the increase in the number of spinners employed.

[1] Great Britain. Home Office. Report of the departmental committee appointed to consider evidence as to the occurrence of epitheliomatous ulceration among mule spinners. London, 1926.

The records show that the disease does not appear until after a considerable period of employment, the average duration of employment for all cases being approximately 40 years. It has also been shown that the disease may not manifest itself for some time after employment in a mule room has ceased, as there were 13 cases where the cancer appeared from 1 to 14 years after the worker had retired from all employment, while among workers who had changed their employment it had also not developed for many years. Change of occupation, therefore, does not seem to offer any guaranty that the worker will not later be affected by the disease.

Nature of the Disease

THE site of the growth in a large proportion of the cases is on the scrotum, analysis of recent cases reported showing that only about 25 per cent may occur on other parts of the skin. Wart formation usually precedes the development of the cancer, sometimes by many years. The warts may be single or several may develop at one time, and one or more of these may become malignant, so that the removal of a wart does not necessarily prevent the development of another or of a second primary epithelioma. After the growth has begun to show malignant changes, the progress of the growth is accelerated and the possibility of a cure diminishes rapidly. The medical witnesses agreed that the hope of cure, even with the most radical surgical measures, is much reduced after the epithelioma has been in existence for six months, but if the wart is removed before malignancy sets in there is every chance of a permanent cure. If the growth is situated on the scrotum it spreads to the glands of the groin and from them to internal organs, while if located on other parts of the body, as the arms, the growth is slower and it is much more amenable to surgical treatment.

Cause of the Disease

ANIMAL experimentation has shown that certain of the crude oils, fuel oils, and lubricating oils, are capable of producing epitheliomatous ulceration. Although not all mineral oils necessarily have this effect any of them must be regarded as dangerous until they have been proven to be harmless, and as it has not been possible to isolate the particular principle in the oils which produces the cancer the only way of determining whether or not they are dangerous is by actual biological experiment.

The amount of oil used in different mills on the same type of spinning mule varies from a minimum of about one-fourth of a pint to 1 pint per mule per day, a large proportion of which is sprayed off by centrifugal action. Much of this reaches the clothing of the worker, particularly in the region of the groin. The temperature of the spinning rooms is high and the operatives work with only light clothing so that it is easy for the oil to penetrate the clothing. Fine particles of oil are also continually in suspension in the air of the room and the floors are oily. Other factors which have been suggested as contributory causes are mechanical friction against the faller bar which may help to produce a certain amount of irritation of the skin, lack

of rigorous personal cleanliness, and the presence of metallic or carbon particles in the oil which may constitute an extra source of irritation.

Recommendations

THE committee considered that the most important question is the substitution, for those now in use, of an oil which is innocuous and at the same time a satisfactory lubricant. This problem is also one of wide general interest, since it affects many other industries and occupations than that of mule spinning. The best type of oil is as yet undetermined, and the committee recommended that experimental research along this line should be carried out. It was also recommended that a nonsplash type of spindle bearing should be developed for new machines and that suitable guards for the prevention of oil splash should be placed on those already in use; that periodic medical examinations should be given workers over 30 years of age; and that the workers should be educated in regard to the importance of cleanliness and the danger of delay in securing early treatment.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

SICKNESS INSURANCE PROVISIONS OF CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY AGREEMENT [1]

INSURANCE provisions have been inserted for the first time in contracts between the Chicago Rapid Transit Co. and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees as a result of the decision of the two arbitrators appointed to represent, respectively, the company and the union in their recent contract controversy. While group insurance has had a rapid development in recent years, both the contributory and noncontributory plans having been widely put into effect by employers, this is one of the few instances in which it has been made a part of a trade-union agreement. Among the different branches of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, only one division—a small one at Newburgh, N. Y.—had up to this time been able to secure such a provision in a contract.

The award provides for the usual standard group insurance policies given without medical examination, the entire cost to be borne by the company. The policies cover both sickness and death, service of one year with the company being required for eligibility for the sickness insurance and of three months for the life insurance. The payments for sickness amount to $20 per week for 26 weeks during the year and the amount of the life insurance policy is $1,000.

The employees, in submitting their contract provisions for the year, had asked for a general wage increase of 5 cents an hour and the provision of group insurance by the company. Failure to secure an agreement through conferences between the company and the trade-union officials resulted in the appointment of the arbitrators, with the result that the company conceded the demand for the establishment of the insurance provisions but the demand for increased wages was denied. The inclusion of group insurance for the term of the contract is regarded, however, by the employees as a most constructive measure, offering as it does protection in the event of sickness or death without cost to themselves.

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was held at Hartford, Conn., September 14 to 17, 1926.

[1] The Union Leader, Chicago, Sept. 11, 18, and Oct. 2, 1926.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—H. M. Stanley, of Georgia.
Vice president.—Andrew F. McBride, M. D., of New Jersey.
Secretary-treasurer.—Ethelbert Stewart, of Washington, D. C.
Members of the executive committee.—H. M. Stanley, of Georgia; Andrew F. McBride, M. D., of New Jersey; Ethelbert Stewart, of Washington, D. C.; Frederic M. Williams, of Connecticut; John A. McGilvray, of California; James A. Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. F. L. Roblin, of Oklahoma; Victor A. Sinclair, of Ontario; W. H. Horner, of Pennsylvania.

Atlanta, Ga., was selected as the place for the next meeting, September 27 to 30, 1927.

The proceedings of the convention will be published as Bulletin No. 432 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF CALIFORNIA STATE FUND

THE Industrial Accident Commission of California procured, during the year 1925, an examination of the State compensation insurance fund by S. H. and Lee J. Wolfe, consulting actuaries, auditors, and accountants. The report [1] refers to the purpose of the fund and the standards of self-support established for it by the State legislature. Rates charged by it have been the same as those of other carriers, the fund being in competition with other insurance carriers in the State. Beginning with 1914, when the fund wrote 11.77 per cent of all compensation premiums collected in the State, it has grown steadily in actual amounts from $547,161 in 1914, to the sum of $5,807,777 in 1924, or 30.16 per cent of all premiums written in the State. The highest percentage attained was in 1921, when the State fund wrote 36.93 per cent of all premiums. In other words, while the fund wrote an actually larger amount of premiums in 1924 than in any preceding year, the relative amount was greatest in 1921.

As to the financial condition, the fund is found to be "in possession of a substantial surplus sufficient, in our opinion, to act as a catastrophe reserve fund." Comment is made on the nature of the transactions in securities engaged in during part of the period covered, and while no question of solvency is involved in this criticism, the idea of selling at a profit to make reinvestments is regarded as foreign to the purposes of the insurance carrier, whose funds should be invested in conservative securities, which "should not be handled in a speculative manner."

An examination is made of the methods of distributing the surplus, and while absolute exactness is not attained by the present method, "we are of the opinion that the system followed by the State fund does substantial justice to all of the policyholders." The following brief table shows the dividend rates paid up to June 30, 1921:

Year	Rate (per cent)	Year	Rate (per cent)
1914	31.30	1918	32.89
1915	32.35	1919	28.75
1916	30.79	1920	26.41
1917	30.65	1921	27.49

[1] California. Industrial Accident Commission. Report of the examination of the State compensation insurance fund. Sacramento, 1926.

The estimate for 1922 was for an average dividend of 25 per cent, and a recent accurate tabulation shows a dividend rate ranging from 9.92 on policies paying $50 premium for the year up to a rate of 41.07 for those paying over $50,000 premium, the average dividend rate being 25.04 per cent for that year.

Certain questions were submitted to which categorical replies were desired. These are summarized in the conclusion of the report and cover the question, first, of solvency, to which an affirmative answer is given; the second is as to sufficiency of surplus to guard against a catastrophe, which is also answered in the affirmative; while the third relates to the dividend distribution, which the actuaries regard as being equitably made. The examiners also refer to the fact that certain complaints have been made from time to time by representatives of the other carriers, which were investigated, "and as far as any matter of importance goes have been found groundless."

INVESTIGATION OF OPERATION OF MASSACHUSETTS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

INFORMATION is at hand of the appointment on September 2 of a commission to investigate the operation of the workmen's compensation law of Massachusetts. This action of the governor is in line with a resolve of the general assembly of April 28, 1926, asking for the appointment of an unpaid commission of five persons to investigate the effect of the present law "in order to ascertain what defects in said law have arisen since its adoption, and what changes, if any, in said law appear to be necessary to cure such defects." An expenditure not exceeding $2,500 is authorized and an appropriation in that sum was made, to cover the expenses of the investigation.

In announcing the appointment of this commission the departmental News Letter comments: "In view of the efforts that have been made to establish a State insurance fund in Massachusetts based on the Ohio plan there is much interest in this commission and its work." The commission is to report not later than December 1 of the current year.

ACTUARIAL AUDIT OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND OF OHIO

THE Industrial Commission of Ohio employed a firm of consulting actuaries of New York, Miles M. Dawson & Son, in May, 1926, to make an examination and actuarial survey of the workmen's compensation insurance fund of that State. There was a request for a report of the "condition of the fund, the reserve set up for individual claims and for the fund as a whole, the system of classification of industries, the adequacy of rates quoted, and solvency of the fund." In their report, published in Industrial Relations for September, 1926, the monthly periodical of the commission, the investigators found solvency with a safety margin of 4 per cent,

representing an unassigned surplus of $2,002,922.85, the report concluding: "The status of the financial statement demonstrates a highly favorable situation from every aspect."

Rates were found to be adequate, and while in the earlier period of the law's operation they had been so high as to render refunds in the form of dividends necessary, with the development of actuarial experience, the present rates were found to be but reasonably sufficient for the fund's requirements. The system of individual experience rating was said to be "simple, direct, and easily comprehensible." As to cost of operations, the auditors say, "it is gratifying to note that the expenses of the fund for the 12 months ending June 30, 1926, were only 3.80 per cent of the premiums." Inasmuch as private carriers add to their loss cost "a loading of approximately 61.3 per cent for expenses, etc.," it appears that a saving has been made to the people of Ohio for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, of $7,278,837.69, or 36 cents on every dollar that would have been paid insurance company carriers.

The matter of promptness was considered, with a showing of an average of between 10 and 11 days from the date of the report of the accident to the date of the first hearing. On the other hand, the average time between the date of the injury and the date of the first hearing is between 37 and 38 days, i. e., it requires more than twice as much time for a report to be made by employers as is required for the commission to hold a hearing after the report is received. The director therefore urges employers to see that claims are promptly and properly reported, and concludes that with the assurance of these "unquestioned authorities" that the methods of the commission are in general sound, and with "the sensible suggestions given in the report" it will be possible to go forward with greater assurance in "handling this immense business which is so vital to the welfare of the citizens of Ohio, especially the workers and their dependents."

RECENT WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REPORTS

Alabama

SUCH administration of the workmen's compensation act of Alabama as devolves upon a State official was transferred by an act of 1923 from the department of archives and history to the office of the superintendent of insurance. In his report for the calendar year 1925, the superintendent includes a section devoted to his activities in connection with this transfer. The personnel was not changed nor was there any "break in the policies pursued by the former administration."

An important advantage resulting from the transfer results from the duties of the superintendent of insurance with regard to the insurance carriers operating in the State. The department has also found it desirable to engage in a certain amount of factory inspection in connection with the schedule-rating plan which provides credits and charges based on mechanical working conditions in individual plants. While considerable results have followed the exercise of

such power as the superintendent has under existing law, urgent recommendations are made for legislation providing specific authority with funds for the performance of the necessary supervisory duties; while as to factory inspection the opinion is "firmly fixed" that a factory inspection division should be created in conjunction with the compensation administration to cooperate with inspectors representing the compensation insurance carriers and the National Council on Compensation Insurance. Another recommendation is to the effect that the courts, which administer the law in this State, should be authorized to call up compensation cases for review and adjudication on their own motion.

Acting possibly ultra vires, the compensation commissioner has nevertheless undertaken to secure the correction of mistakes in settlements due either to ignorance of the law's provisions or to arithmetical irregularities. "During one calendar year, wherein the closest supervision was exercised over settlements, approximately $10,000 was recovered for injured employees and their dependents." Credit was given to both insurance carriers and self-insured employers for the fact that in no instance was "any great difficulty experienced in adjusting" such differences.

The number of self-insured employers is approximately 100, but about 5,000 insure their risks in companies of one sort or another. There are 41 insurance carriers writing compensation insurance in the State, of which 32 are stock companies, 5 are mutuals, and 3 are reciprocals. Premium rates are those promulgated by the National Council, subject to review and approval by the State superintendent of insurance. This duty is said to be "extremely arduous and of great importance," and expert actuarial assistance should be authorized.

Statistics are given covering the number and costs of accidents for the six years 1920 to 1925. The number for the year 1925 was 7,580, of which 259 were fatal, while 14 caused permanent total disability and 672 permanent partial disability. There were 6,635 temporary disability cases of more than 2 weeks' duration. Of the deaths, 239 left dependents, benefits totaling $576,244. Total compensation paid during the year, including funeral and medical benefits, was $1,601,739 as against $1,438,065 in 1924. The commissioner regrets his inability to compile statistics in the detailed form approved by the statistical committee of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, but presents such data as he finds possible to prepare with his limited force. Tables are given showing the number and cost of accidents by extent of disability for each year, 1923 to 1925, separately, showing the number of fatalities, number of permanent total disability cases with nature of injury, number of major permanent partial disability cases with nature of injury, number of minor permanent partial and number of temporary total disabilities and medical benefits. For the year 1925 the average death benefit was $2,411.07 where there were dependents, and the average for permanent total disabilities was $2,966.55. For the loss of an arm, the average award was $1,476.35 and for the loss of a leg $1,894.80. For the 155 injuries classed as major permanent partial disabilities, the average award was $1,218.73.

South Dakota

THE industrial commissioner of the State of South Dakota is charged with the administration of the workmen's compensation act of that State. His ninth annual report covers the operations of the law for the 12 months ending June 30, 1926. It is almost literally true that the act is administered by the industrial commissioner, the department consisting of himself and "one stenographer, with occasional additional clerk hire, which is the smallest force in any State in the Union." The report recognizes that the smallness of the force leads at times to unavoidable delay in attending to hearings—a condition which "can not be avoided unless the legislature sees fit to provide the office with a field man to go out on calls and provides further for his salary and expenses."

Emphasis is laid on the economy of administration, the cost averaging for the year $1.19 for each claim filed in 1925, and but 91.18 cents for each report filed during the year covered by the current report. "In this South Dakota is securing the administration of the law at a lower rate than any other State." As a part of the economy practiced, hearings are avoided as far as possible, nor are employers required to make reports to the department, proceedings being had on the reports made by the employers to their insurance carriers, which must be reported by the latter to the office. "The department has about all it can handle with the current business, and as there would be nothing gained in a duplicate report other than to call the attention of the employer to the requirements of the law, and it would further add material additional expense to supply duplicate blanks in each case, the reports of the insurance companies are accepted as sufficient, and the cases are handled accordingly."

The number of accidents reported for the year was 4,888 as against 4,416 for the preceding fiscal year. The number of fatalities was greater than for any previous year, being 31 in number. Compensation payments totaled $208,490, an increase of $11,542 over the previous year. It is said that all claims are closely watched when settlements are filed to see that proper amounts have been paid, and in several instances further payments have been required. At the same time the possibility is admitted that occasional instances of improper settlement are passed over, but with the small appropriation and office force it is impossible to investigate all cases, and if a claimant signs a release appearing on its face to be a fair settlement, the same is accepted and filed.

The former urgency felt for an increase in the weekly maximum payment of $15 per week no longer exists, in view of the tendency to lower wages since the war period. However, the maximum death benefit of $3,000 is regarded as too low, and the amount "should be increased to bring this State at least up to the average of other States, as many of them pay as high as $7,500 for a death loss, and life pensions for permanent total disability."

No statistics of accidents are given.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW OF COSTA RICA

THE Costa Rican workmen's compensation law [1] was passed by the Costa Rican Congress on January 26, 1925, and was modified later by a law passed August 24, 1926. A digest of the outstanding provisions of this law is given below.

Employments Covered

THE law covers workers in the following industries or occupations: (1) Quarries, mines, salt works, and undertakings transporting the extracted matter by land or sea; (2) the construction, repair, and maintenance of buildings, railway lines, highways, bridges, canals, and similar work; (3) fishing and ferriage enterprises; (4) the installation, repair, and removal of gas and electrical equipment and lightning rods as well as telegraph and telephone systems; (5) establishments manufacturing or using explosive, inflammable, unhealthful, or poisonous materials; (6) occupations involving the use of mechanical power; (7) coal and wood wholesale stores and warehouses; (8) employees of theaters and public performances; and (9) agriculture, forestry, and stock-breeding pursuits in which mechanical power is used. Apprentices and persons under 21 years of age are also covered by this law.

Injuries Covered

COMPENSATION must be paid for all industrial accidents occurring to the workers which arise out of and in the course of the employment. Injuries are not compensable when they are due to force majeure or to the employee's intoxication or willful misconduct.

Occupational diseases are compensable if caused directly by the employment.

Compensation Benefits

THE compensation scale is based upon the earnings of the injured employee. If the worker is employed on a piece-rate basis, the compensation is to be computed on his average daily earnings during the preceding three months multiplied by 300.

Death.—If the accident causes the worker's death the employer shall pay in addition to funeral expenses, which may not exceed 100 colons,[2] compensation to the specified relatives of the deceased, as follows: (1) To the surviving spouse, provided the marriage took place before the accident and providing also that there has been no divorce or separation, a life annuity equal to 20 per cent of the yearly wage of the deceased. A widower is entitled to the annuity only if unable to work. Compensation benefits to the surviving spouse cease if he or she remarries or leads an immoral life. (2) To the legitimate or illegitimate children under 16 years of age, until they reach that age, an annuity equal to 15 per cent of the deceased parent's yearly wage if there is only one child, 25 per cent if there are two, 35 per cent if there are three, and 40 per cent if there are four or more, providing a spouse survives who is entitled to an annuity. If no spouse survives, the annuity may be raised to 20 per cent of the

[1] Costa Rica. La Gaceta. Diario Oficial, San Jose, Feb. 6, 1925, and Aug. 27, 1926.
[2] Colon at par=46.53 cents; exchange value Oct. 31, 1925=24.97 cents.

parent's yearly wage for each child. In no case may the total annuities exceed two-thirds of the yearly wage of the deceased. (3) Failing the above-mentioned relatives, ascendents dependent upon the deceased are to receive individual annuities of 10 per cent, the total of which may not exceed 30 per cent of the annual wage. The allowances are to be paid in monthly installments.

Permanent total disability.—An employee who is permanently and totally disabled for work of any kind shall receive a life annuity equivalent to two-thirds of his yearly wages.

Permanent partial disability.—In case of permanent partial disability the injured worker receives an annuity equal to one-half the wage loss due to the accident.

Temporary disability.—For temporary disability the benefit equals one-half the employee's wages from the day of the accident to the day on which he is able to return to work. The compensation shall be paid on the days his wages are due, without any discount being made for holidays. If the disability lasts more than a year the employee is entitled to permanent disability benefits.

Medical benefit.—In addition to the compensation benefits described above, the employer is required to furnish free medical and pharmaceutical attention for an employee who has suffered from an industrial accident, until he is able to resume work or is declared to be permanently disabled.

Compensation benefits are to be increased one-half when the accident takes place in an establishment which lacks safety devices and other precautionary measures to avoid accidents.

Accident Reporting

EMPLOYEES are required to report industrial accidents within 24 hours. In reporting the accident the following items are to be included: the name, age, address, and civil status of the injured employee; the name and address of the employer and witnesses; the time, place, and circumstances under which the accident occurred; and the nature of the injuries. The injured employee or his representative shall also report the accident within 15 days. If after 15 days the employee has not resumed his work, the employer is required to present to the nearest competent authority a medical certificate showing the condition of the injured worker, the probable consequences of the accident, and the probable time when definite results may be known.

For failure to report an accident an employer may be fined from 100 to 500 colons. This amount shall be doubled in case of a second offense.

Time for Claim

COMPENSATION claims must be made within one year after the date of the accident.

Security of Payment

EMPLOYERS shall cover their obligation for compensation to their workmen in case of accident by taking out insurance policies in favor of their employees in the National Insurance Bank[3] for the

[3] The text of the Costa Rican law establishing the State insurance monopoly appears on p. 66 of this issue.

amount of the compensation due. Employers who retain a part of the worker's wages for the payment of insurance premiums are to be fined from 100 to 1,000 colons.

Industries of foreign ownership are required to maintain a legal representative in Costa Rica with authority to deal with compensation cases.

Compensation benefits are not subject to attachment and may not be transferred or renounced and in general any agreement contrary to this law will be considered void.

Administration and Procedure

UPON being informed of the accident the local authority will investigate the case as regards the following points: (*a*) The cause, nature, and circumstances of the accident; (*b*) the name and address of the injured person and the date and place of his birth; (*c*) the nature of the injuries; (*d*) the names of the persons entitled to compensation in case of the death of the employee and the date and place of their birth; (*e*) the earnings of the injured person.

A superior court of arbitration having a permanent seat in the capital of the Republic shall have jurisdiction over disputes which arise between employers and workers, to which the local authorities shall submit their briefs within eight days following the accident. The arbitration court shall be composed of three members appointed by the executive authority and shall include a representative of the National Insurance Bank, an employer, and a worker.

Upon receipt of the brief the court of arbitration will summon the interested parties or their representatives to a hearing, at which an attempt will be made to bring about an amicable settlement and to settle definitely the compensation award.

The law empowers the employer, the injured worker, or other persons in receipt of compensation to claim a revision of the compensation on the grounds of aggravation or improvement in the condition of the injured person, or of his death as the result of the accident.

Irrespective of the liability of the employer, the injured employee or his heirs retain the right of action against any third party causing the accident; this may be brought by the employer at his own expense and in the name of the worker or his heirs.

STATE INSURANCE MONOPOLY LAW OF COSTA RICA

THE Congress of Costa Rica passed a law [1] making insurance of every class a monopoly of the Government, the text of which is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Insurance contracts against any kind of risks shall in the future be a monopoly of the State; cooperative or mutual national life insurance companies in existence at the present time are excluded from the monopoly.

ART. 2. Life, fire, or any other insurance companies, societies, or agencies which are established in the country at the present time may continue to function temporarily until the executive decrees the date on which the monopoly shall become effective for each class of insurance, which shall take place within the year following the publication of this law.

[1] Law (No. 12) passed on Oct. 28, 1924.

ART. 3. Insurance contracts existing on the date when the Government assumes, by decree, the monopoly of that particular kind of insurance shall continue to bind the contracting parties until they expire, provided they are duly registered at the insurance superintendent's office or at such other office as the executive may designate. If such policies are not registered at the present time, they must be within three months from the date of the corresponding decree, under penalty of a fine of 1,000 colons [1] on the insurer and 500 colons on the insured.

ART. 4. From the date on which the executive declares the assumption of the monopoly of all classes of insurance, companies, associations, agencies, and individuals shall be prohibited from transacting insurance operation of the class indicated in the respective decree and the policies issued in violation of this law and which should be collected in the country shall be regarded as nonexistent and worthless. Any person, agent, society, or company which violates or attempts to violate in any way the monopoly which this law establishes shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment. For a repetition of the offense the penalty will be doubled. The person with whom the offense originates shall, further, be suspended from carrying on business for a period of 10 years and in case of repetition permanently. The judge of the court of claims (*Contencioso*) shall handle the criminal cases originating from the violation of the regulations of this article and article 3.

ART. 5. For the purpose of carrying on the insurance business of the State an institution shall be established called "The National Insurance Bank," the head office of which shall be in the capital, with power to establish branches or agencies in such parts of the Republic as the directorate may agree upon with the approval of the executive.

ART. 6. The bank shall be considered as a legal entity possessing all the rights, actions, and obligations determined by law.

ART. 7. The capital which the bank may acquire, as well as its reserves, shall guarantee its insurance operations, but all such operations shall also have the full guaranty and liability of the State.

ART. 8. The capital of the bank shall consist of 4,000,000 colons in State bonds, which shall bear interest at 8 per cent per annum and 1 per cent cumulative amortization, and which shall be created by an executive decree fixing the guaranties and other obligations. For this purpose the executive is authorized to assign the revenues which may be deemed most suitable. All municipalities, education or charity boards of the Republic may subscribe for State bonds by quarterly payments which represent 25 per cent of the face value of the bond.

ART. 9. The bank may sell or give in guaranty such bonds, wholly or in part, only when it is necessary in the course of its business and under control of the Treasury Department but applications made by municipalities, education, or charity boards will be favorably considered.

ART. 10. All expenses incurred by the State for the organization and working of the bank, as well as the service for interest and amortization of the bonds referred to in the preceding articles shall be reimbursed by the bank from its net profits, after the deduction of 25 per cent, which in accordance with the following article is to be devoted to the cumulative reserve fund.

ART. 11. The net profits of the monopoly shall be allotted as follows: Twenty-five per cent to the cumulative reserve fund and 75 per cent to maintain the service required by the construction of roads, as an additional resource to the revenue from the direct taxation and from the amounts assigned for this purpose in the budget. If a future law authorizes a loan for such purpose, the said 75 per cent shall be devoted to the interest and amortization service but always with the understanding that it is of the same supplementary character. Any balance that may remain shall be added to the bank's cumulative reserve until a law determines its destination.

ART. 12. The bank shall pay all taxes and levies which may fall on private parties, with the exception of those which devolve directly on insurance operations.

ART. 13. The institution shall be governed by a directorate appointed by the executive, who shall, if possible, select persons from the various Provinces to form the board, which shall consist of a chairman and six directors, for whose election the same provisions shall hold as for the State bank.

ART. 14. The directorate shall appoint the staff, whose salaries shall be fixed in agreement with the Treasury Department, but the directorate shall have full power to replace any employee.

[1] The exchange rate of the colon on Oct. 31, 1925=24.97 cents.

ART. 15. Any act or resolution which violates the provisions of this law or its regulations which are in force shall involve the members of the directorate present in personal and joint liability; in order to gain exemption from such liability, in each case a member of the directorate may have his negative vote or protest recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the resolution is passed.

ART. 16. Nothing in this law shall be understood to lessen the liability of the directorate of the institution, which general legislation places on the directors of all banks and private societies; but on the contrary, the maximum liability which the laws of the country can bring to bear shall be on the directors, managers, and employees.

ART. 17. The bank shall publish a monthly balance showing the assets, liabilities, and total of the reserves for each class of risk.

ART. 18. The fiscal year of the bank shall open and close with the civil one.

ART. 19. During the two months following their appointment the directorate shall present to the executive for approval or reform the general regulations of the institution in accordance with the present articles and with insurance practice.

ART. 20. The national accountancy office and the control office shall make an annual audit of the books and condition of the bank and shall render a written report which shall be published in the annual treasury report.

ART. 21. The principal operations of the bank are the general ones of insurance business, but it is prohibited from (1) making purchases or loans for fostering speculations of any kind; (2) purchasing or making loans on shares or obligations of limited companies; (3) investing more than 25 per cent of the reserves intended for risks in the public debt; (4) speculating in money or draft exchange; (5) loaning money to the Government, municipalities, education, or charity boards except with effective guaranties which can be enforced in case of noncompliance with the obligation.

ART. 22. The bank may use in advances on produce crops of the country up to 25 per cent of the technical reserves corresponding to life insurance. The balance of the revenue as well as the capital can be invested only in the following: (1) Public debt, or values of easy and safe realization, with the restrictions laid down in sections 3 and 5 of the preceding article; (2) mortgages and loans secured on the corresponding life policies; (3) purchase of the investments of insurance companies and agencies; (4) loans on real estate producing revenue.

ART. 23. The bank is empowered to (1) reinsure, to a prudent amount, in this country or abroad, the risks they accept and effect coinsurance of national policyholders in foreign companies; (2) pledge or sell in the country or abroad values and titles in which they have invested funds.

ART. 24. As soon as the executive undertakes the monopoly of life insurance, this shall be obligatory for all employees of the public administration. For this purpose the bank shall, during the first year of its existence, prepare an expert project which shall serve as a basis for the executive to draw up the law, including the two risks of death and industrial accident.

ART. 25. All questions of fact or equity between the assured and the bank shall be settled by judicial arbitration.

ART. 26. Laws and rulings which are in opposition to the present law are annulled in so far as they are contrary to these articles.

ART. 27. The executive shall issue the regulations and rulings which are considered necessary to afford this institution the greatest possible stability and efficiency.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR[1]

A CONVENTION concluded between the French Government and the Governmental Commission of the Saar, providing for equality of treatment for the nationals of the two countries in the matter of insurance for sickness, accident, old age, disability, and death became effective June 1, 1926.

The convention provides that the nationals of either country who are employed within the territory of the other shall be entitled to

[1] Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris, April–May–June, 1926, pp. 210–214.

receive the benefits provided for by the legislation covering sickness insurance, workmen's compensation, and pensions of the country in which they reside unless the work is of a temporary or intermittent character, in which case they are covered by the laws of the country to which they belong.

In the case of sickness insurance French workers employed in the Saar by a French enterprise having its headquarters in France which offers special payments to its employees in case of sickness may be included under such payments if they choose if the benefits offered are equivalent at least to those provided by the Saar law. A similar provision applies to workers from the Saar who are employed in France. An employee is required to state in writing that he wishes to benefit by these special payments within three months of the date of employment or of the coming into force of the present convention; otherwise the local law will apply.

French enterprises located in the Saar or Saar enterprises located in France are subject to the workmen's compensation law of the country in which they are located unless this work is of a temporary or intermittent character.

The heirs of either French workers who are victims of labor accidents on Saar territory or of Saar workers who are injured while employed in France are entitled to the same payments as the heirs of the nationals of the country in which the injury was received whether they reside in that country or not. A similar provision applies to workers insured under the laws covering old age, invalidity, and death.

The workers from the Saar who are covered by the terms of the convention include all persons, without distinction of nationality or sex, who can furnish proof of birth in the territory or can show that they were legal residents on November 11, 1918.

OLD-AGE AND INVALIDITY INSURANCE IN LUXEMBURG [1]

A LAW has recently been passed in Luxemburg which establishes a State system of old-age and invalidity insurance. Insurance is compulsory for all workers over 16 years of age with the exception of civil servants, agricultural workers or servants, foresters, and household servants unless the annual earnings in the case of salaried employees exceeds 10,000 francs [2] per year. Voluntary insurance may be taken out by other classes of workers who are under 40 years of age and whose annual salaries do not exceed 10,000 francs. The amount of the insurance corresponds to the annual rate of pay, the lowest amount being fixed at 360 francs. The costs of insurance are borne by the State, the communes, the employers, and the workers, and the amount of the premium paid by the insured is fixed at 4 per cent of the annual earnings.

[1] Belgium. Ministère de l'Industrie du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. Revue du Travail, May, 1926, pp. 883-900.

[2] Franc at par=19.3 cents; average exchange value in August, 1926=2.8 cents.

HOUSING

HOUSING IN PHILADELPHIA

THE annual report of the Philadelphia Housing Association for 1925 contains, as usual, an interesting and informative discussion of the housing situation in Philadelphia. During the year the association made a survey of the vacant dwellings of the city, assisted in the work of sanitary inspection and the enforcement of regulations, made an analysis of new dwelling construction based on the permits issued for the year, and made a study of methods and practices in the construction of dwellings, besides carrying on a continuous educational campaign with a view to securing permanent improvement in conditions.

Survey of Vacant Houses

A SURVEY covering 63,118 dwellings in 15 industrial districts of the city was made in April, 1925, and all vacancies found were listed. The 789 vacant houses found were distributed, as to cause of vacancy, as follows:

Distribution	Number of vacancies	Per cent of total vacancies	Rate per 1,000 houses surveyed
Total vacancies	789		12.50
For sale only	143	18.00	2.26
Unfit	23	2.90	.36
Not in the market	58	7.35	.92
Being repaired	60	7.60	.95
Other usage	12	1.52	.19
Vacant but rented	7	.88	.11
Total available for rent	483	61.20	7.65
For rent at $30 and under	73	9.24	1.15
For rent from $30 to $50	286	36.25	4.53
For rent at over $50	124	15.70	1.90
Not classified	3		

If this same ratio holds throughout the city, it is stated, there were in Philadelphia at that time about 3,200 dwellings vacant and available. This was an improvement over the situation in 1923, when the survey indicated only 468 dwellings vacant and for rent in the entire city, but nevertheless the increase is not considered sufficient.

If one accepts the judgment of economists that 5 per cent of the houses in a city must be vacant, in order to permit a freedom of choice among tenants, Philadelphia is still in the throes of an acute shortage, and the fact that conditions to-day are slightly better than two years ago, should give but little encouragement. In normal times when the bargaining power of the tenant is on an equitable basis, the marginal vacancies usually exceed this 5 per cent ratio.

Attention is called to the scarcity of houses at low rentals. Only 73 were to be had at less than $30 a month, and of these almost half were in poor or bad repair, while many had grave nuisance conditions within the dwelling or upon the premises.

Movement of House Rents

A SURVEY of 2,082 single family houses in eight industrial areas showed that during the year rents had been raised in the case of 25.8 per cent and lowered in the case of 5.6 per cent, the gross rent of all the properties having been increased by 4.5 per cent. "An interesting contrast is shown by comparing these figures with those of 1924, when 56 per cent of the houses had rents raised, 2.7 per cent lowered, and the gross rental increase was 14 per cent over 1923." A comparison of rates in 1925 with those prevailing in 1914 showed that the rental charges had been raised 115 per cent during the 11-year period, the range of increase varying in different districts from 93 per cent in Kensington to 156 per cent in West Philadelphia.

The decline in the rate of increase in 1925 indicates that the worst of the housing congestion is passed, and further straws pointing in the same direction are the greater mobility of tenants, the decrease in new home ownership, and the increase in the number of dwellings given up for sale under foreclosure proceedings. During 1925 the percentage of renters interviewed who had become occupant-owners was 1.8, in 1924 it was 4.75, and in 1923 it was 11.1; meanwhile, the number of dwellings given up for foreclosure rose from 1,271 in 1923 to 2,406 in 1925.

Apparently, during such years when forced buying was at or approximating the maximum, home owners made strenuous efforts to keep up payments on their houses, but when the buying market became less active, because no longer could the public be forced to buy, buyers of previous years found difficulty in carrying properties, and the number of properties sent in for foreclosure showed a radical increase.

New Dwelling Construction

AN ANALYSIS of the housing permits issued during 1925 showed that the program was the largest in the city's history. The projected dwellings included 12,928 one-family houses, 44 two-family houses, and 2,392 apartments in tenements. That is, 83.9 per cent of the accommodations were for one-family houses, five-tenths of 1 per cent for two-family use, and 15.5 per cent for multiple use.

The question is raised as to whether the builders are not producing an oversupply of houses ranging in cost from $6,000 upward, while neglecting the large demand for houses under that price. Data concerning cost and selling price were obtained for 8,261 houses, most of these being priced at over $6,000.

A careful analysis of the table of completed construction will show that of the houses for which sales prices were obtained, 18.2 per cent were on the market for $6,000 or less, 44.2 per cent were in the next group up to $8,000 in value, 19.8 per cent were in dwellings up to $10,000 in value, 14.7 per cent were up to $15,000, and 2.8 per cent were over $15,000.

The average family can not afford a $6,000 house, and it is among this group that the effects of the housing shortage are still being felt. This is noticeably shown both in the vacancy surveys and in the rent studies previously reported. The average sales price for dwellings was $8,421. Operators admitted that only 127 of the single dwellings which were completed were for rent at a range from $42 to $150 per month. Thus it is seen that the situation is still far from optimistic for the small wage earner.

The report contains a review of better housing movements, not only in Philadelphia but in New York and elsewhere.

HOUSING SITUATION IN ENGLAND

THE report of the English Ministry of Health for the year 1925–26 contains a résumé of the housing work which has been accomplished since the close of the war, special attention being given to the developments of the last three years. Up to October, 1922, data were not secured as to the number of houses built by private enterprise without State assistance, but it is estimated that they amounted to 30,000. The number built with Government aid since the close of the war is 392,000, the number built by private enterprise without State assistance since October, 1922, is 227,000, and these, with the 30,000 estimated to have been built by unassisted private enterprise prior to October, 1922, make up a total of 649,000 houses. The increase in building activity within the last three years is shown by the following table:

Year	Houses built by private enterprise		Houses built by local authorities with State assistance	Total
	With State assistance	Without State assistance		
1923–24	4,311	67,546	14,353	86,210
1924–25	47,045	69,220	20,624	136,889
1925–26	62,769	66,439	44,218	173,426

It will be seen that while the number built without assistance from the State is less in 1925–26 than in either of the other years, the number built, both by private enterprise and local authorities, with State assistance has increased largely each year.

The report calls attention to the fact that in 1924 a building industry committee was appointed, composed of representatives of employers and employees, to aid and advise in carrying out the scheme embodied in the housing act of 1924, especially with regard to developing and coordinating the supply of labor for house building. This committee advised that the ranks of skilled labor should be built up through apprenticeship, and that the housing contracts made by local authorities should be utilized for enforcing this purpose. Accordingly, in February, 1925, a circular was issued to local authorities, informing them that thereafter their housing schemes would not be approved unless their contracts contained a provision that the builders should employ a number of apprentices proportional to the number of building craftsmen engaged. An inquiry as to the effect of this ruling showed that up to January 31, 1926, the number of apprentices taken on in compliance with the requirement was 8,264. The different trades, however, are still unequally manned, and in order to make a well-balanced building force more bricklayer and plasterer apprentices are required.

The shortage of bricklayers and the high cost of bricks have led to the use of various alternative methods of construction. It is estimated that of the total number of Government-aided houses which were under construction on March 31, 1926, not less than 12½ per cent were being constructed of materials other than brick. The greater number of these were of concrete.

SALVADOREAN HOUSING LAW[1]

ON JUNE 11, 1926, a new housing law, which the Congress of Salvador had recently passed, was published. This law provides for the construction of dwellings, especially for the working classes, in order to remedy the housing shortage.

Corporations or individuals who undertake the construction of these houses must abide by the following requirements: Each group or colony must contain at least 20 houses, the cost thereof not to exceed $5,000 apiece or in the case of single buildings which must contain 50 rooms, $450 per room. The principal streets in the new residence districts must be 16 meters[2] wide and the sidewalks 1.5 meters wide, with a strip 2 meters wide for lawns. If the total area of the district is 40 acres or more, 1 acre must be set apart for a park and in addition three lots of sufficient size for a school, a police station, and a telegraph, telephone, and post office. The type of construction and materials used must be fire and earthquake proof. Wood, which must be of a fine quality and durability, may be used only in ceilings, doors, and framework. The architecture of the buildings must be simple but pleasing as well as comfortable and hygienic. A representative of the public works department shall approve all plans. The rents for houses or rooms must not exceed 9 per cent (8 per cent per annum on the capital actually invested in the building and land, plus 1 per cent for general administrative expenses). The tenant may purchase the house, if he so desires, by paying 4 per cent additional to cover the amortization of the capital invested.

The capital invested in such construction will be free from all municipal and State taxes. For a term of five years from the signing of their contracts with the Government, all the materials which the concessionaires import from abroad, such as wood, iron, cement, etc., shall be free of all import duties and charges. The Government will undertake the work of sewerage, water supply, and paving without charging for these services until after the houses are occupied.

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[1] Report from the American consul, W. J. McCafferty, at San Salvador, dated July 7, 1926.
[2] Meter=3.28 feet.

COOPERATION

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES

THE Second (1926) Yearbook of the Northern States' Cooperative League contains much valuable information as to the cooperative societies of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, from which the following is taken.

Northern States' Cooperative League

ON JUNE 30, 1926, the league had in affiliation 11 constituent societies [1] (7 other had applied for membership but their applications had not been acted upon), 11 fraternal societies, and 294 individual members.

The statement below shows certain data in regard to the constituent societies:

Constituent societies	11
Membership	17,734
Number of employees	781
Net sales, 1925	$7,835,866
Net gain, 1925	$255,289
Total resources	$3,755,258
Share capital	$1,690,567
Reserves	$365,722
Surplus and undivided profits	$238,654

Cooperative Central Exchange

THE sales of the Cooperative Central Exchange for 1925 were $835,532, of which $687,584 were sales to affiliated societies, $127,451 were sales to unaffiliated societies, and $20,498 were sales to noncooperative agencies.

Comparative figures for 44 incorporated constituent societies show an increase in membership from 10,563 in 1924 to 11,530 in 1925, and in number of employees from 250 to 275. Of these societies, 39 had net sales of $2,856,284, and a combined net profit of $119,121. Their stock was turned, on the average, 6.2 times during the year. Expenses of operation averaged 12.16 per cent of net sales.

The geographical distribution of these societies was as follows:

	Societies	Membership
Michigan	10	2,456
Minnesota	23	4,555
Wisconsin	9	1,476
Illinois and New York	2	2,705
Total	44	11,192

[1] One of these is the Cooperative Central Exchange, a cooperative wholesale society with a membership of 39 societies and 21 buying clubs.

Twenty-nine of the societies are rural and 15 are urban. Farmers constitute the membership of 25; industrial employees that of 7; and 12 are mixed societies—7 with farmers in the majority and 5 with wage earners predominating. One society is wholly American, 34 are Finnish, and 9 are mixed societies, in 6 of which Finns predominate and in 3 of which the non-Finnish element predominates.

Comparative Statistics of Retail Store Societies

FOR the past two years the Northern States Cooperative League has been gathering information in regard to the cooperative stores of Minnesota.

This inquiry is the first attempt on the part of a cooperative central organization to find out just where the isolated cooperative stores of Minnesota stand in regard to applying cooperative principles to their actual operation. The inquiry reveals in a striking manner the great need of cooperative education and deepening of cooperative understanding among the organized consumers. The movement is only to a very small extent conscious of the larger, social aims of cooperation. What the consumers are after, are immediate benefits either in form or lower prices, good-sized dividends or maximum interest on the invested capital. With a very few exceptions, the membership is not yet ready to make any investments for the future in form of appropriations for cooperative educational work or transfer of surplus into reserve funds to enable the business to expand and thus serve ever greater numbers of consumers.

There is a great and important field for cooperative education among the isolated cooperative stores of Minnesota. The Northern States' Cooperative League has so far hardly more than scratched this field.

Of 120 societies in the State, whose existence the league has been able to verify, information was obtained from 113. Of these, 48 had been in operation less than 10 years, 52 for from 10 to 20 years, and 13 for more than 20 years.

Classifying the stores on the basis of sales, 26 were found to have had sales during 1925 of less than $50,000, 43 sales of from $50,000 to $100,000, and 13 sales of more than $100,000.

This indicates that the cooperative store movement in Minnesota is still in its infancy, but the figures also show an unmistakable tendency on the part of the stores to grow in size, even if this growth seems to be a rather slow one. The average sales of the 82 Minnesota stores, of which we have sales figures both for 1924 and 1925, were $69,258.24 in 1924 and $74,158.96 in 1925. That is, the true figure of the average sales of the Minnesota cooperative stores is somewhat below $75,000, the mean of the middle-sized class.

Sales of individual societies ranged from $12,000 to $430,000. Estimating the sales of all 120 Minnesota societies on the basis of those for which data were obtained, the league sets the total cooperative retail sales of the State at over $8,500,000, "quite a respectable figure," and one indicating "the great purchasing strength of the existing cooperative stores in Minnesota." Of this purchasing power, however, less than 20 per cent is organized in the wholesale society of the district.

Membership was estimated to have increased approximately 3.8 per cent from 1924 to 1925, while in the same time sales increased 7.2 per cent, the number of employees handling the trade remaining about stationary.

Comparison between the isolated stores (i. e., those operating independently of any central organization) and the group of societies

affiliated to the Cooperative Central Exchange disclosed the following:

	Independent stores	Federated stores
Average number of members per society	130	218
Average number of employees per society	4. 17	4. 39
Average sales:		
Per society	$67, 933	$86, 575
Per member	$523	$397
Per employee	$16, 293	$19, 726
Increase in sales over 1924 (per cent)	6. 2	13. 9
Per cent of stores showing increase over 1924 in—		
Sales	71. 2	77. 8
Membership	23. 7	77. 8
Per cent of increase in membership	[1]. 8	14. 3

As is seen, the advantage lies with the federated group, in all points except average sales per member.

NATIONALITIES OF COOPERATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES

OF INTEREST in connection with the data gathered by the Northern States Cooperative League concerning the cooperative societies of Minnesota is an item in The Eastern Cooperator (New York) for October, 1926. This states that of 108 consumers' cooperative societies in New England, New York, and New Jersey, the membership is composed of workers of the following prevailing nationalities:

Membership predominantly—	Number of societies
Italian	18
Jewish	14
Finnish	13
Polish	11
German	5
Lithuanian	5
British-American	3
Russian	2
Ukrainian	1
French-Canadian	1
Polish, Lithuanian, and Russian	1
Total	74

In the remainder of the societies the membership consists of American workers or farmers, or the nationality is not known.

[1] Decrease.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION[1]

THE apprenticeship system and correspondence courses of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America were confirmed by the thirty-first convention of that organization, held at the Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, August 23–28, 1926. Further steps were also taken at this meeting to harmonize the apprenticeship program as completely and as rapidly as possible in all localities. It was reported that numerous local unions have not been complying with the regulations and laws governing apprenticeship. Under the law as adopted by the convention a penalty is to be imposed when there are evidences of violations of the appreticeship laws, as in the judgment of the convention "there is no responsibility so great, so important, and so necessary to meet as that which is involved in the development of better journeymen for the future."

The delegates officially approved a proposal, to be submitted to the referendum in February, 1927, for the establishment of a statistical department for local unions and also for the purpose of consolidating the statistical work at present being carried on by the international union in the interest of international arbitration. This scheme contemplates the handling of all local and international arbitrations by the international organization through a department established for this purpose. A 10 per cent monthly increase in the per capita tax is proposed to meet the additional expense of this centralized service.

The convention announced that it would not at present, nor did it expect in the near future, to consider any further cutting down of the 44-hour week, as such a week was an equitable one. Moreover, "industry was entitled to a rest from national and international agitation upon this issue." It was the conviction of the meeting, however, that as "an act of simple justice" many American offices not yet on a 44-hour week should be operated on such basis.

The convention also held that the best course to be followed by the organization was to cooperate as fully as possible with the employers of America to eliminate defects and work out opportunities in the industry.

President George L. Berry tendered the land upon which he proposed that the international organization build homes for the widows and orphans of the union's members. In this connection the convention approved the voluntary raising of $1,000,000 for the erection of cottages and for an endowment fund out of which the mothers and their dependent children would receive daily allowances.

[1]The American Pressman (Pressmen's Home, Tenn.), September, 1926, pp. 22-26.

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT THE BAKERY WORKERS' CONVENTION

AT THE convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held in New York City last August, the following important matters were discussed, according to the Bakers' Journal (Chicago) of August 28, 1926:

1. The adoption of the recommendations of a special investigating committee of nine to extend the warfare of the bakery workers against the nonunion bread trusts into any territory in which such a trust endeavors to secure a foothold.

2. The creation of a committee to solve the jurisdictional problem which seems to be the only barrier in the way of the reaffiliation of three independent New York bakery workers' unions which for over 13 years have remained outside the ranks of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

3. A review of the deplorable financial condition of various New York Hebrew locals resulting from the militant activities of their joint agitation committee against dual unions, injunctions, and antagonistic employing interests. This committee was reported as having spent in nearly three years considerably more than $100,000, with obligations of over $15,000 still to be met. The general executive board of the union went into special session at the convention and donated $500 to the committee, this being the maximum sum which such board is legally permitted to "grant at one time to any locality in distress." The board, however, has approved the sending out of an appeal by the New York Joint Agitation Committee to all the locals of the international organizations.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE FOR NEGROES

THE vocational program in agriculture for negroes should be "proportionate in extent to that of the whites on the basis of farm population," according to a recent report [1] of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education. Some of the findings in this report are summarized below.

The 1920 census shows that in the 17 Southern States 57 percent of the employed male negroes are in agricultural work while over 46 per cent of the whites are so occupied; also, that the improved farm land operated by the negro farmers averages 50.2 acres while the average area of such land operated by whites is 119.4 acres. Slightly above 76 per cent of the negro farmers are renters while only a little less than 40 per cent of the whites are in such class.

The negro farmer raises 39 per cent of the cotton produced in the United States, 21 per cent of the sweet potatoes, 10 per cent of the tobacco, 9 per cent of the rice, and 1 per cent of the white potatoes.

There are good opportunities for negro farmers to acquire acreages in various parts of the South, but these agriculturists need to be trained in managerial ability; also they have too low a standard of living. In most instances, according to the report, they could provide themselves with improved living conditions at little cost other than their own labor. They are free and careless spenders but frequently are willing to sacrifice necessaries to get things they wish to have.

In recent years the negro migration from the country to the cities has been very considerable—in fact, 200 to 500 per cent greater in the decade from 1910 to 1920 than in any previous decade since the Civil War.

The number of rural elementary schools for negroes is increasing, and these schools offer excellent facilities for vocational departments of agriculture. Few rural negroes avail themselves of the facilities of the village high school or county training school.

The number of all-day agricultural schools has increased from 39 departments in 1917–18 to 264 departments in 1924–25. The enrollments in these schools have increased from 1,025 to 6,374 in the same period.

Other types of schools, as day-unit, evening, and part-time, have shown proportionate increases, although so far the all-day school has dominated the program in point of numbers.

The returns from courses of supervised farm practice by negroes in various Southern States indicate that there are considerable differences in labor incomes. The proportion of those who complete their course ranges from 50 to 92 per cent while the average is 83 per cent. In three of the Southern States—Tennessee, Arkansas,

[1] United States. Federal Board for Vocational Education. Bul. No. 111: Vocational education in agriculture for negroes. Washington, 1926.

and Oklahoma—more rural negroes than rural whites, on the basis of population, are receiving vocational agricultural instruction. In the remaining Southern States the proportion of negroes to whites receiving such instruction on the basis of population is much lower.

Funds to promote negro education in the South are being contributed by five private agencies. Much of this expenditure is for facilities and equipment available for vocational agricultural instruction.

Both the United States Bureau of Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education have certain responsibilities in connection with negro land-grant colleges, the former with reference to the technical agricultural curricula and the latter with regard to the professional teacher-training courses. The agricultural courses of the negro land-grant colleges originally included only one or two essentially high-school subjects taught from textbooks. The present courses are more numerous and are of recognized college grade.

The Southern States have manifested a tendency to provide adequately for agricultural teacher training for negroes. Since 1917 there has been a notable increase in the registration in agricultural college courses of the negro land-grant institutions. This is probably the result of the operation of the Federal vocational education act. The systematic training of vocational teachers of agriculture followed the passage of this law.

Of those trained in agricultural teaching under the Federal vocational education act, 60 per cent were occupied in agricultural work in 1925, 36 per cent being actually engaged as vocational teachers.

In all of the agricultural teacher-training institutions for negroes provision has been made for the trainees to do some practice teaching under supervision, although in several instances such provision is inadequate.

In most of the agricultural teacher-training departments for negroes the physical equipment is inadequate.

The agricultural teacher-training faculties have a higher than average professional training as compared with other teachers in the institution but about one-third need more special training.

In order to improve teachers already in service, itinerant training and conferences are being resorted to in all States with large negro populations, and certain of these States have also provided extensive courses and summer sessions.

Among the many recommendations made in the report are the following:

Continued encouragement should be given to day-school programs and particular attention to the development of the part-time schools and evening schools.

Where it is not possible to establish vocational departments an effort should be made to provide an itinerant teacher for several rural schools. It is suggested that the farm facilities in the locality might be utilized to greater advantage in connection with agricultural schools.

It is important that the agricultural teacher's schedule be so arranged as to facilitate his conduct of different types of agricultural schools or classes. The content of agricultural instruction should include the activities of the farm occupation studied and the ideals governing these activities. Some things which should be specially emphasized in the instruction is the use of improved machinery, modern credit facilities, how to spend money effectively, managerial ability, and how to raise one's standard of living by direct production and one's own labor.

The opportunity for supervised farm practice should be provided for in many

instances by agreements with landlords and by carefully worked out programs for supervised practice, including projects and other farm work.

In general, follow the suggestions set forth in Federal Board Bulletin No. 112, "Supervised practice in agriculture, including home projects."

The instruction of the agricultural teacher should be organized and presented on the basis of occupational requirements. The instructor should also provide, when practicable, definite opportunities for the placement of his students completing their courses.

The courses in agriculture at the negro land-grant colleges as well as the farm practice facilities of these institutions "should be adapted to the purpose of training for productive farming operations."

Agricultural teachers should be encouraged to attend intensive summer school courses which do not cover more than three weeks. Proper provision must be made, however, for the supervision of the farm practice for which such teachers are individually responsible.

TRADE-UNION VIEW ON WORKERS' EDUCATION

MUCH space is accorded to the subject of workers' education in the September, 1926, number of the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators (Washington, D. C.). Among the various discussions in that issue by leaders in the workers' educational movement is a statement by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

After pointing out that the struggle of organized labor for higher wages and shorter hours has been in reality an effort to secure "time and opportunity for greater richness of life—culture, art, study," and especially a greater mental growth which will enable the workers to solve the problem of everyday life and labor, Mr. Green stated that the progress which the workers have made in the past necessitated militant industrial tactics. Such strife was requisite to the establishment of the trade-unions. At present with the wide recognition of the unions and an ever-increasing acceptance of collective bargaining, trade-union progress is not so dependent upon the use of force as upon the policies put into effect through regular trade-union channels. The wisdom of labor's policies will determine the future expansion of the trade-union movement. The surest method of acquiring this wisdom is through education of not only the labor leaders but of the rank and file.

Education is not something separate from life and work, but rather a process of learning and training one's mind through everyday experiences. The union member who studies the trade agreement of his union, watches how it works, and sets his mind to think out how it could be improved—that man has found the way to educate himself and to bridge the chasm between work and culture. And if he goes further and studies the problems of his trade, thinking out methods of production that would be more efficient—better tools, better system of handling materials, better prevention of waste, and ways in which his union can become a constructive factor for efficiency in the industry, then he is training his mind to a still larger understanding of the forces that influence his daily life and work, and is working toward that wisdom which will help to direct union policies to a goal of constructive accomplishment.

The next step in this training is to talk over one's ideas and questions with one's fellow trade-unionists. Such discussion when held at union meetings or in study classes under the Workers' Education

Bureau is declared to be especially advantageous. Mr. Green recommends the reading of labor journals and books which present "essential economic facts" and makes particular mention of the series of books issued by the Workers' Education Bureau. He holds, however, that in all this training the primary requisite is a "searching mind"—a mind bent on thinking through a problem to a constructive solution.

It is to minds like this among our rank and file members that we must look for wisdom to guide our future policies. For in our union organization every member has a share in union action, and our policies do not come from one source but grow out of the ideas and experiences of our members. It is their minds trained by constructive thought and action that must lead us on to ever greater growth and development.

REHABILITATION

CIVILIAN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN OHIO

THE following data are taken from a bulletin on vocational rehabilitation for physically disabled civilians in Ohio, issued by the Board for Vocational Education of that State.

The number of rehabilitation cases each year was as follows:

	Rehabilitation cases
1922	1,343
1923	1,107
1924	850
1925	850
Total	4,150

Of these 4,150 cases in the period 1922 to 1925, 39.7 per cent were disabled in employment, 18.9 per cent in public accidents, 36.2 per cent by disease, and 5.2 per cent from birth.

The vocational distribution for 1925 showed 242 vocations undertaken by persons who were rehabilitated by being placed in employment or after having completed a course in school or employment training.

In the table below the total annual wages of rehabilitants are favorably contrasted with training costs:

	1925
Rehabilitated after school or employment training:	
Number of cases	327
Money expenditure	$48,646.40
Average cost per rehabilitant	$148.76
Average yearly return in wages	$390,529.36
Average yearly return in wages per rehabilitant	$1,194.28
Rehabilitated by placement into employment:	
Number of cases	365
Money expenditure	$10,686.90
Average cost per rehabilitant	$29.28
Average yearly return in wages	$399,005.36
Average yearly return in wages per rehabilitant	$1,093.30
Rehabilitated by all methods:	
Total number of cases	692
Money expenditure	$59,333.30
Average cost per rehabilitant	$85.74
Average yearly return in wages	[1]$739,534.72
Average yearly return in wages per rehabilitant	$1,068.69

A summary of the bulletin includes the following facts:

1. The ratio of handicapped men to women is 5 to 1.
2. Three-fourths of the people listed for rehabilitation are under 40 years of age.
3. Of the physically impaired as a result of disease, 61 per cent are between the ages of 16 and 20 years.
4. Seventy-one per cent of the rehabilitants have had at least a seventh-grade education.

[1] As given in the report; actual sum of items, $789,534.72.

5. The average cost of rehabilitation has decreased from $209.18 per case in 1922, to $128.52 per case in 1924, a decrease of nearly 40 per cent.
6. Regardless of the class of injury, rehabilitation does conserve earning capacity.
7. The difference between the average annual wage of rehabilitants and non-rehabilitants is $318.25.
8. The cost of rehabilitation is only 2.09 per cent of the increased earning capacity resulting therefrom.
9. For every dollar invested in rehabilitation, $47.71 are returned to society in the form of increased earning capacity.

The report contains 56 photographs of persons with serious handicaps who have been successfully rehabilitated. Numerous other disabled residents of Ohio are also "being secured from a life of despondency growing out of the loss of earning power through accident or disease." Many of them are being transformed through the State's vocational rehabilitation service from "helpless, dejected, and discouraged objects of pity and despair to self-supporting, self-respecting, happy and useful citizens."

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

DISOBEDIENCE AS AFFECTING SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT

THE Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, recently passed upon the question of the effect of violation of an order on the right of a claimant to compensation. The contention was made that the violation of the order took the employee out of "the course of his employment." A boy of 16 years, not more than 4 feet 5 inches in height was employed to wash cloths used in a muslin-printing establishment, the work being done in a large tank or vat about 4 feet high. In attempting to straighten out the cloths in this vat, which was filled with hot water, the boy climbed up the side of the tank, in violation of orders, slipped and fell in, and was so severely scalded that he died.

As to the contention that the performance of this work in the manner forbidden took him out of the course of his employment, the court said:

> The employee, at the time of the accident, was doing the work which he was employed to do. He was washing grays in the very tank provided by his employer and was doing it within working hours. He disobeyed orders in that he attempted to do the washing not in the wrong vat or in the wrong room or at the wrong time but while sitting on the rim of the tank instead of standing by its side. On account of his low stature, compared to the height of the tank, it was reasonably necessary for him to mount the tank in order to do the work. We think his disobedience related to the manner of doing the work of his employer at the required place and time, and that it did not place the employee outside the sphere of his employment.

The conclusion necessarily followed that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment, and the award granting compensation was affirmed with costs. (Erdberg *v.* United Textile Print Works, 216 N. Y. S. 275.)

LABOR LEGISLATION IN CANADA, 1925[1]

THE Department of Labor of Canada annually publishes the text of labor legislation of the Dominion and of the various Provinces. All legislatures were in session during the year and all enacted legislation is noted in the publication under review.

A matter of special mention was the formal acceptance by Canada of four draft conventions of the International Labor Conference. These are the first conventions to which the Dominion has adhered, most of the subjects considered by the conferences being within the jurisdiction of the Provinces rather than of the Dominion. The conventions adopted all related to maritime employment, one in regard to unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering

[1] Canada. Department of Labor. Labor Legislation in Canada, 1925. Ottawa, 1926.

of the ship; the second regulating the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; the third to the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; and the fourth to compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. The general principle of another recommendation of the International Labor Conference, relating to weekly rest in industrial and commercial establishments, was adopted by an order in council recommending that the Dominion Government require of its employees no work on Sunday except in circumstances of emergency or necessity, in which cases 24 consecutive hours of rest must be granted during the next six days of work, exceptions to be allowed only by departmental authority and where no substitute help is available to perform the duties involved.

As regards the convention relating to the 8-hour day, it was the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada that the provincial legislatures alone are competent to regulate the hours of employment in industrial undertakings, subject to the qualification that, as a rule, a Province can not regulate the hours of employment of the employees of the Dominion Government. The Parliament of Canada has exclusive control of territory not included within any Province and of the employees of the Government itself, in this respect exactly paralleling the situation in the United States as to the powers of Congress over Territories and over Government employees.

An important incident was the finding by the judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain that the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada was beyond the power of the Dominion Parliament to enact in the form in which it had been adopted. This led to an amendment restricting its operation to those disputes which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of any Province, leaving the Provinces to enact such legislation as they desire for industries within their control.

Following is a brief summary of the principal legislative enactments of the Dominion and of the Provinces, the Provinces following one another in alphabetical order.

Dominion of Canada

REFERENCE has already been made to the occasion for an amendment to the industrial disputes investigation act of 1907, the amendment defining its application. This restricts it to maritime undertakings; work carried on or operated by aliens, including foreign corporations; work situated within a Province but declared to be for the general advantage of Canada or of two or more of the Provinces; and undertakings of any company or corporation incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada. The law also applies to disputes not under the exclusive authority of any provincial legislature, disputes which may give rise to a national emergency, and to disputes where a Province may by legislation make them subject to the provisions of this act.

Other legislation was amendatory of the laws providing pensions for public employees, the workmen's compensation act of the Dominion, and a law permitting advance voting by railway employees, sailors, and commercial travelers expecting to be absent from their voting places at the time of election.

Alberta

THE principal labor statute of the year was the enactment of a new minimum wage act, repealing that of 1922. The act is to be administered by a board of three members with power to fix a standard minimum wage and to issue permits in exceptional cases. Penalties are prescribed for disobedience, and agreements to work for less than the minimum wage are to be construed as if the minimum wage was stipulated for. The workmen's compensation act was amended, one item being the inclusion of frostbite as an accidental injury; the law regulating mine labor was also amended, among other things requiring the manager of each mine to keep a wage record of each workman.

A child welfare act covers the subject of neglected and immigrant children as well as the general subject of employment. Night work (between 9 p. m. and 8 a. m.) is forbidden for children under 16 years of age. Municipalities are authorized to regulate the employment of children in street trades, subject to restrictions laid down in the act.

British Columbia

TWO enactments of first rank were passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, one adopting by reference the entire provisions of the industrial disputes investigation act of the Dominion as applicable to industrial disputes within the Province. The second was the enactment of a minimum wage law for male workers, applicable to all occupations other than farm labor, fruit picking, packing and canning, and domestic service. The act is in the hands of a board of adjustment, constituted under the hours of labor act of 1923, which is authorized to fix a minimum wage for any industry, compliance by employers being enforced by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $500. Acceptance of less than the minimum does not bar the employee from a claim for the balance, recoverable with costs.

The workmen's compensation act was amended by permitting benefits to be paid to a foster mother in the case of orphan children. The question of contributory negligence was also legislated on, providing for the apportionment of damages where damage or loss is due to the fault of two or more persons, one or more of them suffering injury.

Manitoba

THE legislation of this year was amendatory of the workmen's compensation act, the act creating public employment offices, etc. A special committee had been appointed to study the workmen's compensation act during the recess of the legislature and many of its recommendations were adopted. Vocational training is to be given injured workmen in proper cases; the amount of compensation payable in respect to children was increased; a suitable foster mother may receive the same benefits as if she were the widow of the workman; if disability is permanent and total, workmen receiving less than $15 per week as wages are to be paid the entire amount as compensation, etc.

Public employment offices may be maintained by municipalities by action of their councils either individually or jointly, the cost in

the latter case being paid by the different municipalities participating.

New Brunswick

A PROVISION with regard to contributory negligence similar to that found in British Columbia was adopted by the Legislature of New Brunswick, i. e., providing for an apportionment of damages according to the degree of fault where one or more persons are injured and two or more persons are at fault.

Nova Scotia

THE same principle as above noted with regard to contributory negligence was embodied in an act of this Province, which directs first that the entire amount of damages suffered is to be determined and an apportionment then made according to the degree of fault found attributable to the different parties.

An elaborate arbitration and conciliation act, entitled the "Industrial peace act" was adopted by the provincial legislature, comprising two parts, one looking toward arbitration in much the same manner as the Dominion industrial disputes investigation act, while the second part provides for the establishment of a permanent arbitration commission of three members. If within one month after the filing of the recommendation of a board of conciliation the parties to any dispute do not agree in writing to be bound by the recommendation of the board, either party or the lieutenant governor in council may apply to have the dispute referred to this commission for settlement. A strike or lockout during the hearing of the dispute is made illegal under penalty, and the award of the commission is binding upon both parties and enforceable as an order of the supreme court.

Ontario

NO OUTSTANDING piece of legislation is reported for this Province, but various amendments were made referring to employees' pensions, workmen's compensation, public works to relieve employment, voting by railway employees and commercial travelers, hours of closing of shops, preference of wages, assignments, etc. The workmen's compensation act was amended with reference to accidents occurring outside the Province, no compensation being payable therefor if the employer's place or chief place of business is outside the Province and if the workman is entitled to compensation under the law of the place where the accident happened. Exceptions are cases of transportation workers employed both within and without Ontario, and workmen usually within the Province but casually employed outside in connection with the regular employment.

Prince Edward Island

THE only item to be noted is a provision for priority of not more than three months' wages or salaries of employees of a corporation voluntarily dissolved.

Quebec

THE most important event in regard to the labor laws of Quebec was a report of a commission appointed in 1922 to study the subject of workmen's compensation. Extensive changes in the law were recommended, though with conflicting representations by employers and employees. Action on the report was deferred, the only legislation on the subject being slight amendments. However, the legislature of 1926 did enact an entirely new law.

The law requiring a weekly day of rest for hotel employees was made more specific by requiring that this period should consist of 24 consecutive hours. The minimum wage law was also amended by providing remuneration for the members of the commission.

Saskatchewan

AMENDMENTS were adopted relating to the protection of thresher employees' wages, to mechanics' liens, and to public employment offices, the last authorizing any town, village, or rural municipality in which the Government has not established an office, to provide for one by its own agencies, charging employers for its services such fees as may be fixed by law.

Yukon

THE only enactment cited is one prohibiting the employment of females and minors to dispose of beer on licensed premises. The wife of a licensee is excepted.

RECENT JAPANESE LABOR LEGISLATION[1]

THE Japanese factory act of 1916, which was the first attempt in Japan to meet the demands of labor for better treatment, was liberalized by a law[2] passed by the Diet in March, 1923. The enforcement of this law was deferred, however, until July 1, 1926, because of the special conditions arising from the earthquake disaster of September 1, 1923. The provisions of the revised law are applicable in general to industrial establishments in which 10 or more persons are employed and, irrespective of the number of workers, to about 60 classes of establishments engaged in work regarded as hazardous. An imperial ordinance, dated June 5, 1926, prescribes the terms of enforcement.

By the terms of the order, industries making certain kinds of food, articles manufactured from bamboo, straw, and paper, wearing apparel, and embroideries and laces made by hand are exempted from the provisions of the law, provided no mechanically driven machinery is used. While the previous act scheduled only 20 classes of industries as being dangerous or unhealthy, the new act adds 40 branches to the list, and it is estimated that the exten-

[1] The data are from consular reports dated July 6 and 12, 1926, and Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, July 26 and August 23, 1926.

[2] The text of the law was published in the August, 1923, issue of the Labor Review, pp. 186–189.

sion of the scope of the law will bring an additional 20,000 factories and 150,000 workers under its operation.

Compensation for sickness or accident incurred by a worker in the course of his employment is paid by the employer unless it can be shown, and the fact is recognized by the prefectural governor, that the injury or disease was the fault of the employee in question, but other forms of compensation such as medical fees, allowances to survivors, funeral expenses, and lump-sum settlements must be paid in all cases.

In case of permanent disability the payments amount to a minimum of 540 days' pay when freedom of movement is entirely lost, 360 days' wages in case of permanent incapacity for work, 180 days' wages in case of inability to carry on the former work, and 40 days' wages if there is other disability. In case of temporary disability the worker is entitled to 60 per cent of the daily wage for 180 days and 40 per cent thereafter. In case of the death of a worker, the employer is required to pay a sum equivalent to not less than 360 days' wages to the wife or husband or others who were dependent on the worker's earnings for support, and funeral expenses amounting to 20 days' wages with a minimum of 20 yen.[3] These payments must be made without delay after the death of the operative. With the permission of the local governor, however, payments for either injury or illness, and the aid to the family of a deceased worker, may be made in several installments.

Employers are exempted from these payments if the workers or their families are receiving such financial aid under the workers' health insurance law, with the exception, however, that an employee receiving financial aid or medical treatment or expenses under this law shall be entitled to compensation equivalent to his wages for 540 days if he is still incapacitated at the end of three years after first receiving such aid.

In the cases of minor or female workers or workers receiving compensation who are discharged without cause the employer is required to pay the transportation of such workers to their homes if they leave within 15 days from the date of discharge. In case of discharge an employer is required to give the worker 14 days' notice or in lieu of that 14 days' pay, except where workers are temporarily employed.

Suitable provision must be made for the health and safety of women and minors. The law requires employers in all factories in which more than 50 workers are employed to draw up rules relating to conditions of employment for the information of the workers.

Arbitration in Labor Disputes

A LAW providing for the arbitration of labor disputes, enacted in April, 1926, became effective on July 1. The law provides that administrative officers of the Government (local governors) may appoint arbitration commissions either upon request of parties to a labor dispute or whenever it is deemed advisable by the Government office concerned. The law applies to common carriers and other public utilities and to establishments concerned in the manufacture

[3] Yen at par=49.85 cents; average exchange value for August, 1926=47.8 cents.

of munitions and the construction and repair of vessels under the direction of the War and Navy Departments. Other industries than these may also have arbitration commissions appointed at the request of both parties to the dispute. The arbitration commissions are to be composed of nine persons, three each chosen by the parties to the dispute and three persons not directly concerned in the dispute who are chosen by mutual agreement of the two parties. If the arbitrators are not nominated within the specified period of three days, however, they will be appointed by the Government. The decision of the arbitration commission must be rendered within 15 days of the date on which the commission is convened.

Health and Life Insurance and Pensions

A SIMPLIFIED scheme of life insurance for people of small means was established by a law passed in 1916. Under this plan the insurance was carried by the Government and the administrative work was done by the post offices. The amount of insurance was first limited to 200 yen, which was later raised to 250 yen, and by an act of March 24, 1926, effective May 1, was further increased to 450 yen.

A law providing for an elaborate scheme of national health insurance was passed in 1922 but was never enforced. A new act passed in March, 1926, provided for the enforcement of this law beginning July 1, 1926, payment of benefits to begin January 1, 1927. It is estimated that more than 1,500,000 workers in 26,000 factories and approximately 322,000 miners in over 800 mines will be covered by this law. By two acts, promulgated March 29, 1926, the Government provides for a contributory pension system. The maximum amount of pension is 2,400 yen and the scheme is to be carried out through the machinery of the post offices.

Reorganization of Bureau of Social Affairs

A BUREAU of Social Affairs was created in the Home Department in 1922 which had the same standing as a Ministry or Department of Labor. Because of the increase of work connected with the enforcement of the various labor laws and the work of the International Labor Organization, it was found necessary to enlarge the scope of the bureau. During May Government orders were issued which provided for the creation of an insurance division to take care of the health insurance acts, the appointment of a number of arbitration officers and their assistants to administer the arbitration law, and the division of the former labor sections of the bureau into two sections, one of which will have charge of the work connected with the International Labor Organization.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES IN SALVADOR[1]

THE Legislative Assembly of Salvador passed a law on May 29, 1926, which became effective immediately, providing for the protection of persons working for a fixed salary, as distinguished from daily wages, in commercial undertakings.

[1] Report from the American consul, W. J. McCafferty, at San Salvador, dated June 14, 1926.

The law fixes the maximum daily hours of work at eight for men and at seven for women. Pharmacies, transport and lighting undertakings, and other public utilities are not obliged to observe these limits, but persons in their employment are entitled to payment for overtime. Tables of working hours must be drawn up by agreement between the employers and employees.

Employees, with the exception of those in the undertakings mentioned in the previous paragraph, have the right to Sunday rest and to an annual vacation of at least 15 days with pay. Unjustifiable absence from work entails a corresponding deduction from wages, but in cases of duly certified illness an employee has a right to 30 days' sick leave with full pay, 30 days' additional leave on half pay, and 30 days' leave without pay, after which his employer may take steps to replace him.

Female employees who are expectant mothers are entitled to three months' leave with half pay, two months before and one month after childbirth. Such woman workers are to be allowed two rest periods a day during working hours to care for their children.

The law also provides for the establishment of a workers' savings fund, into which employees are required to pay the following percentage of their salaries: Salaries up to 50 colons,[2] 2 per cent; from 51 to 100 colons, 3 per cent; from 101 to 200 colons, 5 per cent; from 201 to 300 colons, 8 per cent; and over 300 colons, 10 per cent.

These amounts are deducted from the salaries by the employers, who are required to pay the sum so deducted into the fund during the first 10 days of the month. The fund is to be managed by persons or institutions selected for that purpose by the subscribers.

Employers violating the provisions of this law are liable to a fine of 150 colons for each offense. Sums accruing from such fines are to be paid into the various welfare funds and workers' savings fund.

[2] Colon at par=50 cents; exchange rate varies.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1926

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics presents below a statement of strikes and lockouts in the United States beginning in the month of September, 1926, in so far as reports thereof have been received by the bureau. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and those lasting less than one day have been omitted where information on this point is reported.

In presenting these figures, it is important to note that the bureau has no machinery for the prompt and full reporting of strikes and lockouts, but depends largely upon newspapers, trade journals, and labor periodicals for the preliminary reports of disputes. These preliminary reports are then followed up by correspondence, and any necessary revision is made. Such revision may change more or less considerably the number of strikes and lockouts as originally recorded, owing to the fact that minor disputes are often late in being reported, but experience has shown that almost always prompt reports are obtained regarding the more important disputes.

Also, it must be emphasized that, for the reasons mentioned, the data here presented do not pretend to be absolutely complete or fully accurate. It is believed, however, that practically all of the more significant strikes and lockouts are recorded, and that the information presented is sufficiently accurate to give a fair picture of the situation in the United States in the matter of significant strikes and lockouts.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics solicits the cooperation of employers, labor organizations, and other interested parties in makiug this compilation of disputes as comprehensive and as accurate as possible.

Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in September, 1926

TABLE 1 shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in September, 1926, in comparison with July and August, and also the number of persons involved, to the extent that reports on this point have been received. As already noted, delayed reports usually concern minor disputes.

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926 [1]

Month	Total number of disputes	Disputes in which number of employees directly involved is known [2]		
		Number of strikes and lockouts	Total number of employees involved	Average number of employees per dispute
July, 1926	89	64	79,362	1,240
August, 1926	95	59	14,643	248
September, 1926	90	63	24,166	384

[1] Data given are subject to revision.
[2] Excluding those involving fewer than six persons.

Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by Industries and by Number of Persons Involved

Table 2 shows the distribution of the reported strikes and lockouts for September, 1926, by industries:

TABLE 2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN SEPTEMBER, 1926, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Number of disputes	Industry	Number of disputes
Building trades	16	Theatrical and motion-picture employees	11
Clothing industry	14	Barbers	2
Furniture industry	9	Chauffeurs and teamsters	3
Metal trades	5	Cigar makers	2
Mining, coal	8	Miscellaneous	11
Textile industry	6		
Transportation, steam and electric	3	Total	99

The statement below shows in so far as information is available the disputes beginning in September, 1926, classified by number of workers directly involved in each:

Disputes directly involving—	Number
6 and under 20 workers	9
20 and under 100 workers	26
100 and under 500 workers	13
500 and under 1,000 workers	8
1,000 and under 5,000 workers	6
5,000 workers and over	1
Total	63

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in September, 1926

A BRIEF discription is given below of each of the more important strikes and lockouts beginning in September for which detailed information has become available.

Worsted mills, Rhode Island.—The Cranston Worsted Mills, of Bristol, R. I., were affected by a strike of 1,200 textile workers for a wage increase of about 12 per cent. This strike began September 28 and ended October 2. The employees secured a 5 per cent general increase and a 10 per cent increase in one department.

Shirt workers, New York.—The clothing industry in New York City was affected by a suspension of 6,000 shirt workers beginning September 20 because, as announced through the press, the workers refused to accept a 15 per cent wage reduction. This dispute appears to have been practically settled on September 30, the 15 per cent wage cut being withdrawn. All employees, however, did not return at once, several days being required to arrange for placements and the restoration of normal conditions.

Musicians, Chicago.—A strike of musicians in Chicago, from September 6 to 10, affected 400 motion-picture houses and directly involved about 3,000 employees. A stumbling-block in the prestrike negotiations was the union demand that four-piece orchestras be maintained in the smaller theaters instead of only one musician. An increase in the wage scale was also a feature of the dispute. Under

the settlement as reported in the press, the musicians are to receive $87 per week for the next two years and $90 per week for the third year. Provision was made for arbitrating the question of employing four-piece orchestras in the smaller theaters.

Musicians, San Francisco.—A strike of musicians in San Francisco and vicinity occurred September 1 and lasted until September 6. Reports from the strikers and the employers are in disagreement as to the cause of the strike, but apparently the musicians wanted one day off in seven, a workday of six hours instead of six and one-half, and an increase in the wage scale. The settlement of the strike was reported as a compromise in which the theater owners recognized the principle of a 6-day week, a 6-hour working-day, and granted half of the new pay scale asked. The musicians were supported by the stage hands and motion-picture operators, who are reported to have quit in sympathy. The total number of strikers probably did not exceed 1,000.

Coal miners, Pennsylvania.—A brief strike of 1,079 coal miners occurred near Ashley, Pa., on account of working conditions. The men quit work on September 3 and returned the following day.

Building trades, Boston.—Protesting against the employment of nonunion cement finishers, about 1,000 building-trade workers in Boston and vicinity quit work on September 8. The objectionable workmen were removed and the strikers returned to work, probably without much loss of time, although the exact date of termination of this strike has not been reported.

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Continuing into September, 1926

A BRIEF description follows of the present status of the more important strikes and lockouts originating prior to September, for which detailed information has become available.

Textile workers, Rhode Island.—The series of disturbances among the textile workers of the Manville-Jenckes Co., involving their mills at Manville and Woonsocket, R. I., which began on August 10, the sole or principal question at issue being the employment of nonunion loom fixers, were finally settled through the good offices of the governor on September 3, some of the strikers returning on that date and others on September 7. It was agreed to transfer the objectionable employees to other departments. The strikers numbered about 3,000.

Cloak and suit workers, New York.—The strike of approximately 40,000 clothing workers in New York City, which began on July 1, 1926, is still in effect.

Textile workers, Passaic, N. J.—The strike of woolen and worsted textile workers of Passaic, N. J., and vicinity, which began on January 25, 1926, is still in progress. The number of strikers involved is variously reported as from 8,000 to 12,000. The so-called United Front Committee has withdrawn as the directing head of the strike and the strikers have been inducted into the American Federation of Labor as Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers of America.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IN SEPTEMBER, 1926

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 45 labor disputes during September, 1926. These disputes affected a known total of 62,272 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On October 1, 1926, there were 60 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 9 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 69.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, SEPTEMBER, 1926

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Commercial Headwear Co., Woodridge, N. J.	Strike	Hat trade	Company attempted to organize workers.	Unclassified. Called off strike and returned.	1925 Oct. 1	1926 Aug. 25	50	10
Unity Shirt Co., New York City	do	Shirt industry	Asked change from week to piece work.	Unclassified. Small increase; union shop and week work continued.	1926 Aug. 18	Aug. 23	110	------
Theaters, New York City	Threatened strike.	Film-machine operation.	Asked from 5 to 20 per cent wage increase.	Adjusted. Increases allowed; average weekly wage now $58.50.	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	540	760
Musicians and stage hands, San Francisco, Calif.	Strike	Theater business	Asked day off and wage increase.	Unclassified. Some concessions granted and arbitration of grievances.	Sept. 1	Sept. 6	1,000	-------
H. J. Conrath Construction Co., Grove City, Pa.	do	Building trades	Nonunion labor employed	Adjusted. Union men to be employed	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	47	15
H. J. Conrath Construction Co., New Castle, Pa.	do	do	do	do	do	do	18	-------
W. C. Quimby Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Theater business	Asked wage increases	Adjusted. Increases granted by scale; 2-year contract.	Aug. 29	Sept. 18	45	55
James Theater, Columbus, Ohio	Strike	do	Working conditions	Pending	(1)	----------	10	25
Film theaters, Jamestown, N. Y	do	do	Asked $2 per week increase	Adjusted. Grievances to arbitration	Aug. 25	Sept. 7	20	50
Film theaters, Chicago, Ill	do	do	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Musicians granted $4.50 increase per week; conditions to arbitration.	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	3,000	-------
Congress Cigar Co., Allentown, Pa.	do	Cigar trade	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Returned without increase.	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	250	250
Three Star Co., New Brunswick, N. J.	Controversy	Hat trade	Asked union recognition	Pending. Company recently moved from New York City, opening nonunion plant.	(1)	----------	40	10
National Pile Fabric Co., Paterson, N. J.	Strike	Plush weaving	Asked 6 cents per yard increase on piece work.	Unable to adjust. Plant shut down; company will deal only with individuals.	Aug. 25	Sept. 10	20	40
Stewart Restaurant, New York City.	do	Restaurant work	Discharge of employees	Unclassified. Proprietor will deal only with individuals.	Aug. 21	Sept. 8	34	-------
Colonial Colliery, Parsons, Pa	do	Mining	Objection to small amount of work on breaker.	Adjusted. Returned; terms to be settled in conference.	Sept. 3	Sept. 7	262	5
Shell Oil Co., Sacramento, Calif.	Controversy	Building mechanics.	Nonunion mechanics employed.	Adjusted. All union mechanics employed.	July 20	Aug. 26	100	100
Lehigh Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Ashley, Pa.	Strike	Mining	Asked one more doortender	Adjusted. Returned; terms to be settled by local board.	Sept. 3	Sept. 7	990	10
Building trades, Chicago, Ill	do	Building trades	Nonunion labor employed	Pending	Sept. 2	----------	250	-------

[1] Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, SEPTEMBER, 1926—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1925	1926		
Theaters, Olean, New York	Strike	Machine operation	Asked $10 per week increase.	Adjusted. Allowed $2 per week increase and union agreement.	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	6	31
Longshoremen, Atlantic coast	Controversy	Shipping	Asked 10 cents per hour increase (90 cents per hour); better hours.	Adjusted. No increase; 44-hour week, half-holiday Saturday.	Sept. 7	Sept. 21	35,000	-------
United Tailoring Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Tailoring	Asked wage scale and closed shop.	Pending	(1)	----------	12	-------
Briede & Rogovsky, Chicago, Ill.	Lockout	Clothing industry	Wage cut and change of conditions.	do	Apr. 15	----------	300	25
Barbers, Boston, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Barber trade	Wage agreement and conditions.	Adjusted. Wages and hours the same; arbitration of all disputes; no strike for at least three years.	(1)	Sept. 22	800	-------
Clothing firms, Boston, Mass.	Strike	Clothing trade	Asked "check-up" system to determine if garments sent out are union made.	Unclassified. "Check-up" allowed before commissioner's arrival.	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	1,000	-------
Massachusetts Mohair Plush Mills, Lowell, Mass.	do	Plush weaving	Dispute over union dues	Unclassified. Settled and all returned before commissioner's arrival.	do	do	100	-------
Truck drivers, Youngstown, Ohio.	do	Driving	Asked 20 to 40 per cent wage increase.	Unable to adjust	Aug. 9	Sept. 21	250	-------
Electrical workers, New York City.	do	Electrical work	Demand for union label apparatus.	Pending. Electricians returned to work; conferences pending.	(1)	----------	1,500	-------
Lehigh Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., North Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	do	Mining	Two boys discharged	Unclassified. Boys reinstated before commissioner's arrival.	Sept. 1	Sept. 18	600	400
Susquehanna Coal Co., Glen Lyon, Pa.	do	do	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned; terms to be settled in conference.	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	1,185	15
Fur workers, Boston, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Fur trade	Asked 10 per cent increase and 40-hour week.	Pending	(1)	----------	1,000	-------
Molders, East Liverpool, Ohio	Strike	Metal work	Asked increase and improved conditions.	Unclassified. Foundry closed; parts can be bought cheaper than made in foundry.	July 24	Sept. 25	18	9
Oldtown Woolen Mills, Oldtown, Me.	do	Weaving	Wage cut of 10 per cent	Adjusted. Accepted wage cut and returned to work.	Sept. 13	Sept. 29	266	-------
Hayes-Hunt Co., Waverly, N. J.	do	Manufacture of motors.	Discharge of six men	Adjusted. Allowed to return without discrimination.	Sept. 10	Sept. 30	500	3,000
Western Hat & Cap Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	do	Hat and cap industry.	Asked wage increase	Pending. No negotiations; mediation considered impracticable.	Aug. 1	----------	14	10
Burger Building, Newburgh, N. Y.	do	Building trades (except carpenters).	Nonunion structural-iron workers employed.	Adjusted. Settled on union basis—$17 and $14 per day.	Sept. 15	Oct. 4	15	17

Lehigh & Wyoming Valley Coal Co., Dupont, Pa.	....do....	Mining	Difficult working conditions.	Adjusted. Returned at $6.50 per car—81 cents per hour.	(1)	Sept. 22	170	5
Telephone Building, Cleveland, Ohio.	....do....	Building trades	Nonunion painters employed.	Pending. Court action pending	Sept. 19		600	
W. B. McAllister Co., contractors, Cleveland, Ohio.	....do....	....do....	....do....	....do....	....do....		(1)	
Carteret Cloak Co., Carteret, N. J.	....do....	Cloak trade	(1)	....do....	(1)		(1)	
Contract and independent shirt shops, New York City.	....do....	Shirt trade	Wage cut of 15 per cent	Adjusted. Agreement of terms concluded and cut withdrawn.	Sept. 20	Sept. 30	6,000	
Jordan Furniture Co., Allentown, Pa.	....do....	Upholstering trade	Sympathy with New York strikers.	Pending	(1)		50	
Ochs Construction Co., Allentown, Pa.	....do....	Building mechanics (except carpenters).	Nonunion ironworkers employed.	Unable to adjust. Agreement repudiated.	(1)		100	50
Bridge builders, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Controversy	Bridge work	Refusal to hire union men	Pending	(1)		(1)	
Tennessee Furniture Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Strike	Metal and cabinet work.	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Returned without change	Sept. 17	Oct. 1	115	685
D. J. Marcus and 15 other shops, East Chicago, Hammond, Gary, and Whiting, Ind.	....do....	Cleaning trade	Asked union recognition	Unclassified. Returned without change before commissioner's arrival	(1)	Sept. 26	108	200
Total							56,495	5,777

[1 Not reported.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GERMANY, 1925

AN ARTICLE in the Reichsarbeitsblatt for August 24, 1926, presents the following statistics of strikes in Germany during 1925 and previous years:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GERMANY, 1899 TO 1925

Year	Number of strikes	Number of plants affected	Number of workers involved		Working-days lost	
			Total	Simultaneously involved	Total	Rhineland and Westphalia (Ruhr)
Average, 1899–1913	2,114	11,410	510,644	234,623	8,006,791	6,163,475
1920	8,800	197,823	9,449,469	8,323,977	54,206,942	43,753,892
1921	5,223	60,526	2,844,226	2,042,372	30,067,894	25,680,582
1922	5,361	57,607	3,194,177	2,321,597	29,240,740	25,755,163
1923	2,209	31,611	2,617,956	2,097,922	15,171,773	13,794,847
1924 [1]	2,012	29,218	2,087,017	1,634,317	36,023,143	21,455,829
1925 [1]	1,766	25,214	1,128,077	758,071	16,855,856	15,115,515

[1] No information obtained in regard to political disputes.

The table below shows the days lost through strikes and lockouts, by industry groups, in 1925:

WORKING-DAYS LOST THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1925

Industry group	Number of working-days lost in 1925 through—		Total
	Strikes	Lockouts	
Mining and iron-work industries	2,303,686	361,076	2,664,762
Engine building and electrotechnical industries	743,692	867,804	1,611,496
Stone, excavation, and carpentering industries	5,988,725	3,676,106	9,664,831
Chemical, paper, and leather industries	659,351	696,550	1,355,901
Textile and clothing industries	611,456	203,543	814,999
Foodstuffs industry, gardening and fishing	376,454	13,254	389,708
Railway and traffic	336,756		336,756

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE MEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY, 1924 AND 1926

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has recently completed the gathering of material for the 1926 study of wages, hours, and earnings in the men's clothing industry in the principal localities in the United States in which the industry is of material importance as evidenced by the number of wage earners. The summary figures here presented cover the average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week, by occupations, for 33,659 wage earners in 1926 in comparison with like figures for 27,681 wage earners in 1924. The information in much more detail will be published later in bulletin form. The 1924 figures were drawn from Bulletin No. 387.

The data were taken by agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls or other records of the establishments. Complete data for pieceworkers of establishments in which the time worked by such workers is not of record were obtained by arrangements with the establishments to keep a special day-by-day record of the time worked by these workers for the selected pay period.

The 1926 figures cover 17,048 male and 16,611 female wage earners of 198 establishments operating 359 shops. The number of wage earners covered represents 17 per cent of the wage earners in the industry in the United States and approximately 27 per cent of the wage earners in the industry in the localities covered according to the 1923 United States Census of Manufactures.

Prior to 1924 wage studies of the bureau in this industry covered employees of establishments located only in large cities (i. e., New York, Chicago, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Boston). As there has been in recent years some movement of the industry from the larger cities, especially from Philadelphia, to smaller places, the 1924 and 1926 studies included a group of small cities in eastern Pennsylvania. The 1926 study also covers three cities—Buffalo, Cleveland, and St. Louis—which were not covered in 1924.

An establishment as here used includes one or more shops in a city or locality under one ownership. Some establishments do all the cutting but do not operate shops making coats, pants, or vests, such work being done by coat, pants, or vest contractors, while other establishments do all the cutting and make one or all of the different kinds of garments, having such garments as they do not manufacture in their own shops made by contract. A contractor's shop is counted in this article as a separate establishment and each shop of a manufacturer is counted as a separate shop.

The 1926 data were taken from the June pay rolls of 54 establishments, the July pay rolls of 87 establishments, and the August pay rolls of 57 establishments; the information, therefore, is representative of conditions in the summer months. Data for a few large establishments are for only a part of the total number of employees or shops of such establishments, as the inclusion of the total number of wage earners in these establishments would have tended to impair the representative character of the averages for the cities in which the establishments and shops are located.

Table 1 shows both 1924 and 1926 averages for each occupation and for the industry. The averages were computed from the full-time hours per week, the hours actually worked, and the actual earnings of each wage earner during a selected representative pay period in each of the two years, 1924 and 1926. "Full-time hours per week" as here used means the number of hours that are accepted by employers and employees as constituting a regular full working week and beyond which any work done is considered as overtime. Average earnings per hour for each occupation were computed by dividng the total earnings of all employees in the occupation by the total hours worked by all employees; average full-time hours per week, by dividing the total full-time hours per week of all employees by the total number of employees, and average full-time weekly earnings were obtained by multiplying the average earnings per hour by the average full-time hours per week.

Average earnings per hour of males in all occupations combined increased from 93.1 cents per hour in 1924 to 93.7 cents per hour in 1926, and of females from 54.4 cents per hour in 1924 to 54.8 in 1926. Paradoxically, however, the average earnings for the industry as a whole, both sexes combined, decreased from 76 cents per hour in 1924 to 75 cents per hour in 1926. This decrease for the industry was due to a larger percentage of females being included in the 1926 study than in that of 1924.

The average full-time earnings per week of males in all occupations increased from $41.15 in 1924 to $41.51 in 1926, of females increased from $23.94 to $24.28, and of males and females combined decreased from $33.52 to $33.23. Average full-time hours per week for the industry increased from 44.1 in 1924 to 44.3 in 1926.

In 1924 the highest occupational average earnings per hour for males were $1.111 for cloth cutters, and the lowest (other employees excepted), 85.6 cents for hand sewers on coats. In 1926, the highest average earnings per hour for males were $1.123 for cloth cutters, and the lowest (other employees excepted), 85.1 cents for examiners in the shop and stock room. The earnings of females in 1924 (other employees excepted) ranged from 44.7 cents per hour for hand sewers on pants, to 63.8 cents for basters on vests, and in 1926 ranged from 41 cents per hour for coat fitters and trimmers, to 63.8 cents for operators working on coats.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE MEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY, 1924 AND 1926, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Basters, coat	Male	1924	60	1,541	44.4	$0.889	$39.47
	do	1926	78	1,710	44.3	.925	40.98
	Female	1924	53	1,168	43.2	.592	25.57
	do	1926	74	1,436	43.8	.580	25.40
Basters, pants	do	1924	29	103	44.0	.550	24.20
	do	1926	31	103	44.3	.469	20.78
Basters, vest	do	1924	54	299	43.9	.638	28.01
	do	1926	61	304	44.5	.612	27.23
Total basters	do	1924	101	1,570	43.4	.597	25.91
	do	1926	125	1,843	44.0	.578	25.43
Bushelers and tailors	Male	1924	77	586	44.1	.879	38.76
	do	1926	104	553	44.3	.856	37.92
Cutters, cloth	do	1924	57	1,984	44.2	1.111	49.11
	do	1926	82	1,880	44.2	1.123	49.64
Examiners, shop and stock room	do	1924	82	494	44.2	.874	38.63
	do	1926	103	681	44.3	.851	37.70
	Female	1924	27	165	43.9	.506	22.21
	do	1926	35	205	44.4	.497	22.07
Fitters, and trimmers, coat	Male	1924	52	146	44.3	1.096	48.55
	do	1926	80	228	44.4	1.069	47.46
	Female	1926	13	38	44.5	.410	18.25
Hand sewers, coat	Male	1924	24	140	44.0	.856	37.66
	do	1926	24	211	44.3	.888	39.34
	Female	1924	67	2,968	44.1	.555	24.48
	do	1926	100	3,973	44.4	.545	24.20
Hand sewers, pants	do	1924	71	581	44.3	.447	19.80
	do	1926	82	858	44.2	.451	19.93
Hand sewers, vest	do	1924	59	.734	44.0	.569	25.04
	do	1926	68	842	44.1	.578	25.49
Total hand sewers	do	1924	142	4,283	44.1	.543	23.95
	do	1926	185	5,673	44.3	.536	23.74
Operators, coat	Male	1924	61	1,911	44.1	1.033	45.56
	do	1926	92	2,363	44.1	1.034	45.60
	Female	1924	50	2,126	43.6	.614	26.77
	do	1926	77	2,599	44.4	.638	28.33
Operators, pants	Male	1924	69	1,262	44.2	.965	42.65
	do	1926	75	1,533	44.3	.961	42.57
	Female	1924	62	1,603	44.7	.556	24.85
	do	1926	80	2,317	44.7	.576	25.75
Operators, vest	Male	1924	48	438	44.1	1.034	45.60
	do	1926	55	511	44.1	1.062	46.83
	Female	1924	46	738	43.8	.600	26.28
	do	1926	58	940	44.5	.630	28.04
Total operators	Male	1924	134	3,611	44.1	1.010	44.54
	do	1926	175	4,407	44.2	1.012	44.73
	Female	1924	113	4,467	44.0	.591	26.00
	do	1926	149	5,856	44.6	.612	27.30
Pressers, coat	Male	1924	66	2,673	44.2	.934	41.28
	do	1926	100	3,296	44.3	.933	41.33
	Female	1926	6	174	44.8	.470	21.06
Presser, pants	Male	1924	79	728	44.4	.890	39.52
	do	1926	92	872	44.6	.904	40.32
	Female	1926	4	69	44.0	.529	23.28
Pressers, vest	Male	1924	61	373	44.1	.971	42.82
	do	1926	72	453	44.4	.941	41.78
	Female	1924	12	50	44.4	.507	22.51
	do	1926	13	61	44.5	.532	23.67
Total pressers	Male	1924	149	3,774	44.2	.930	41.11
	do	1926	193	4,621	44.4	.928	41.20
	Female	1926	18	304	44.6	.495	22.08
Shapers, coat	Male	1924	61	233	44.1	1.033	45.56
	do	1926	92	258	44.2	1.041	46.01
	Female	1926	6	20	45.2	.473	21.36
Other employees	Male	1924	122	2,370	44.4	.699	31.04
	do	1926	158	2,499	44.4	.716	31.79
	Female	1924	96	2,267	44.0	.424	18.66
	do	1926	148	2,672	44.0	.429	18.88
All occupations	Male	1924	152	14,879	44.2	.931	41.15
	do	1926	198	17,048	44.3	.937	41.51
	Female	1924	149	12,802	44.0	.544	23.94
	do	1926	196	16,611	44.3	.548	24.28
All occupations, male and female		1924	152	27,681	44.1	.760	33.52
		1926	198	33,659	44.3	.750	33.23

Average hours and earnings are shown in Table 2 for each city for certain of the most important occupations for which data are presented in Table 1. These occupations cover 71 per cent of the males and 68 per cent of the females included in the 1926 study. The figures for male basters on coats show that average full-time hours per week range from 43.3 in Cincinnati to 50.4 in eastern Pennsylvania; that average earnings per hour range from 54.1 cents in St. Louis to $1.017 in Chicago; and that average full-time earnings per week range from $23.80 in St. Louis to $44.75 in Chicago. Averages for the other occupations in this table may be read in like manner.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR NINE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE MEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND CITY, 1926

City	Basters, coat, male					Basters, coat, female				
	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Baltimore	2	77	44.0	$0.889	$39.12	4	160	44.4	$0.468	$20.78
Boston	7	108	44.0	.827	36.39	7	58	44.0	.475	20.90
Buffalo	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	72	44.0	.539	23.72
Chicago	4	397	44.0	1.017	44.75	4	261	44.0	.828	36.43
Cincinnati	4	11	43.3	.745	32.26	5	192	38.4	.536	20.58
Cleveland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	154	45.6	.594	27.09
New York	44	890	44.4	.918	40.76	27	97	44.9	.629	28.24
Philadelphia	5	99	44.0	.849	37.36	5	73	44.0	.520	22.88
Eastern Pennsylvania [2]	5	8	50.4	.725	36.54	6	75	50.1	.358	17.94
Rochester	3	85	44.0	.962	42.33	4	266	44.0	.580	25.52
St. Louis	2	4	44.0	.541	23.80	5	28	44.2	.395	17.46
Buffalo and Cleveland	2	31	48.1	.856	41.17					
Total	78	1,710	44.3	.925	40.98	74	1,436	43.8	.580	25.40
	Cutters, cloth, male					Hand sewers, coat, female				
Baltimore	4	143	44.1	$1.034	$45.60	4	414	44.2	$0.405	$17.90
Boston	8	97	44.5	1.009	44.90	7	265	44.0	.495	21.78
Buffalo	4	49	44.0	1.047	46.07	4	111	44.0	.496	21.82
Chicago	4	488	44.0	1.101	48.44	4	931	44.0	.695	30.58
Cincinnati	5	121	42.2	1.163	49.08	5	140	42.2	.500	21.10
Cleveland	3	82	46.3	1.039	48.11	3	209	46.8	.547	25.60
New York	30	473	44.3	1.242	55.02	47	1,083	44.7	.544	24.32
Philadelphia	4	84	44.0	1.166	51.30	5	154	44.0	.443	19.49
Eastern Pennsylvania [2]	5	23	53.1	.641	34.04	6	69	50.1	.292	14.63
Rochester	4	237	44.0	1.119	49.24	4	426	44.0	.604	26.58
St. Louis	11	83	44.1	1.053	46.44	11	171	44.1	.388	17.11
Total	82	1,880	44.2	1.123	49.64	100	3,973	44.4	.545	24.20
	Operators, coat, male					Operators, coat, female				
Baltimore	2	136	44.0	$0.887	$39.03	4	363	44.4	$0.461	$20.47
Boston	7	132	44.0	1.037	45.63	7	71	44.0	.570	25.08
Buffalo	4	14	44.0	.957	42.11	4	86	44.0	.665	29.26
Chicago	4	404	44.0	1.181	51.96	4	563	44.0	.941	41.40
Cincinnati	4	63	41.4	.914	37.84	5	256	40.0	.632	25.28
Cleveland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	411	46.3	.614	28.43
New York	47	1,357	44.3	1.035	45.85	24	119	45.2	.644	29.11
Philadelphia	5	127	44.0	.952	41.89	5	97	44.0	.588	25.87
Eastern Pennsylvania [2]	5	13	51.5	.637	32.81	6	148	50.2	.377	18.93
Rochester	4	65	44.0	1.102	48.49	4	277	44.0	.682	30.01
St. Louis	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	208	44.2	.449	19.85
Cleveland and St. Louis	10	52	44.2	.721	31.87					
Total	92	2,363	44.1	1.034	45.60	77	2,599	44.4	.638	28.33

[1] Data which were obtained for but one establishment were combined with data for one or more other cities, to avoid publishing data for a single establishment.
[2] Exclusive of Philadelphia.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR NINE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE MEN'S CLOTHING INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND CITY, 1926—Continued

City	Operators, pants, male					Operators, pants, female				
	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Baltimore	3	113	44.0	$0.882	$38.81	4	201	44.0	$0.444	$19.54
Boston	9	56	44.1	.872	38.46	8	66	44.2	.518	22.90
Buffalo	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	88	44.0	.479	21.08
Chicago	4	230	44.0	1.047	46.07	4	482	44.0	.851	37.44
Cincinnati	3	17	41.4	.941	38.96	6	203	40.9	.558	22.82
Cleveland						3	334	45.4	.546	24.79
New York	34	934	44.2	.984	43.49	23	133	44.5	.659	29.33
Philadelphia	12	142	45.7	.854	39.03	11	106	44.2	.519	22.94
Eastern Pennsylvania [2]	3	10	49.3	.459	22.63	6	292	49.3	.403	19.87
Rochester	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	305	44.7	.626	27.98
St. Louis	3	22	44.0	.795	34.98	7	107	44.1	.413	18.21
Buffalo and Rochester	4	9	44.0	.843	37.09					
Total	75	1,533	44.3	.961	42.57	80	2,317	44.7	.576	25.75

City	Operators, vest, female					Pressers, coat, male				
	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Baltimore	4	91	44.0	$0.399	17.56	3	178	44.0	$0.919	$40.44
Boston	5	14	44.0	.605	26.62	7	158	44.0	.888	39.07
Buffalo	4	33	44.0	.527	23.19	4	67	44.0	.776	34.14
Chicago	4	210	44.0	.811	35.68	4	779	44.0	1.013	44.57
Cincinnati	4	77	39.2	.558	21.87	5	118	42.4	.817	34.64
Cleveland	3	104	46.5	.724	33.67	3	119	47.1	.955	44.98
New York	15	51	44.0	.737	32.43	48	1,152	44.4	.991	44.00
Philadelphia	8	68	46.1	.517	23.83	5	209	44.0	.811	35.68
Eastern Pennsylvania [2]	3	54	48.8	.381	18.59	6	66	50.8	.560	28.45
Rochester	4	202	44.7	.674	30.13	4	364	44.0	.888	39.07
St. Louis	4	36	44.2	.411	18.17	11	86	44.2	.621	27.45
Total	58	940	44.5	.630	28.04	100	3,296	44.3	.933	41.33

City	Pressers, pants, male					Pressers, vest, male				
	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Baltimore	3	46	44.0	$0.834	$36.70	3	21	44.0	$0.776	$34.14
Boston	9	36	44.1	.876	38.63	8	17	43.8	.900	39.42
Buffalo	4	20	44.0	.716	31.50	4	14	44.0	.629	27.68
Chicago	4	176	44.0	1.124	49.46	4	99	44.0	1.074	47.26
Cincinnati	6	55	42.5	.760	32.30	4	18	42.2	.704	29.71
Cleveland	3	44	46.3	.803	37.18	3	22	46.0	1.037	47.70
New York	34	290	44.2	.951	42.03	26	140	44.0	1.095	48.18
Philadelphia	12	54	45.4	.856	38.86	9	34	45.6	.719	32.79
Eastern Pennsylvania [2]	6	52	49.2	.550	27.06	3	18	48.5	.523	25.37
Rochester	4	74	44.6	.946	42.19	4	64	44.8	.889	39.83
St. Louis	7	25	44.2	.655	28.95	4	6	44.5	.555	24.70
Total	92	872	44.6	.904	40.32	72	453	44.4	.941	41.78

[1] Data which were obtained for but one establishment were combined with data for one or more other cities, to avoid publishing data for a single establishment.
[2] Exclusive of Philadelphia.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN MAY, 1926, BY OCCUPATIONS

IN THE September, 1926, issue preliminary data gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics relating to the union scale of wages and hours of labor were given for 40 cities. The present article gives the results of the final compilations, by occupations, for 824,313 members of organized trades in 66 of the principal cities of the United States as of May 15, 1926.

The grand average rate increased from $1.091 per hour in 1925 to $1.148 in 1926. In all trades taken collectively the hourly union

wage rate on May 15, 1926, was higher in the United States than in any preceding year, being 5.2 per cent higher than on the same date in 1925, 119.3 per cent higher than in 1917, 150.3 per cent higher than in 1913, 165.1 per cent higher than in 1910 and 179.0 per cent higher than in 1907.

All hourly rates have been converted to equivalent weekly rates and all weekly rates have been reduced to equivalent hourly rates. Taken collectively, weekly rates in 1926 were 5 per cent higher than in 1925, 107.6 per cent higher than in 1917, and 155.0 per cent higher than in 1907. Because of reductions in hours of labor, weekly rates have not increased to the same extent as hourly rates. In 1926 the regular hours of labor were 0.2 per cent lower than in 1925, 5.7 per cent lower than in 1917, 7.2 per cent lower than in 1913, 8.2 per cent lower than in 1910, and 9.5 per cent lower than in 1907.

The first table shows by index numbers the change in union wage rates and hours of labor from 1907 to 1926. The base (100) is 1913. These index numbers include all trades and all cities covered in preceding years except street-railway motormen and conductors. Rates of wages per hour were obtained for 59,717 street-railway motormen and conductors, but their hours of labor are so variable that no attempt was made to report them. These occupations are omitted from all three columns of the index numbers below, as of necessity they could not be included in the second and third columns. These workers are included, however, in the grand total of organized membership shown in the opening paragraph.

The number of trades and cities included in the data has varied from year to year.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR, 1907 TO 1926

[1913=100.0]

Year	Index numbers of—			Year	Index numbers of—		
	Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week, full time		Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week, full time
1907	89.7	102.6	91.5	1917	114.2	98.4	112.4
1908	91.0	102.1	92.5	1918	132.7	97.0	129.6
1909	91.9	101.9	93.3	1919	154.5	94.7	147.8
1910	94.4	101.1	95.2	1920	199.0	93.8	188.5
1911	96.0	100.7	96.5	1921	205.3	93.9	193.3
1912	97.6	100.3	97.7	1922	193.1	94.4	183.0
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	1923	210.6	94.3	198.6
1914	101.9	99.6	101.6	1924	228.1	93.9	214.3
1915	102.8	99.4	102.3	1925	237.9	93.0	222.3
1916	107.2	98.8	106.2	1926	250.3	92.8	233.4

Table 2 shows the average union-wage rates per hour, average full-time working hours per week, the number of quotations on which 1926 averages are based, and index numbers of hourly rates for selected years 1913 to 1926. The index numbers for other years back to 1907 may be found in Bulletin 404 of this bureau, 1925, but are omitted here for want of space. For some trades data were not collected as early as 1913, hence there can be no index numbers for them on a 1913 base.

In computing an average rate each rate quoted is multiplied by the number of union members having such rate. The products are

added and the sum divided by the grand total of membership; in other words the rates are weighted by the number of union members. This membership is furnished the bureau for this sole purpose and is held strictly confidential.

A city may enter into an average one year because the trade has an effective wage scale, but that city may drop out the next year because the trade can not enforce its scale or because the union has disbanded. Hence the grand average possibly may vary to a greater extent than the rate in any city reporting for both years. The index numbers are computed from these averages. Index numbers have not been computed for the several industry groups, except for the building trades shown on page 111.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, FOR SELECTED YEARS, OF HOURLY RATES BASED ON 1913

Trade	Number of quotations, May, 1926	Average rate of wages per hour		Index numbers of rates of wages per hour (1913=100)						Average hours per week, 1926
		May, 1925	May, 1926	May, 1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 1925	May, 1926	
Bakery trades										
Bakers	291	$0.979	$0.925	275.7	267.0	276.0	283.5	293.4	277.2	47.8
Building trades										
Asbestos workers	35	1.166	1.247	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Bricklayers	67	1.475	1.565	172.7	168.4	191.1	202.2	213.4	226.4	44.0
Sewer, tunnel, and caisson	13	1.798	1.914	153.2	149.0	159.6	167.3	187.1	199.2	44.0
Building laborers	45	.773	.851	227.7	213.9	218.1	242.4	231.6	254.9	44.7
Carpenters	63	1.784	1.267	197.8	183.1	204.0	218.3	222.8	238.4	44.0
Millwrights	13	1.174	1.207	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.2
Parquetry-floor layers	18	1.226	1.439	219.6	220.6	222.0	222.0	215.7	253.1	43.8
Wharf and bridge	13	1.175	1.255	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Cement finishers	56	1.238	1.321	188.4	174.7	191.2	211.4	212.6	226.9	44.1
Helpers	3	.940	1.038	226.2	216.7	223.4	248.3	260.8	288.0	44.0
Composition roofers	35	1.165	1.267	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Helpers	5	.760	.932	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Elevator constructors	44	1.312	1.382	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Helpers	44	.936	1.002	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Engineers, portable and hoisting	101	1.265	1.336	178.2	168.0	185.5	197.2	205.7	217.2	44.3
Glaziers	28	1.222	1.239	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Hod carriers	42	.920	1.002	237.8	197.1	215.4	224.9	251.5	273.8	44.1
Inside wiremen	61	1.272	1.339	201.9	190.4	197.1	220.5	232.4	244.6	43.9
Fixture hangers	11	1.144	1.216	202.5	192.2	205.6	221.8	220.3	234.7	44.1
Lathers:										
Piece work	20	[2] 8.200	[2] 7.230	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	43.4
Time work	57	1.398	1.434	192.1	180.5	199.3	215.1	234.5	240.6	43.7
Marble setters	51	1.268	1.417	160.6	157.3	178.0	186.1	190.0	212.3	44.0
Helpers	11	.898	.996	215.3	200.1	216.2	234.3	222.5	246.7	44.0
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	14	1.215	1.240	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Painters	66	1.232	1.305	212.8	199.1	218.7	230.5	243.1	257.5	42.8
Fresco	10	1.198	1.199	207.1	197.2	206.5	194.1	220.0	220.1	42.1
Sign	44	1.530	1.523	196.1	194.3	210.0	239.2	241.5	240.4	43.4
Plasterers	64	1.485	1.595	180.5	173.5	193.2	216.1	219.8	236.1	42.3
Laborers	35	1.000	1.058	219.1	192.6	212.0	227.8	243.1	257.2	42.3
Plumbers and gas fitters	63	1.281	1.381	181.1	168.2	185.6	202.4	206.6	222.7	44.0
Plumbers' laborers	8	.954	.957	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.5
Sheet-metal workers	50	1.209	1.291	202.3	187.5	201.9	221.7	229.3	244.8	44.1
Ship carpenters	9	.889	.969	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.2
Slate and tile roofers	19	1.419	1.466	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Steam and sprinkler fitters	75	1.271	1.376	171.3	167.6	175.6	201.5	212.2	229.7	43.9
Helpers	39	.856	.906	220.3	226.1	240.1	266.0	273.7	289.7	43.9
Stonemasons	54	1.401	1.545	193.0	179.7	212.5	225.2	229.5	258.1	44.1
Structural-iron workers	73	1.271	1.358	184.0	166.6	178.4	202.5	204.5	218.5	44.0
Finishers	40	1.230	1.372	183.0	168.2	174.7	193.7	197.9	220.7	44.0
Tile layers	58	1.325	1.389	161.9	159.2	174.0	197.5	202.3	212.0	44.0
Helpers	16	.893	.968	231.6	217.4	222.4	242.2	248.9	269.8	44.0
Average for building trades	1,573	1.199	1.278							43.8

[1] No data for 1913. [2] Per 1,000 laths.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AND INDEX NUMBERS, FOR SELECTED YEARS, OF HOURLY RATES BASED ON 1913—Continued

Trade	Number of quotations, May, 1926	Average rate of wages per hour		Index numbers of rates of wages per hour (1913=100)						Average hours per week, 1926
		May, 1925	May, 1926	May, 1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 1925	May, 1926	
Chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers										
Chauffeurs	325	$0.649	$0.657	202.5	191.2	197.7	205.6	223.5	226.3	55.1
Teamsters and drivers	189	.667	.673	223.0	212.7	224.9	244.7	254.3	256.6	56.2
Average for chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers	514	.656	.663							55.5
Granite and stone trades										
Granite cutters	60	1.110	1.250	209.0	208.6	212.7	214.2	216.8	244.1	43.9
Stone cutters	50	1.288	1.404	189.5	181.8	198.3	212.9	221.9	241.9	44.0
Average for granite and stone trades	110	1.193	1.330							44.0
Miscellaneous										
Laundry workers	50	.444	.441	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	47.8
Linemen	39	.935	.993	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	46.0
Longshoremen	37	.828	.835	236.8	195.9	209.2	238.5	239.9	242.0	45.3
Printing and publishing: Book and job										
Bindery women	50	.520	.489	241.3	233.6	244.2	247.6	250.5	235.6	45.1
Bookbinders	82	.958	.975	220.1	211.2	224.0	233.9	236.6	240.8	44.8
Compositors	72	1.064	1.085	219.6	223.4	228.5	238.5	237.4	242.1	44.0
Electrotypers	64	1.197	1.209	223.1	227.4	241.6	250.6	249.7	252.2	45.4
Machine operators:										
Piece work	1	[3].150	[3].160	98.7	98.7	101.4	101.4	101.4	108.1	44.0
Time work	64	1.103	1.121	200.6	200.0	203.8	212.9	211.7	215.2	43.9
Machine tenders (machinists)	24	1.143	1.195	198.2	198.4	200.2	214.4	210.4	219.9	42.6
Machinist operators	37	1.112	1.085	161.0	167.0	169.8	171.6	183.7	179.2	44.0
Photo-engravers	46	1.144	1.218	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.0
Press assistants and feeders	153	.818	.827	245.8	238.0	266.2	263.8	278.8	281.9	44.3
Pressmen:										
Cylinder	151	1.097	1.119	205.5	200.8	216.7	223.1	225.9	230.5	44.4
Platen	112	.890	.932	231.7	226.5	235.8	242.9	244.3	255.8	44.4
Average for printing and publishing: Book and job	856	.975	.997							44.3
Printing and publishing: Newspaper										
Compositors:										
Day work	85	1.103	1.120	174.9	176.3	177.9	189.0	193.9	196.7	45.9
Night work	71	1.210	1.249	171.7	176.2	178.2	187.5	187.4	193.4	45.6
Machine operators, day work:										
Piece work	11	[3].151	[3].154	119.6	120.5	125.0	117.8	135.8	138.5	44.5
Time work	81	1.115	1.135	175.5	180.6	183.1	193.4	198.0	201.6	45.4
Machine operators, night work:										
Piece work	10	[3].162	[3].169	104.6	106.0	112.3	110.9	113.7	118.6	44.2
Time work	70	1.220	1.260	169.9	174.1	175.5	186.4	189.5	195.7	44.8
Machine tenders (machinists):										
Day work	68	1.090	1.089	178.5	180.2	180.9	191.5	185.3	185.2	45.9
Night work	56	1.216	1.203	170.8	172.4	173.0	183.0	178.4	176.5	45.6
Machinist operators:										
Day work	11	1.079	1.038	163.8	165.5	166.8	180.7	178.7	171.9	46.8
Night work	8	1.079	1.109	153.9	160.4	151.1	164.5	156.8	161.1	46.2
Photo-engravers:										
Day work	40	1.176	1.213	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.1
Night work	34	1.383	1.557	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	41.5
Pressmen, web presses:										
Day work	128	.994	1.013	184.1	180.3	182.4	199.4	208.2	212.2	47.0
Night work	107	1.167	1.155	184.9	167.7	169.6	193.2	200.6	198.5	42.8
Stereotypers:										
Day work	61	.973	.992	173.9	171.8	174.9	180.4	184.5	188.1	47.3
Night work	55	1.141	1.138	176.3	172.7	178.6	182.8	188.4	187.9	42.6
Average for printing and publishing: Newspaper	896	1.130	1.155							45.3
Motormen and conductors	204	.661	.662							(4)
Average for all trades [5]	4,570	1.091	1.148	228.8	215.3	234.7	254.2	265.1	279.0	45.4

[1] No data for 1913.
[3] Per 1,000 ems.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Not including street railway motormen and conductors.

In Table 2 hourly rates only are considered. Equivalent weekly rates do not exactly parallel hourly rates because of changes in working hours.

Table 3 shows the per cent of increase in weekly wage rates in 1926 as compared with specified years, beginning with 1907, the earliest year for which data are available. For lack of space the years 1908 to 1912, inclusive, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1918 are omitted. The figures are not index numbers, but may be converted into index numbers. The first line of the table shows that the weekly rate of bakers in 1926 was 194.2 per cent higher than in 1907. This means that the rate was nearly three times as much in 1926 as in 1907. Read as index numbers, the 1907 figures would be 100, and that for 1926 would be 294.2.

In all the trades appearing, weekly rates more than doubled between 1907 and 1926.

Comparing 1926 full-time wages per week with those of 1925, the changes noted in individual trades are as follows: Bakers' wage rates show a decrease of 4.3 per cent. In the building trades, 8 trades show an increase in wage rates of 10 per cent or more, while 32 show less than 10 per cent. Of those showing the greatest increases, composition roofers' helpers show 22.6 per cent; parquetry-floor layers, 18.3 per cent; structural-iron workers, finishers, 12.4 per cent; marble setters, 11.8 per cent; marble setters' helpers, 10.9 per cent; and building laborers, cement finishers' helpers and stonemasons, 10.4 per cent. Longshoremen showed a slight decrease. Chauffeurs' rates decreased 0.1 per cent while teamsters and drivers increased 3 per cent, and those of laundry workers decreased 1 per cent, and linemen increased 4.6 per cent. In the job-printing trades only one increase of note was made, photo-engravers' rates increasing 6.2 per cent. Bindery women decreased 5.3 per cent. Newspaper trades, like the job trades, showed but one increase of note and this increase as in the job trades is in photo-engravers, the night work showing an increase of 11.4 per cent.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN FULL-TIME RATES OF WAGES PER WEEK IN 1926 AS COMPARED WITH SPECIFIED PRECEDING YEARS

Occupation	Per cent of increase in full-time rates of wages per week in 1926 as compared with—									
	1907	1913	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bakery trades										
Bakers	194.2	150.3	119.2	45.3	5.2	0.7	4.0	1.3	[1] 1.6	[1] 4.3
Building trades										
Asbestos workers	[2]	[2]	111.6	57.8	21.5	20.2	28.6	24.1	11.1	6.9
Bricklayers	131.4	123.5	110.1	76.3	29.5	31.0	34.3	18.4	12.4	6.1
Sewer, tunnel, and caisson	[2]	99.0	92.4	75.6	30.7	30.0	33.6	24.7	19.0	6.4
Buiding laborers	151.4	135.0	110.5	61.7	12.7	12.1	20.0	16.9	5.8	10.4
Carpenters	156.9	135.6	105.5	64.2	22.8	21.0	29.1	16.8	9.1	7.0
Millwrights	[2]	[2]	81.1	39.6	10.9	8.8	14.3	4.5	[1] 2.7	3.7
Parquetry-floor layers	[2]	138.6	104.9	68.6	15.5	15.3	15.1	14.6	15.0	18.3
Wharf and bridge	[2]	[2]	118.4	86.1	14.5	27.5	43.1	26.2	17.2	6.9
Cement finishers	134.3	117.3	104.5	67.2	23.7	20.0	29.5	18.4	7.1	6.6
Helpers	226.9	186.0	171.1	104.6	27.5	27.4	33.0	29.0	16.0	10.4
Composition roofers	[2]	[2]	133.1	85.6	30.8	25.7	31.4	22.7	12.0	8.6
Helpers	[2]	[2]	126.1	87.0	30.4	33.3	37.4	34.0	29.3	22.6
Elevator constructors	[2]	[2]	105.1	66.8	30.1	22.9	31.6	23.8	10.3	5.4
Helpers	[2]	[2]	131.6	80.4	28.8	23.9	30.2	24.1	12.7	7.7
Engineers, portable and hoisting	[2]	107.4	95.5	60.0	24.1	21.5	29.6	17.9	10.8	5.8
Glaziers	[2]	[2]	[2]	78.6	24.0	26.1	25.6	19.1	12.7	1.8
Hod carriers	180.0	171.9	133.0	71.1	17.9	15.2	38.9	26.9	21.7	9.0

[1] Decrease. [2] No data.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN FULL-TIME RATES OF WAGES PER WEEK IN 1926 AS COMPARED WITH SPECIFIED PRECEDING YEARS—Continued

Occupation	Per cent of increase in full-time rates of wages per week in 1926 as compared with—									
	1907	1913	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Building trades—Contd.										
Inside wiremen	164.0	136.9	111.8	67.5	27.4	21.0	28.4	24.0	10.9	5.2
Fixture hangers	(2)	125.2	97.1	62.5	21.3	16.0	21.7	14.2	6.3	6.0
Lathers	(2)	134.5	115.6	80.3	26.9	24.9	32.5	19.9	11.3	2.1
Marble setters	130.3	110.5	106.1	77.1	34.1	32.1	35.0	19.3	14.1	11.8
Helpers	(2)	146.6	130.9	93.4	14.4	14.6	23.2	14.1	5.3	10.9
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	(2)	(2)	114.6	91.3	29.2	26.1	29.9	26.7	7.3	2.0
Painters:										
Building	181.3	145.3	111.6	64.7	25.1	21.1	28.7	17.4	11.5	5.2
Fresco	(2)	110.5	81.6	49.4	11.2	10.3	14.9	9.8	13.4	2.8
Sign	(2)	133.1	120.0	67.8	24.3	20.5	21.5	14.9	3.1	1.9
Plasterers	133.0	124.1	111.9	74.6	34.0	27.2	32.2	18.0	5.5	4.0
Laborers	165.7	143.5	119.2	67.3	15.4	12.9	28.6	16.6	8.7	1.7
Plumbers and gas fitters	141.4	118.6	107.2	67.2	29.2	23.4	30.9	20.1	10.1	7.8
Laborers	(2)	(2)	(2)	55.0	14.2	13.6	13.9	8.9	[1] 1.3	.5
Sheet-metal workers	173.6	138.7	115.9	69.1	26.3	21.0	30.5	21.2	10.5	6.8
Ship carpenters	(2)	(2)	58.0	17.4	3.6	5.8	15.3	2.8	[1] 6.2	9.4
Slate and tile roofers	(2)	(2)	124.6	80.9	39.9	27.5	33.5	19.7	8.0	3.3
Steam and sprinkler fitters	155.6	123.5	105.5	69.0	28.1	34.1	36.9	30.8	14.0	8.2
Helpers	235.0	183.8	152.6	84.4	27.3	31.5	28.0	20.5	8.7	5.7
Stone masons	164.5	150.2	129.0	87.5	34.6	31.0	40.7	19.0	12.5	10.4
Structural-iron workers	139.9	115.9	97.9	53.3	21.8	18.8	31.1	22.5	7.9	6.9
Finishers	(2)	121.1	103.9	61.6	22.4	20.6	21.1	26.4	14.0	12.4
Tile layers	(2)	109.9	98.0	76.9	31.8	32.2	34.7	22.9	8.2	5.7
Helpers	(2)	163.4	143.6	96.3	19.9	17.4	25.2	21.3	11.4	8.4
Chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers										
Chauffeurs	(2)	92.4	76.2	32.1	11.0	10.3	15.4	10.9	6.3	[1] .1
Teamsters and drivers	(2)	129.7	104.5	45.7	17.5	15.1	19.5	13.9	6.3	3.0
Granite and stone trades										
Granite cutters	164.0	143.1	123.1	58.6	28.7	16.9	18.0	15.1	13.9	12.4
Stonecutters	148.0	138.7	110.8	72.5	31.6	27.5	33.0	22.0	13.5	8.8
Miscellaneous										
Laundry workers	(2)	(2)	75.6	35.4	10.5	5.8	5.1	5.9	5.0	[1] 1.0
Linemen	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.1	5.1	13.6	8.8	4.3	4.6
Longshoremen	(2)	86.4	56.7	25.0	4.4	3.0	16.1	8.6	[1] 4.7	(3)
Printing and publishing: Book and job										
Bindery women	(2)	(2)	105.9	42.7	3.1	[1] 3.5	.9	[1] 3.0	[1] 4.4	[1] 5.3
Bookbinders	140.4	124.3	107.2	44.6	10.0	8.0	13.4	7.5	3.2	1.8
Compositors	150.1	122.3	107.0	53.4	16.6	7.7	7.8	6.3	1.6	1.9
Electrotypers	171.4	144.2	115.9	79.3	24.8	13.4	13.0	5.1	1.6	1.0
Machine operators	115.5	98.1	90.1	44.8	13.3	7.0	7.1	5.4	1.5	1.3
Machine tenders (machinsits)	(2)	96.3	89.4	40.4	12.2	7.2	7.3	6.6	[1] 1.3	1.4
Machinist operators	(2)	69.9	63.8	37.8	11.5	8.8	7.1	6.0	4.9	[1] 2.5
Photo-engravers	(2)	(2)	98.3	61.0	26.3	18.9	17.8	16.8	9.0	6.2
Press assistants and feeders	189.5	159.3	135.4	56.6	14.1	12.9	17.2	5.5	5.2	1.0
Pressmen:										
Cylinder	140.5	112.3	100.7	49.9	15.4	9.9	13.7	5.9	2.9	2.0
Platen	157.1	135.5	115.6	59.6	17.9	7.9	8.0	7.7	4.4	3.8
Printing and publishing: Newspaper										
Compositors:										
Day work	118.2	95.8	87.2	49.4	21.9	12.3	9.9	9.1	[1] 1.3	1.4
Night work	107.2	93.1	86.5	48.2	22.3	12.7	8.2	7.0	3.1	3.0
Machine operators:										
Day work	117.7	99.0	89.7	49.7	19.6	14.3	9.8	8.3	3.9	1.5
Night work	107.7	94.7	86.7	47.6	20.1	14.6	9.7	8.7	4.3	3.0
Machine tenders (machinists):										
Day work	(2)	85.3	80.9	34.5	8.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	[1] 3.0	[1] .3
Night work	(2)	76.4	73.0	30.8	6.8	3.3	1.6	1.3	[1] 3.6	[1] 1.4
Machinist operators:										
Day work	(2)	70.5	64.2	52.4	38.1	5.8	4.9	4.0	[1] 3.4	1.3
Night work	(2)	68.3	63.6	42.1	18.2	5.4	1.5	7.1	[1] .7	2.8
Photo-engravers:										
Day work	(2)	(2)	88.7	52.8	29.3	14.8	10.2	11.3	6.7	3.1
Night work	(2)	(2)	110.3	64.3	47.1	26.0	18.5	18.6	14.1	11.4
Pressmen, web presses:										
Day work	137.2	111.4	102.6	54.2	24.2	14.8	14.8	13.6	6.0	2.0
Night work	117.6	107.2	100.8	49.6	22.5	13.1	12.1	11.6	4.1	.2
Stereotypers:										
Day work	113.6	87.1	78.5	52.4	25.5	10.3	9.3	7.4	4.3	2.0
Night work	104.1	85.9	78.1	51.9	24.9	8.8	8.4	5.6	3.0	1.2

[1] Decrease. [2] No data. [3] Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Because of the wide interest in building operations and the resultant inquiries to the bureau for wage changes in building trades as a group the table below is published:

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES

[1913=100]

Year	Index numbers	Year	Index numbers
1913	100	1920	197
1914	102	1921	200
1915	103	1922	187
1916	106	1923	207
1917	113	1924	224
1918	126	1925	233
1919	145	1926	248

WAGES IN METAL-WORKING INDUSTRIES IN FRANCE[1]

A WAGE study made by the employers' association in the metal-working industries and the machine trades of the region of Paris each year shows the average wages paid in the various occupations of the industry in that section of France. The wage rates given are the ones in effect in February of each year.

The following table shows the average wages of metal workers in different industries for the years 1923 to 1926. The wages include all bonuses except family allowances.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE METAL INDUSTRIES IN THE REGION OF PARIS, FRANCE, 1923 TO 1926, BY OCCUPATION

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; average exchange value for August, 1926=2.8 cents]

Industry and occupation	Average hourly wages of—							
	Time workers				Piece workers			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Francs	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
Machine industries, general:								
Fitters	3.15	3.37	3.66	3.98	3.46	3.68	3.95	4.37
Fitters, tool makers	3.35	3.66	3.81	4.20	3.56	3.85	4.12	4.54
Blacksmiths	3.14	3.65	3.80	4.15	3.67	4.00	4.19	4.51
Milling-machine operators	3.32	3.45	3.77	4.10	3.54	3.75	4.00	4.43
Pattern makers	3.93	4.11	4.50	4.89	4.34	4.62	4.73	5.19
Mortising and planing machine hands	3.17	3.38	3.51	3.85	3.46	3.79	4.08	4.41
Lathe hands	3.23	3.53	3.83	4.17	3.50	3.83	4.12	4.52
Automobiles:								
Fitters	3.17	3.42	3.70	4.08	3.43	3.64	3.95	4.37
Fitters, tool makers	3.34	3.69	3.94	4.31	3.58	3.78	4.14	4.53
Coppersmiths	3.23	3.49	3.85	4.24	3.50	3.82	4.34	4.66
Milling-machine operators	3.21	3.61	3.91	4.26	3.52	3.76	4.13	4.54
Milling-machine hands, tool makers	3.53	3.82	4.10	4.48	3.62	3.87	4.23	4.66
Pattern makers	3.90	4.13	4.38	4.91				
Machine setters	3.64	3.95	4.32	4.73	3.78	4.00	4.37	4.81
Lathe hands	3.24	3.64	3.90	4.35	3.49	3.83	4.12	4.58
Lathe and tool hands	3.51	3.84	4.13	4.52	3.72	3.96	4.26	4.67
Electrical construction:								
Fitters	3.03	3.28	3.56	3.90	3.11	3.45	3.77	4.16
Fitters, tool makers	3.33	3.73	3.95	4.32	3.53	3.81	4.04	4.41
Electrical fitters	3.17	3.36	3.57	3.88	3.23	3.49	3.74	4.04
Coil winders	2.99	3.29	3.48	3.73	2.92	3.38	3.65	4.06
Lathe hands	3.18	3.41	3.67	4.08	3.50	3.67	4.02	4.39
Lathe hands, tool makers	3.53	3.80	4.10	4.44	3.46	3.95	4.21	4.52

[1] France. Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France, Paris, July, 1926, pp. 420–422.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE METAL INDUSTRIES IN THE REGION OF PARIS, FRANCE, 1923 TO 1926, BY OCCUPATION—Continued

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; average exchange value for August, 1926=2.8 cents]

Industry and occupation	Average hourly wages of—							
	Time workers				Piece workers			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
Metal construction:	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
Structural-iron workers	3.26	3.39	3.89	4.25				
Blacksmiths	3.35	3.68	3.97	4.43	3.33	3.73	3.93	
Locksmiths	3.11	3.29	3.52	3.94	3.44	3.56	3.73	4.11
Drop forging:								
Blacksmiths	3.26	3.29	3.61	4.08	3.91	4.03	4.27	4.71
Hammermen	3.70	4.43	4.57	4.99	4.43	4.69	5.35	5.85
Swagers					3.76	4.19	5.15	5.59
Metal pipe manufacture:								
Draw bench workers	3.06	3.29	3.56	3.85				
Pipe drawers	2.91	3.02	3.24	3.53		3.62	3.58	4.02
Iron and steel foundries:								
Molders, hand	3.09	3.60	3.83	4.18	3.96	4.25	4.60	5.01
Plate molders	3.96	4.09	4.23	4.59	4.01			
Core makers	3.14	3.45	3.77	4.09	3.41	3.99	4.46	4.75
All industries:								
Laborers, male	2.01	2.35	2.49	2.76	2.22	2.46	2.62	2.92
Laborers, female	1.39	1.48	1.70	1.93	1.51	1.83	2.01	2.26
Skilled laborers, female	1.48	1.83	2.01	2.23	1.72	1.98	2.31	2.52

The following table shows the wages of laborers employed in the metal trades for the years 1920 to 1926:

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES OF LABORERS IN THE METAL INDUSTRIES IN THE REGION OF PARIS, FRANCE, MAY-JUNE, 1920, AND FEBRUARY, 1922 TO 1926

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; average exchange value for August, 1926=2.8 cents]

Occupation	Average hourly wages					
	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Unskilled laborers, male:	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
Time workers	2.18	1.99	2.01	2.35	2.49	2.76
Piece workers	2.24	2.14	2.21	2.46	2.62	2.92
Unskilled laborers, female:						
Time workers	1.58	1.35	1.39	1.48	1.70	1.93
Piece workers	1.78	1.43	1.51	1.83	2.01	2.26
Semiskilled laborers, female:						
Time workers	1.63	1.50	1.49	1.83	2.01	2.23
Piece workers	1.91	1.59	1.73	1.98	2.31	2.52

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY OF GERMANY (WESTERN DISTRICT), IN THE SPRING OF 1926

THE present article is the second one dealing with the iron and steel industry abroad. The first article covered the steel industry of Great Britain, while the present one presents data on the steel industry of the western district of Germany. No data are given for tin-plate or puddling mills because there are no mills of either type in the western district; it was stated, however, that some tin plate is made in eastern Germany. There are but two regular Bessemer furnace plants in the western district and neither was in operation at the time of the agent's visit. It was stated that some Bessemer furnaces are located in eastern Germany. The Thomas furnaces

(of which there are said to be seven in this district, though only four were in operation) are similar to the Bessemer furnaces. The Bessemer process is rapidly going out of use in Germany as it is also in England and America, and a larger percentage of steel is being made by the open-hearth process.

At the time of the study (April, 1926) it was estimated that only 40 per cent of the iron and steel workers in the western district were employed full time, 40 per cent were working only part time, and 20 per cent were out of work altogether.

Hours of Work

THE blast furnaces are on the 8-hour basis and from the nature of the process, there are three shifts per day, seven days per week.

In the steel mills, except where noted, there are 10 hours of actual work per shift but the process continues for 12 hours except on Saturday. The work is so planned that each worker is relieved from work half an hour, morning and afternoon, and one hour near midday, the process being slowed down, or employees "doubling up" on the work, or a spare hand being brought in. Usually, however, the worker so relieved is required to stay in the plant and within call during the full 12 hours. On Saturday only one shift is worked, the men being on duty 8 hours without relief. Thus, for the day shift, the weekly hours of work are 58 but 68 hours are spent at the plant. The other shift works the full 60 hours per week, with an attendance of 72 hours. There is a shut down of 28 hours over the week end, work being resumed Sunday night. The practice of relief applies to the night shift as well.

Wage-Rate System

NEARLY all wage earners in the metal industries of Germany are members of labor organizations and practically all of the work done by them is covered by agreement between employers and the unions. The German organization of metal workers covers the workers in all industries from blast furnaces and steel works to remanufacture in foundries and machine shops, tool factories, cutlery factories, etc., and even work in precious metals.

In the iron and steel industry there are wage agreements covering general districts, and subsidiary agreements covering separate localities. The broad basic agreement covering the iron and steel industry in the northwestern district, generally spoken of as the Ruhr district, is reproduced in full at the end of this article. In reading this agreement it will be observed that although provision is made for the establishment of wage rates no specific wage rates are given. Some of the local agreements (two of which are here reprinted) contain basic time rates for the locality. Other local agreements show, by occupations, the basic time rates within the several branches of the industry. The rates so given, however, relate to time workers, while about 85 per cent of the workers are on tonnage or other piece rates. The basic time rates are lower than piecework earnings. In Germany, pieceworkers work at so-called "accord" rates, that is, piece rates arrived at by accord or agreement, and established in each plant to govern the work done there.

The whole system of wage rates in Germany is very puzzling to an American. Thus, as shown by the agreement for the Bochum district (p. 126), all iron and steel workers in the district are, for wage purposes, divided into six main groups: (1) Unskilled and transport workers, (2) semiskilled workers, (3) semiskilled trained workers, (4) skilled trained workers, (5) better skilled trained workers, and (6) special skilled trained workers. All of the occupations within each group are, theoretically at least, of equal wage value. This collective grouping of wage earners seems to be the outgrowth of the new labor conditions that have arisen in Germany since the war. Within the group the wage rate is determined by the age of the worker without regard to his ability, provided he is employed in one of the occupations covered by the group.

The workers included in group 1 are all time workers and receive the rates stated. In the other groups workers over 21 years of age have a nominal time rate per hour, but since, as stated above, about 85 per cent are pieceworkers the time rate has little significance except in case of those not yet 21, most of whom are time workers. The question then, is to arrive at piecework rates and earnings. If a man over 21 does piecework, and produces as much as he did at the time rate, he will earn 15 per cent more; i. e., his basic time rate for piecework is 15 per cent above the rate for time work. Thus, a man with a time rate of 78 pfennigs (18.6 cents) per hour has a basic piece rate of 89.7 pfennigs (21.3 cents) per hour.[1] This advance of 15 per cent is given to make piecework more acceptable. No mention is made, in any of the agreements shown here, of this additional 15 per cent, but it was specified in the previous agreement for the district and still is accepted by common consent.

Piece Rates and Method of Determining Them

Individual piece rates are worked out in conference between the employer and the works council. By negotiation, a piece rate is agreed on that will enable the worker entitled, for example, to 78 pfennigs per hour on time work to make 89.7 pfennigs per hour at piece rates, working at ordinary speed. This rate may be determined from the man's production on a time rate over a certain period or may be based upon piece rates previously determined for others. These agreements are constantly being negotiated and when changes are made in equipment, processes, or product, all agreements affected thereby must be modified. Agreements, when reached, are recorded by the works council, but only in very important cases do records go to the local union offices.

Earnings of Pieceworkers

To publish the time rates alone would be misleading and unfair both to the employer and to the worker, because, as stated, the establishments are mainly on piecework. Further, to publish the basic time rate on which piece rates are based would be misleading in only a less degree, for when a man undertakes piecework he generally speeds up and earns more per hour than his basic "accord" rate per hour.

[1] Throughout this article conversions to United States currency have been made at the par rate of 23.8 cents per gold mark and 0.238 cent per pfennig.

Only limited data as to the actual earnings of pieceworkers were obtained, but these give a fair idea of actual earnings. The semiskilled laborer in group 2, entitled to 58 pfennigs (13.8 cents) per hour on time work has a basic hourly rate for piecework of 66.7 pfennigs (15.9 cents), but on piecework he actually earns, on an average, from 68 to 72 pfennigs (16.2 to 17.1 cents) per hour. The semiskilled trained workers in group 3 have a time rate of 62 pfennigs (14.8 cents) per hour, an accord basis of 71.3 pfennigs (17 cents), and actually earn from 73 to 75 pfennigs (17.4 to 17.9 cents) per hour. The skilled trained workers in group 4 have a time rate of 70 pfennigs (16.7 cents), an accord rate of 80.5 pfennigs (19.2 cents), and actually earn from 83 to 86 pfennigs (19.8 to 20.5 cents) per hour. In group 5, that of better skilled trained workers, there is a time rate of 74 pfennigs (17.6 cents) for men over 21, an accord piecework base rate of 85.1 pfennigs (20.3 cents), and actual earnings of from 90 to 95 pfennigs (21.4 to 22.6 cents) per hour. Group 6 has a time rate of 78 pfennigs (18.6 cents), an accord rate of 89.7 pfennigs (21.3 cents), and earnings of from 95 to 105 pfennigs (22.6 to 25 cents) per hour.

The earnings stated here may not be absolutely exact, but they are very close estimates based on partial data. In using these figures, it must be understood that they apply to the group of occupations named and not to single occupations, but as explained above, the special occupations grouped are considered as being on the same wage level.

Other Factors Affecting Income

None of the wage figures here quoted or referred to hereinafter include family allowances paid to married men in addition to their regular wages. When the employee has a wife he is paid one pfennig more per hour, and two pfennigs more per hour for each child under 14. Married men are protected by law against dismissal because of this additional wage, and it is stated that this law is very generally obeyed.

From the wages of the workers, deductions are made to cover taxes, and sickness, old-age, accident, and unemployment insurance. Taxes take from 5 to 10 per cent of the wages, depending on the income and the family dependent on the worker.

Earnings in Selected Occupations, by Localities

TABLE 1, below, shows, for the 14 localities in the western district, earnings per day for selected departments and selected occupations of the iron and steel industry. Similar data from the same source are not available for other occupations. The table, however, gives a clear idea of prevailing daily earnings in this industry in western Germany. The figures are as of the latter part of 1925, but as there has been no material change in the wage level since the figures were compiled they represent the earnings as of the spring of 1926.

It will be observed that there are wide ranges in the daily earnings as between different localities. The agreements take into consideration differences in cost of living. Hourly earnings are also affected by appliances and equipment and by the varying success of the workers in obtaining favorable piece rates in the different establishments.

TABLE 1.—EARNINGS PER DAY IN SELECTED DEPARTMENTS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF GERMANY

[Mark=$0.238]

Department and occupation	Hours per day	Earnings per day in selected occupations									
		Locality A		Locality B		Locality C		Locality D		Locality E	
		Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.
Blast furnaces:											
Blower	8	7.92	1.88	7.52	1.79	8.30	1.98	9.20	2.19	8.27	1.97
Keeper	8	7.16	1.71	6.72	1.60	7.50	1.79	8.56	2.04	7.40	1.76
Skip operator	8	7.83	1.86	6.80	1.62	7.30	1.74	8.72	2.08	8.62	2.05
Stocker	10	6.10	1.45	5.80	1.38	5.90	1.40	5.50	1.31	6.64	1.58
Thomas furnaces:											
Blower	10	12.10	2.88	9.30	2.21	------	-----	------	-----	12.20	2.90
Regulator	10	12.10	2.88	8.10	1.93	------	-----	11.25	2.68	12.50	2.98
Regulator, second	10	11.60	2.76	7.60	1.81	------	-----	9.70	2.31	10.15	2.42
Mold placer	10	9.80	2.33	------	-----	------	-----	10.55	2.51	9.40	2.24
Laborer	10	6.80	1.62	------	-----	------	-----	5.50	1.31	6.43	1.53
Martin furnaces:											
Melter	10	11.50	2.74	11.40	2.71	9.60	2.28	10.33	2.46	10.15	2.42
Melter, second	10	9.10	2.17	10.30	2.45	8.00	1.90	8.90	2.12	8.10	1.93
Ladleman and mold placer	10	9.85	2.13	8.20	1.95	8.00	1.90	9.33	2.22	6.18	1.47
Blooming mills:											
Roller in charge	10	11.20	2.67	10.98	2.61	11.35	2.70	13.44	3.20	16.75	3.99
Roller, first	10	10.20	2.43	10.00	2.38	10.60	2.52	11.22	2.67	12.80	3.05
Roller, second (catcher)	10	8.00	1.90	8.65	2.06	9.90	2.36	9.87	2.35	12.50	2.98
Trimming and cutting floor:											
Shearman	10	7.90	1.88	8.40	2.00	7.30	1.74	------	-----	7.70	1.83
Hot straightener	10	6.90	1.64	8.00	1.90	8.70	2.07	8.70	2.07	7.70	1.83
Laborer	10	6.45	1.54	7.90	1.88	6.45	1.54	8.70	2.07	9.55	2.27
Wire mills:											
Roller in charge	10	------	-----	21.00	5.00	------	-----	23.20	5.52	20.20	4.81
Furnace operator	10	------	-----	18.00	4.28	------	-----	16.70	3.97	18.20	4.33
Heater	10	------	-----	8.55	2.03	------	-----	11.15	2.65	12.30	2.93
Wire roller	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	12.00	2.86
Thin plate mills:											
Roller	10	13.65	3.25	12.00	2.86	------	-----	12.78	3.04	15.60	3.71
Shearman	10	13.40	3.19	10.00	2.38	------	-----	8.90	2.12	12.50	2.98
Rolling round bars:											
Roller	10	13.00	3.09	10.50	2.50	9.20	2.19	12.60	3.00	23.20	5.52
Heater	10	12.10	2.88	10.20	2.43	7.60	1.81	10.90	2.59	19.20	4.57
Laborers	10	5.90	1.40	7.80	1.86	------	-----	8.70	2.07	8.00	1.90
Iron foundries:											
Molder	9	10.00	2.38	10.00	2.38	9.20	2.19	9.60	2.28	8.50	2.02
Core maker	9	9.00	2.14	9.50	2.26	8.30	1.98	9.40	2.24	7.90	1.88
Cupola melter	9	7.30	1.74	8.20	1.95	6.20	1.48	8.50	2.02	6.90	1.64
Laborer	9	7.20	1.71	6.30	1.50	5.65	1.34	5.50	1.31	6.40	1.52
Forges:											
Hammersmith	9–10	13.50	3.21	10.50	2.50	11.00	2.62	------	-----	------	-----
Hammer operator	9–10	11.00	2.62	7.50	1.79	7.80	1.86	------	-----	------	-----
Laborers	9–10	------	-----	6.20	1.48	5.65	1.34	------	-----	------	-----
Mechanical department:											
Skilled worker	9	------	-----	8.30	1.98	8.00	1.90	8.10	1.93	8.80	2.09
Semiskilled worker	9	------	-----	7.00	1.67	6.90	1.64	7.70	1.83	8.50	2.02
Unskilled worker	9	------	-----	6.00	1.43	5.50	1.31	5.50	1.31	6.00	1.43

Department and occupation	Hours per day	Earnings per day in selected occupations									
		Locality F		Locality G		Locality H		Locality I		Locality J	
		Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.
Blast furnaces:											
Blower	8	8.00	1.90	------	-----	------	-----	7.40	1.76	------	-----
Keeper	8	7.25	1.73	------	-----	------	-----	6.65	1.58	------	-----
Skip operator	8	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Stocker	10	5.70	1.36	------	-----	------	-----	5.50	1.31	------	-----
Thomas furnaces:											
Blower	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	11.50	2.74	------	-----
Regulator	10	10.15	2.42	------	-----	------	-----	10.50	2.50	------	-----
Regulator, second	10	9.50	2.26	------	-----	------	-----	9.40	2.24	------	-----
Mold placer	10	8.40	2.00	------	-----	------	-----	8.25	1.96	------	-----
Laborer	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	5.50	1.31	------	-----
Martin furnaces:											
Melter	10	9.12	2.17	------	-----	10.30	2.45	9.55	2.27	------	-----
Melter, second	10	8.50	2.02	------	-----	9.40	2.24	7.70	1.83	------	-----
Ladleman and mold placer	10	8.40	2.00	------	-----	8.20	1.94	7.85	1.87	------	-----

TABLE 1.—EARNINGS PER DAY IN SELECTED DEPARTMENTS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF GERMANY—Contd.

[Mark=$0.238]

Department and occupation	Hours per day	Earnings per day in selected occupations									
		Locality F		Locality G		Locality H		Locality I		Locality J	
		Mks.	*Dolls.*	*Mks.*	*Dolls.*	*Mks.*	*Dolls.*	*Mks.*	*Dolls.*	*Mks.*	*Dolls.*
Blooming mills:											
Roller in charge	10	------	-----	------	-----	12.70	3.02	------	-----	------	-----
Roller, first	10	9.30	2.21	------	-----	11.75	2.80	9.40	2.24	------	-----
Roller, second (catcher)	10	8.50	2.02	------	-----	10.75	2.56	8.05	1.92	------	-----
Trimming and cutting floor:											
Shearman	10	8.60	2.05	------	-----	9.50	2.26	8.75	2.08	------	-----
Hot straightener	10	------	-----	------	-----	9.50	2.26	8.80	2.09	------	-----
Laborer	10	7.40	1.76	------	-----	7.80	1.86	8.80	2.09	------	-----
Wire mills:											
Roller in charge	10	------	-----	------	-----	11.00	2.62	12.60	3.00	18.20	4.33
Furnace operator	10	------	-----	------	-----	9.50	2.26	11.50	2.74	13.10	3.12
Heater	10	------	-----	------	-----	8.50	2.02	9.10	2.17	13.90	3.31
Wire roller	10	------	-----	------	-----	8.20	1.94	10.70	2.55	8.70	2.07
Thin plate mills:											
Roller	10	10.20	2.43	------	-----	12.00	2.86	------	-----	------	-----
Shearman	10	8.90	2.12	------	-----	11.50	2.74	------	-----	------	-----
Rolling round bars:											
Roller	10	------	-----	------	-----	10.50	2.50	11.40	2.71	------	-----
Heater	10	10.25	2.44	------	-----	9.20	2.19	10.90	2.59	------	-----
Laborer	10	7.05	1.68	------	-----	8.00	1.90	------	-----	------	-----
Iron foundries:											
Molder	9	8.20	1.94	------	-----	10.50	2.50	10.50	2.50	9.50	2.26
Core maker	9	7.90	1.88	------	-----	10.50	2.50	7.50	1.79	8.20	1.94
Cupola melter	9	6.50	1.55	------	-----	9.00	2.14	7.70	1.83	6.70	1.59
Laborer	9	6.20	1.48	------	-----	7.50	1.79	6.50	1.55	5.90	1.40
Forges:											
Hammersmith	9–10	11.50	2.74	9.60	2.28	11.00	2.62	9.10	2.17	------	-----
Hammer operator	9–10	8.50	2.02	------	-----	8.00	1.90	7.25	1.73	------	-----
Laborer	9–10	5.50	1.31	------	-----	6.40	1.52	5.95	1.42	------	-----
Mechanical department:											
Skilled worker	9	8.00	1.90	7.90	1.88	10.50	2.50	7.80	1.86	7.50	1.79
Semiskilled worker	9	7.50	1.79	7.20	1.71	8.20	1.94	6.85	1.63	6.30	1.50
Unskilled worker	9	5.50	1.31	------	-----	6.50	1.55	5.80	1.38	5.50	1.31

Department and occupation	Hours per day	Earnings per day in selected occupations							
		Locality K		Locality L		Locality M		Locality N	
		Mks.	*Dolls.*	*Mks.*	*Dolls.*	*Mks.*	*Dolls.*	*Mks.*	*Dolls.*
Blast furances:									
Blower	8	7.90	1.88	9.80	2.33	------	-----	------	-----
Keeper	8	6.85	1.63	8.70	2.07	------	-----	------	-----
Skip operator	8	6.80	1.62	8.30	1.98	------	-----	------	-----
Stocker	10	5.50	1.31	5.50	1.31	------	-----	------	-----
Thomas furnaces:									
Blower	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Regulator	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Regulator, second	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Mold placer	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Laborer	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Martin furnaces:									
Melter	10	11.30	2.69	10.30	2.45	------	-----	10.80	2.57
Melter, second	10	9.10	2.17	8.75	2.08	------	-----	9.10	2.17
Ladleman and mold placer	10	8.50	2.02	7.25	1.73	------	-----	8.00	1.90
Blooming mills:									
Roller in charge	10	10.60	2.52	------	-----	------	-----	10.70	2.55
Roller, first	10	10.60	2.52	------	-----	------	-----	10.00	2.38
Roller, second (catcher)	10	8.00	1.90	------	-----	------	-----	9.70	2.31
Trimming and cutting floor:									
Shearman	10	8.70	2.07	8.90	2.12	------	-----	7.60	1.81
Hot straightener	10	8.70	2.07	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Laborer	10	------	-----	5.50	1.31	------	-----	6.50	1.55
Wire mills:									
Roller in charge	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Furnace operator	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	14.75	3.51
Heater	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	7.20	1.71
Wire roller	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	16.00	3.81
Thin plate mills:									
Roller	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----
Shearman	10	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----

TABLE 1.—EARNINGS PER DAY IN SELECTED DEPARTMENTS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF GERMANY—Contd.

[Mark=$0.238]

Department and occupation	Hours per day	Earnings per day in selected occupations							
		Locality K		Locality L		Locality M		Locality N	
		Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.
Rolling round bars:									
Roller	10	------	-----	11.30	2.69	------	-----	------	-----
Heater	10	------	-----	11.00	2.62	------	-----	12.25	2.92
Laborer	10	------	-----	7.10	1.69	------	-----	7.20	1.71
Iron foundries:									
Molder	9	10.50	2.50	9.25	2.20	11.50	2.74	9.80	2.33
Core maker	9	8.00	1.90	8.65	2.06	11.00	2.62	9.40	2.24
Cupola melter	9	6.20	1.48	6.30	1.50	6.50	1.55	6.10	1.45
Laborer	9	5.50	1.31	6.00	1.43	5.60	1.33	5.80	1.38
Forges:									
Hammersmith	9–10	10.90	2.59	8.80	2.09	------	-----	8.50	2.02
Hammer operator	9–10	8.00	1.90	7.10	1.69	------	-----	7.05	1.66
Laborer	9–10	5.50	1.31	5.50	1.31	------	-----	6.35	1.51
Mechanical department:									
Skilled worker	9	8.50	2.02	8.30	1.98	8.90	2.12	8.85	2.11
Semiskilled worker	9	6.30	1.50	6.50	1.55	6.50	1.55	6.30	1.50
Unskilled worker	9	5.50	1.31	5.50	1.31	5.60	1.33	5.50	1.31

Open-Hearth Plants

TABLE 2 shows, by occupation, the earnings per day of employees in two open-hearth steel plants:

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY IN TWO GERMAN OPEN-HEARTH STEEL PLANTS, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Average earnings per day				Occupation	Average earnings per day			
	Plant No. 1		Plant No. 2			Plant No. 1		Plant No. 2	
	Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.		Mks.	Dolls.	Mks.	Dolls.
Stock laborer	6.75	1.61	8.10	1.93	Third ladleman	------	-----	8.50	2.02
Coal stoker	8.75	2.08	------	----	First casting-bed maker	7.95	1.89	------	----
Craneman	7.00 to 7.75	1.67 to 1.84	------	----	Second casting-bed maker	7.75	1.84	------	----
Charging-machine operator	8.00	1.90	------	----	First mold placer	9.20	2.19	8.10	1.93
First melter	10.05	2.39	10.40	2.48	Second mold placer	7.95	1.89	------	----
Second melter	8.50	2.02	9.00	2.14	Trough maker	7.00	1.67	------	----
Third melter	7.75	1.84	8.50	2.02	Locomotive engineer	7.75	1.84	------	----
First pitman	9.40	2.24	------	----	Cinder laborer	7.00	1.67	------	----
Pit laborer	7.00	1.67	------	----	First pourer	------	-----	9.00	2.14
First ladleman	8.75	2.08	10.40	2.48	Second pourer	------	-----	8.50	2.02
Second ladleman	8.14	1.94	9.00	2.14	Third pourer	------	-----	8.10	1.93
					Mold metal carrier	------	-----	8.10	1.93
					Attendant	------	-----	9.00	2.14

Most of the open-hearth furnaces are stationary but some are of the tilting type. Though there are wide variations in size of plant and in the kinds of furnaces, a typical plant has about four furnaces. The four furnaces will in 12 hours produce 240 tons. The following table shows the number of workers and the average earnings per shift of the crew of a typical plant:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EARNINGS PER SHIFT OF CREW OF TYPICAL 4-STOVE OPEN-HEARTH PLANT

Occupation	Number employed	Earnings per shift		Occupation	Number employed	Earnings per shift	
		Mks.	*Dolls.*			*Mks.*	*Dolls.*
Stock craneman	1	8.20	1.95	First pitman (in charge of ladle)	1	10.40 to 11.40	2.48 to 2.71
Charging-machine operator	1	9.00	2.14	Second pitman (cleaner)	1	8.00 to 9.00	1.90 to 2.14
Stovemen	2	7.50 to 8.00	1.79 to 1.90	Third pitman (cleaner)	1	8.00 to 9.00	1.90 to 2.14
Second stovemen	2	6.90 to 7.40	1.64 to 1.76	Fourth pitman (slack transporter)	1	8.00 to 9.00	1.90 to 2.14
Smelters	2	11.00 to 12.00	2.62 to 2.86	First mold placer	1	10.00 to 11.00	2.38 to 2.62
Second smelters	2	10.20 to 11.20	2.43 to 2.67	Second mold placer	1	9.00 to 10.00	2.14 to 2.38
Pourers	2	8.50 to 9.00	2.02 to 2.14				
Ladle craneman	1	8.20	1.95				

Rolling Mills

THE statement below shows the daily earnings of certain occupations in a rolling mill:

	Marks	Dollars
First heater	11.80	2.81
Second heater	10.50	2.50
First roller	11.80	2.81
Second roller	10.50	2.50

The earnings per hour in a sheet rolling mill are shown in Table 4:

TABLE 4.—EARNINGS PER HOUR IN A GERMAN SHEET ROLLING MILL

Occupation	Hourly earnings		Occupation	Hourly earnings	
	Pfg.	*Cts.*		*Pfg.*	*Cts.*
First heater	99	24	Screwman	85	20
Second heater	82	20	Catcher	81	19
Third heater	74	18	Second catcher	70	17
Fourth heater	69	16	Marker	88	21
Furnace man	84	20	First shearman	88	21
Worker putting bars in furnace	67	16	Second shearman	78	19
Roller	100	24	Shearman's helper	70	17

Table 5 shows the personnel and earnings per shift of the crew of a typical mill rolling plate of a little greater thickness than tin plate. A typical mill has two sets of rolls each with its own crew, but a plant may contain more than one mill. The mill operates six days a week and two shifts a day, with 10 hours of actual work and 12 hours on duty every day except Saturday when the hours, both on duty and of work, are 8. The crews alternate on day and night shifts, working a week on each shift.

No figures could be obtained as to production.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EARNINGS PER SHIFT OF CREW OF TYPICAL THIN PLATE MILL

Occupation	Number employed	Earnings per shift		Occupation	Number employed	Earnings per shift	
		Marks	*Dollars*			*Marks*	*Dollars*
First rolls:				Second rolls—Con.			
Stoveman	1	8.50	2.02	Second heater	1	9.00–10.40	2.14–2.48
Heater	1	9.00–9.50	2.14–2.26	First roller	1	11.30–16.70	2.69–3.97
Second heater	1	9.00–9.20	2.14–2.19	Second roller	1	10.60–13.00	2.52–3.09
First roller	1	9.00–9.50	2.14–2.26	Spare roller	1	11.30–16.70	2.69–3.97
Second roller	1	8.40–8.80	2.00–2.09	Doublers (common laborers)	2	7.20–7.50	1.71–1.79
Second rolls:				Shearmen	2	8.00–8.50	1.90–2.02
Stoveman	1	8.50	2.02				
Heater	1	9.60–11.00	2.28–2.62				

Mechanical Shops and Repair Department

TABLE 6 shows the earnings per day of employees in the mechanical shop and repair department of a steel plant. The hours are 9 per day in most of the occupations.

TABLE 6.—EARNINGS PER DAY IN THE MECHANICAL SHOPS AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT OF A GERMAN STEEL PLANT

Occupation	Daily earnings		Occupation	Daily earnings	
	Mks.	Dolls.		*Mks.*	Dolls.
Machinery repairers:			Planers	7.50	1.79
Class 1	8.25	1.96	Crane operators	7.05	1.68
Class 2	7.95	1.89	Blacksmiths:		
Class 3	7.70	1.83	Class 1	8.25	1.96
Repairers' helpers:			Class 2	7.95	1.89
Class 1	7.00	1.67	Carpenters	8.25	1.96
Class 2	6.70	1.59	Masons:		
Acetylene cutters	7.75	1.84	Class 1	9.20	2.19
Drillers	7.20	1.71	Class 2	8.75	2.08
Lathe operators:			Clay carriers	7.40	1.76
Class 1	8.25	1.96	Ash labores	6.75	1.61
Class 2	7.95	1.89	Coal handlers	7.00	1.67
Class 3	7.70	1.83			

Miscellaneous Occupations

HOURLY earnings (shown in Table 7 below) were obtained for quite a number of miscellaneous occupations found in connection with an iron and steel plant. The hours are in most instances 9 per day.

TABLE 7.—EARNINGS PER HOUR IN MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS IN THE GERMAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Occupation	Rate per hour		Occupation	Rate per hour	
	Pfennigs	*Cents*		*Pfennigs*	*Cents*
Bricklayers	100–120	23.8–28.6	Hammersmiths, third class	83–109	19.8–25.9
Bricklayers, repairers	104–124	24.8–29.5	Blacksmiths	95–116	22.6–27.6
Bricklayers' helpers	90	21.4	Blacksmiths, stokers	81–102	19.3–24.3
Pattern makers	100–110	23.8–26.2	Grinders	91–94	21.7–22.4
Molders	102–110	24.3–26.2	Stock laborers	58	13.8
Core makers	102–104	24.3–24.8	Boiler firemen	64	15.2
Core makers, less skilled	90	21.4	Boiler attendants	66	15.7
Casting cleaners	80–87	19.0–20.7	Ashmen	64	15.2
Hammersmiths, first class	97–124	23.1–29.5	Pipe fitters	62	14.8
Hammersmiths, second class	87–114	20.7–27.1	Crane helpers	56–64	13.3–15.2

Collective Agreements

BELOW are reproduced several typical collective agreements in force in the industry:

Agreement on Working Conditions of Manual Workers, Rhenish-Westphalia [2]

The following basic collective agreement has been concluded for the district of the northwestern group of the Association of German Iron and Steel Manufacturers and the following three metal workers' federations of the central labor organizations: The German Metal Workers' Federation, District VII; the Christian Metal Workers' Federation, Districts I, II, III; and the Hirsch-Duncker Union of German Metal Workers, provincial central organization of Rheinland-Westphalia.

Article I.—*Scope and general provisions*

1. This agreement shall be applicable to the local employer's associations and establishments affiliated with such employers' associations in so far as they are members of the "workers" division [3] of the district joint industrial council of the Rhenish-Westphalian iron and steel industry.
2. In determining the working conditions of the workers of other trades, representatives of other trade-union organizations may on proposal of the contracting metal workers' federation be given a voice. Demands of representatives of other occupational groups for admission to the joint industrial council and for conclusion of special agreements or recognition of agreements concluded in other trades shall not be considered. Admission of nonrecognized organizations, unauthorized committees, etc., is to be refused.
3. The right of workers to organize shall not be restricted, but propaganda meetings or propaganda lectures shall not take place within the confines of the establishments.
4. Provisions of shop regulations which are contradictory to this agreement shall be abrogated during the period of validity of this agreement.
5. Working conditions not in accord with this agreement shall be suspended.
6. Acceptance of subsidiary employment is prohibited. Workers contravening this provision may be discharged after a previous warning.

Article II.—*Hours of labor and payment*

1. The legal provisions shall govern the hours of labor in so far as special agreements are not concluded.
2. The distribution of the hours of labor over the week shall be left for settlement by the management and the works council.
3. With the exception of instances mentioned under Articles IV and VIII, B and C, only work actually performed shall be paid for.
4. A special bonus shall be paid for work which is specially dirty, dangerous to life or health, or which involves great wear and tear on clothing. The amount of this bonus shall be fixed from case to case unless such unusual conditions have already been considered in fixing the wage rate for the occupation in question.

Article III.—*Overtime, Sunday and holiday work*

1. Hours worked in excess of the agreed regular daily hours of labor shall be considered as overtime.
2. Overtime work shall be ordered for urgent reasons only.
3. Workers shall be obligated to perform overtime work.
4. The works council shall on request be informed as to the extent of the overtime to be worked but the overtime work shall not be stopped thereby.
5. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. Sunday and holiday work shall not be considered as overtime.
6. As Sunday work shall be considered work between 6 a. m. on Sunday and 6 a. m. on Monday, it shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Legal holidays shall be considered as Sundays within the meaning of this section.

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[2] As of Mar. 7, 1924. [3] One of the many subdivisions of the joint industrial councils.

Work on the first day of the Easter, Pentecost, and Christmas holidays, as well as work on the night shift preceding the first day of the Christmas and New Year's holidays shall be paid for at double rates.

7. These extra allowances shall be computed on the basis of piece rate and hourly earnings. Where difficulties arise in the computation of the piecework earnings, the extra allowances may be computed on the basis of average hourly piecework earnings of the last wage period.

ARTICLE IV.—*Interrupted shifts*

1. Any interruption of a started shift caused by the fault of the management shall be paid for at the regular rate.

2. If a started shift is interrupted owing to a circumstance not within the control of the worker and for which neither he nor the employer is responsible, the worker shall nevertheless be compensated for the loss of earnings at half of the agreed rate. The worker shall also be given an opportunity, if possible, to make up for this loss of earnings by overtime work without extra pay.

3. No compensation shall be paid for unworked shifts following the interrupted shift.

4. Compensation in the amount provided above shall only be paid if no other work can be assigned to the worker. If he is assigned some other work he shall be remunerated at the rate fixed for such kind of work, but his earnings must at least reach the amount provided for in sections 1 or 2.

5. Workers shall have no claim to compensation if the interruption of a started shift was caused by the working staff or any part of it, as for instance, by a strike.

6. If a worker, while in the establishment, becomes the victim of an accident which disables him for work, he shall receive the full pay for that day. The disability of the worker must be established by the physician treating him.

ARTICLE V.—*Lack of work*

If, in case of lack of work, regardless of cause (interruption of operation, shortage of coal, power, lack of orders, etc.) the worker agrees to perform other work (inclusive of yard work, cleaning), he shall have a claim only to earnings fixed for such work.

ARTICLE VI.—*Change of job within establishment*

1. If a worker is temporarily assigned to higher-paid remunerated work, he shall be paid for this time the wage rate fixed for such work, provided that he performs fully qualified work and that the performance of the work occupies at least half a shift. On resumption of the former job he shall be paid at his former wage rate.

2. If he is temporarily assigned to lower-paid work, his earnings shall not be reduced until three days have expired, except in the cases provided for in Articles IV and V. This shall also be applicable if the worker could have been wholly or partly employed at his old job during this time.

ARTICLE VII.—*Stretching of employment*

If short-time work is resorted to in order to stretch employment, even though the shorter hours result in a smaller output, earnings shall be diminished only if notice of such stretching of employment has been given to the workers three days in advance. Notification shall be effective if made before the beginning of short-time operation. The notification shall be made at the earliest possible date.

In all cases the earnings of the workers shall be reduced only after three days have expired since the beginning of short-time operation.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Social institutions*

A. SOCIAL ALLOWANCES

(*a*) General provisions: 1. Social allowances shall be granted only for actual hours worked, inclusive of Sunday and overtime work.

In case of short-time operation in accordance with Article VII, the hours lost shall be counted as hours worked. Social allowances shall also be paid for days spent on a vacation earned by the worker in accordance with the present agreement.

2. Social allowances shall be paid from the time the worker has submitted incontestable proof that he fulfills the requisites for such allowances. Retroactive payment of allowances may be claimed only for a maximum of two weeks prior to the submission of the claim for allowances.

In cases of any changes in the prerequisites for social allowances the worker shall be obliged to report such changes.

3. The employer shall be entitled to withdraw social allowances if the worker in spite of previous warning, does not provide for those dependents in his family whose support the social allowances are intended to facilitate.

4. Social allowances shall be paid only if the worker can prove that members of his family live in a household in Germany.

5. Only one family allowance may be drawn by each household and only one child allowance for each child.

(*b*) Family allowances: Family allowances shall be paid—

1. To married male workers if they live with their family or if their family lives elsewhere but they comply with their legal duty of support.

2. To widowed or divorced male or female workers if they submit proof of the support of their family.

3. To workers who can prove that they live with and are the sole support of their family.

(*c*) Children allowances: A children allowance shall be paid to male and female workers for their legitimate children under 15 years of age, or for children over that age if they have not yet completed their period of compulsory attendance at elementary schools, or for children incapacitated for work (up to 17 years of age).

Illegitimate children supported by their mother shall be considered legitimate. As legitimate children shall also be considered (a) legitimated children, (b) stepchildren, and (c) adopted children, if they belong to the household of the worker and their sustenance is not being paid for by another party.

Children allowance in accordance to the preceding provisions shall also be paid for brothers and sisters of the worker if they live with him and he can prove that he is their sole support.

B. BIRTH AND DEATH ALLOWANCES

The head of a household shall in case of death of a member of his family who lives with him be granted leave for one day with the same compensation as for vacation days; in case of his wife's death, for two days; and in case of his wife's confinement, for one day.

C. VACATION WITH PAY

1. Vacations with pay shall be granted as follows:

(*a*) To workers and apprentices under 18 years of age two days during the second year of their employment in the establishment and three days in subsequent years;

(*b*) To workers over 18 years of age: In the second year of their employment in the establishments 3 days; in the third, 4 days; in the fourth, 5 days; in the fifth, 6 days; in the sixth, 7 days; in the seventh, 8 days; from the eighth to the twelfth years, 9 days; from the thirteenth to the sixteenth years, 10 days; from the seventeenth to the twentieth years, 11 days; and in the twenty-first and subsequent years, 12 days.

The time spent in the employment of the establishment before the completed eighteenth year of age shall be considered as not more than one year's employment.

Vacation days in excess of six days may, whenever the economic situation requires it, be surrendered by the workers if they are paid for the vacation days lost. The management shall come to an agreement with the works council on this question.[4]

2. A vacation must be granted before the expiration of one year after the date on which the worker becomes entitled to a vacation.

3. No compensation shall be paid for a vacation not taken.

[4] If by mutual agreement a worker is transferred by a company from one department to another or from one iron and steel plant to another plant of the same company, the worker shall have the claim to the same vacation to which he would have been entitled without such transfer.

4. Unjustified and unexcused absences from work shall be deducted without pay from the vacation. In case of strikes called without authorization of the district councils of the contracting trade-unions the claim to the next vacation shall be forfeited. In the case of strikes not of a local character, this question shall, in doubtful cases, be decided by the arbitration board provided under Article XI.

5. Workers who were seriously injured in the war, as well as all those who, owing to injury in military service, are in receipt of a military pension amounting to 50 or more per cent of the full pension shall be granted the vacation to which they are entitled under section 1, increased by one day. The same shall be applicable to workers who have been seriously injured in accidents.

6. If the worker consents that Sunday shall be included in the days of leave, he shall receive compensation for the Sunday without extra allowances. In the case of workers who regularly work on Sundays, Sundays on which they are obligated to work shall be reckoned as normal working-days. This applies for instance, to relief shifts on blast furnaces, coke ovens, etc.

7. At the beginning of his vacation a worker may be granted an advance on his wages.

8. The management shall determine on what date the individual workers may begin their vacation. The workers shall be notified of this date as early as possible. In order that vacations may be granted to the fullest extent, each group of workers shall be obligated to perform the work of those workers who are on vacation.

9. A worker may not undertake other work for wages during his vacation. In case of contravention of this provision, he shall lose his wages during the vacation and shall also forfeit his right to a vacation during the next year. If a worker has given notice of his intention to leave his employment, he shall have no claim to vacation credit for the period of the notice. If a worker is given notice of discharge he shall be granted the vacation credit for the time due him until he is finally discharged.

If a worker is discharged without notice in accordance with the industrial code or the shop rules, he forfeits his claim to a vacation.

10. The right to a vacation shall be considered as unearned if the worker after his return from his vacation does not continue to work in the establishment for a period corresponding at least to the period for giving notice.

ARTICLE IX.—*Piecework*

1. All work the nature of which permits it must on request of the management be assumed either on a straight or a mixed piecework basis.

2. Straight and mixed piecework rates shall be so fixed that higher earnings than the fixed hourly rates may be made with increased production. Fixed earnings shall not be guaranteed thereby. Hourly rates shall be guaranteed for piecework for which a piece rate has not yet been definitely fixed. The piece rates shall be agreed upon in each establishment. Adjustment of piece rates by means of premiums shall be discontinued.

3. If disputes as to piece rates arise in remanufacturing establishments, the workers shall appoint from among themselves two or three men to negotiate with the representatives of the management as to the final fixing of the piece rates in question. These workers shall be experienced, skilled men who by long employment in the establishment have become familiar with the nature of the manufacturing process. Their names shall be submitted to the management by the works council, and, if practicable, they shall be selected in equal numbers from among the signatory metal workers' organizations.

If an agreement can not be reached by this method, the work over which the dispute has arisen shall be performed by a person named by the management in agreement with the two or three workers' representatives, under the supervision of the management and of one of the workers' representatives, and the piece rate shall then be fixed in accordance with section 2. Controversies as to piece rates shall not be allowed to delay the execution of the work in question.

4. Each worker engaged on piecework shall at the beginning of a job be given written instructions showing the nature of the job, the quantity to be made, and the piece rate.

5. If a pieceworker is being hindered by lack of materials or tools or by interruptions, he shall report this fact immediately to his chief. If an interruption exceeds half an hour, the worker shall receive his hourly wage for the time lost.

If, in the opinion of the worker, the interruption is due to the fault of the superiors, immediate reporting to the management will serve the interests of both the employer and the worker.

If it should be found that the interruption was due to gross fault of a superior, the worker shall receive his hourly wage for the time lost.

ARTICLE X.—*Apprenticeship*

Uniform apprenticeship contracts between contracting parties shall be drafted for the entire field covered by the present agreement. The following regulations shall govern other matters relating to the apprenticeship system:

Only apprentices with whom an apprenticeship contract must be concluded in conformity with the industrial code shall be considered as apprentices.

1. Training period: The training period shall, as a rule, be three years. In establishments providing many-sided highly qualified training a training period up to four years shall be permissible.

2. Hours of labor: The hours of labor shall be regulated by the legal provisions and by the provisions of the present agreement.

Rest periods must be granted in accordance with the legal provisions and decrees.

Sunday work shall not be permissible. During the last third of the training period Sunday work may, in exceptional cases, be permitted for training purposes.. Apprentices may work overtime in urgent cases only.

3. Remuneration: Remuneration of apprentices shall be granted in the form of hourly wages which shall be agreed upon at the conclusion of wage agreements.

Apprentices may not be employed at piecework except during the last third of their training period. Exceptions from this rule may be made if their training is not unfavorably influenced thereby.

4. Training: The training of apprentices shall relate to their craft and be carried out humanely. In so far as theoretical trade training can be given within the establishment it shall be carried out. In each large establishment, an engineer trained in practice and theory or a master mechanic shall be charged with and be responsible for the supervision of apprenticeship problems.

5. Right to employment of apprentices: An establishment which employs skilled craftsmen and is suited for giving training to apprentices may employ apprentices, but their number shall be in a suitable proportion to that of the skilled workers and shall as a rule not exceed one-third of that of the latter.

Provisions shall be made for a suitable probation period, during which both parties may cancel the apprenticeship contract.

On the termination of the apprenticeship period apprentices shall be given an examination and a certificate shall be issued to them as to its results.

6. Medical examination: Before their employment apprentices shall be examined by a physician as to their physical and mental fitness for the chosen trade.

7. General provisions: The contractual provisions for female apprentices shall be the same as for male apprentices.

Working hours missed because of required attendance at continuation school may be deducted from the wages of apprentices.

Provisions depriving apprentices of the right of combination and of attending meetings shall not be incorporated in apprenticeship contracts.

8. Trade committee: The training of apprentices shall be directed by the management. A trade committee shall be formed in each plant for the regulation of other apprenticeship problems and for the settlement of disputes. This committee shall be composed of representatives of the management and of from one to three older, experienced, skilled workers who, if possible, shall be chosen from among the members of the works council. This trade committee shall also have charge of the final examination of apprentices and of the carrying out of this agreement.

ARTICLE XI.—*Settlement of disputes*

Disputes relating to the enforcement and interpretation of the present agreement shall be decided by an arbitration board appointed by the contracting parties and composed of three representatives of each of these parties.

If an agreement can not be reached. a nonpartisan chairman shall be appointed.

Period of validity of the agreement

The preceding agreement shall come into force on March 1, 1924, and shall be valid for an indefinite period. It may be abrogated on two months' notice on the first of any month.

Wage Agreement for the Bochum Heavy Industry

The Employers' Association of the Iron and Steel and Machinery Industry of Bochum and near-by localities on the one hand, and the German Metal Workers' Federation, Christian Metal Workers' Federation, and the Hirsch-Duncker Union of German Metal Workers, all of Bochum, have concluded the following collective agreement:

The provisions of the basic collective agreement on the labor conditions of workers in the Rhenish-Westphalian Iron and Steel Industry of March 7, 1924, shall govern the present agreement.

For purposes of remuneration the workers employed in the iron and steel and machinery industries of Bochum shall be grouped as follows:

Group 1. Unskilled and transport workers.
Group 2. Semiskilled workers.
Group 3. Semiskilled trained workers.
Group 4. Skilled trained workers.
Group 5. Better skilled trained workers.
Group 6. Special skilled trained workers.

The distribution among these groups shall be made on the basis of the collective wage agreements of the iron and steel and machinery industries of March 1, 1923, which in all other respects are no longer in force.

The amount of the wage rates shall be governed by the wage agreements in force at the time being for workers of the northwestern group. In so far as this agreement does not provide otherwise they are shown in the wage schedule appended here.

For workers afflicted with physical infirmities as well as for those seriously injured in accidents or in the war, who are employed at light work, the earnings shall be fixed in each case in accordance with the output. If the wages of such workers have not been regulated within six full shifts, the workers in question shall receive the regular rates fixed in the collective agreement.

Leaders of a gang of workers working at time rates shall receive a bonus of 7 per cent on the basic wage of the best-paid worker of the gang in question.

Leaders of a group of pieceworkers, who do not themselves do piecework shall receive a bonus of 4 per cent on their basic wage as well as on the earnings of the best-paid pieceworker of the group in question.

Leaders who do piecework with their group shall in addition to their piece-rate earnings, receive a bonus of 7 per cent on their basic wage.

Apprentices shall receive 85 per cent of the wage rates of unskilled workers of the same age class. In the first year of apprenticeship they shall be considered to be 14 years of age, and so on.

Female workers shall receive 70 per cent of the wage rates of male workers of the same occupational and age class.

The age classes shall be graded as follows:

Over 20 years of age, 90 per cent; over 19 years of age, 80 per cent; over 18 years of age, 70 per cent; over 17 years of age, 55 per cent; over 16 years of age, 45 per cent; over 15 years of age, 35 per cent; over 14 years of age, 25 per cent.

The initial wage for newly employed workers shall for all groups be 5 per cent lower than the maximum rate of the occupational and age group in question. The initial wage rates are shown in the appended wage schedule.

Note.—The probational period for all newly employed workers shall be four weeks in accordance with the district regulation of wages of March 1, 1925.

Disputes arising from the application of the present agreement shall be settled by negotiation of the management with the works council. If an agreement is not arrived at, an arbitration board nominated by the contracting parties shall render an award. This board shall be composed of three representatives each of the contracting parties and of a nonpartisan chairman chosen by them. If the members of the board can not come to an agreement in choosing a chairman, the chairman of the arbitration board of Bochum shall preside.

This agreement shall come into force on August 1, 1925, and may be abrogated on the first of any month by giving a month's notice.

WAGE RATES PER HOUR AS OF JULY 1, 1925 [1]

[Time rates applying after four weeks' employment]

Group and age	Rate per hour		Group and age	Rate per hour	
	Pfg.	*Cts.*		*Pfg.*	*Cts.*
Group 1. Unskilled and transport workers, aged over—			Group 4. Skilled trained workers, aged over—		
21 years	55	13.1	21 years	70	16.7
20 years	50	11.9	20 years	63	15.0
19 years	44	10.5	19 years	56	13.3
18 years	39	9.3	18 years	49	11.7
17 years	30	7.1	17 years	39	9.3
16 years	25	6.0	Group 5. Better skilled trained workers, aged over—		
15 years	19	4.5	21 years	74	17.6
14 years	14	3.3	20 years	67	15.9
Group 2. Semiskilled laborers, aged over—			19 years	59	14.0
21 years	58	13.8	18 years	52	12.4
20 years	52	12.4	17 years	41	9.8
19 years	46	10.9	Group 6. Special skilled trained workers, aged over—		
18 years	41	9.8	21 years	78	18.6
17 years	32	7.6	20 years	70	16.7
16 years	26	6.2	19 years	62	14.8
15 years	20	4.8	18 years	55	13.1
14 years	15	3.6	17 years	43	10.2
Group 3. Semiskilled trained workers, aged over—					
21 years	62	14.8			
20 years	56	13.3			
19 years	50	11.9			
18 years	43	10.2			
17 years	34	8.1			

[1] The rates for the lower ages are nominal in the higher skilled groups, as few persons under 21 are qualified for the positions. The peculiarity of the wage system is illustrated in this table, as age to a far greater extent than ability is the deciding factor in the wage rate; thus, a boy of 17 qualified to be in the highest skilled group receives 12 pfennigs per hour less than a laborer aged 21 in the common labor group. The rates here stated are for time work. The higher earnings at piecework have been given on p. 115.

Group classification

Group I: Unskilled and transport workers other than at furnaces.

Group II: Semiskilled workers, such as borers on small boring machines, cold sawyers, stampers, shearmen, drillers, crane operators other than at furnaces, blacksmiths' helpers in repair and tool forges, motor attendants, unskilled and transport workers in furnace departments.

Group III: Semiskilled mechanics, such as machinists, turners, milling-machine hand, grinder, planer, puncher, corer on large boring machines, electrician, armature winder, toolsmith, repair smith, welder, dolomite burner, boiler maker, riveter, tinsmith, fitters' helper, assemblers' helper, saddler, joiner, carriage builder, carpenter, mason, painter, gardener.

After three years' uninterrupted employment in the same establishment as a semiskilled mechanic and corresponding performance of work, the occupations enumerated above shall be remunerated as if they were classified under Group IV.

Crane operators in furnace departments.

Group IV: Skilled mechanics, such as machinists, turners, milling-machine hands (horizontal milling machine), grinders, electricians, armature winders, tool makers, repair smiths, welders, boiler makers, tinsmiths (plumbers), assemblers, saddlers, joiners, carriage builders, masons, painters, gardeners, carpenters.

Group V: Specialists, 104 per cent.[5]

Group VI: Specialists, 107 per cent.[5]

First hands among mechanics

First hands among mechanics as well as assemblers of the electric department shall receive a bonus of 4 per cent on the basic wage of skilled mechanics (Group IV).

[The agreement also lists the different departments of the general industry and enumerates in detail the specific occupations in each department that fall within each group.]

[5] Evidently means rate is 104 or 107 per cent of rate of Group IV.

Wage Agreement, Muhlheim-Ruhr [6]

The following general provisions have been agreed on by the representatives of the signatory concerns on the one hand and by the representatives of the signatory central trade-union organizations on the other as the basis for the wage agreement.

The provisions of the basic collective agreement of the District Joint Industrial Council on the labor conditions of workers in the Rhenish-Westphalian iron and steel industry in accordance with the arbitration award of March 7, 1924, and all subsequent amendments shall govern the present agreement.

The agreed wage rates shall be applicable to those wage workers who perform fully qualified work.

The wage rates of workers who are invalids, sickly, or not fully qualified physically shall be fixed by free agreement in consultation with the legal representatives of the workers (works council). As workers not fully qualified physically shall be considered those who because of physical infirmities or age can not perform fully qualified work; workers below the average in skill shall not be included in this class, nor shall workers seriously injured in the war.

Workers, who through three years' experience have acquired the skill of craftsmen and are able to execute independently all the work connected with their trade, shall receive the wages of skilled workers of the trade in question.

Female workers shall receive 70 per cent of the agreed wages of male workers.

If disputes arising out of the present-wage agreement can not be settled amicably, they shall be submitted for settlement to the wage committee of the contracting parties.

As regards piecework, the provisions of the basic collective agreement of the district joint industrial council on the working conditions of workers in the Rhenish-Westphalian iron and steel industry shall be applicable.

All workers under 18 years of age with whom apprenticeship contracts have not been concluded shall be considered as juvenile workers within the meaning of the present agreement.

The provisions of the basic collective agreement and other agreements concluded within the district shall be applicable to apprentices.

Leaders of a group of skilled workers working at time rates shall receive a bonus of 10 per cent of the wage of the group.

Leaders of a group doing piecework shall receive 5 per cent more than the average earnings of the group.

Leaders of a gang of unskilled workers shall receive a bonus of 10 per cent of the wage of the gang.

All amendments and additions to this agreement hereafter adopted shall form part of it.

The provisions agreed upon on the basis of negotiations of the district joint industrial council shall come into force on March 1, 1924, and may be abrogated on the first of any month on one month's notice.

Amendments to this agreement which result from the basic agreement or from other wage agreements made for the district shall come into force on the dates fixed for the district, without notice of abrogation of the present agreement.

Schedule A.—*Machinery, factories, and related establishments*

The hourly wage rate of unskilled workers 21 years of age shall be fixed as the basic wage and set at 100 per cent.

The hourly rate of skilled workers shall as a rule be fixed at 125 per cent of the basic wage. In individual cases (not exceeding 10 per cent of the skilled workers) it may not fall below 120 per cent. In the case of specially qualified skilled workers the rate may go beyond 125 per cent.

The entrance wage of newly employed workers shall be 95 per cent during the period of probation (four weeks).

The age classes shall be graded as follows:

Over 20 years, 90 per cent; over 19 years, 80 per cent; over 18 years, 70 per cent; over 17 years, 55 per cent; over 16 years, 45 per cent; over 15 years, 35 per cent; over 14 years, 25 per cent.

The family allowance shall amount to 0.01 mark (0.24 cent) per hour and the children allowance to 0.02 mark (0.48 cent) per hour.

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[6] As of Mar. 31, 1924.

SCHEDULE B.—*Steel workers, rolling mills, and related establishments*

Wage rates for production departments, special provisions.—(*a*) Workers 18 to 21 years of age who are employed at piecework in production departments shall on principle be compensated without regard to their age, if they work at jobs usually filled by workers over 21 years of age.

(*b*) Work other than at furnaces shall be paid for at the agreed time rates. The younger age classes shall be paid in accordance with the age class scale.

(*c*) Juvenile workers under 18 years of age shall receive the pay of their age class and if employed at difficult jobs a bonus of from 5 to 10 per cent.

WAGES OF ENGLISH SEAGOING WIRELESS OPERATORS

THE Labor Review for May, 1926, contained an account of the terms on which the English seagoing wireless operators went back to work after a strike lasting over two months. The original dispute was over the status of the operators when aboard ship. The shipowners claimed that they were a part of the ship's crew, and that their wages and conditions of work should therefore be based on those of the officers in the mercantile marine service. The operators claimed that they were employees of the wireless companies who happened to be assigned to these particular places of work, that the fact of their being aboard ship was purely incidental, and that their wages and conditions of work should be wholly independent of those of the ship's force. The terms on which the strike was settled left this question to be decided, if the two parties could not come to an agreement upon it, by the industrial court, to which in due time it was referred, and which issued its award on July 30, 1926.

The decision of the court, as given in the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for August, 1926, is on the whole in favor of the shipowners' contention. For various reasons the court held "that a system of remuneration based on the class and tonnage of the vessel on which the operator is employed offers the best solution of the difficulties which have arisen under the present system," but also pointed out that the only chance of this plan being successful was that the owners should operate it in such a way as to insure equality of opportunity for promotion to every operator in the service. The wages were set as follows:

The rates of wages for Grade I operators range from £13 [1] and £14 per month in the case of Class III vessels to £16, £17, £18, and £19 per month in the case of Class I vessels. In Class II vessels the rates are £14 and £15 per month.

For Grade II operators the rates vary from £8 10s. to £10 10s. per month, according to length of service, without regard to the class of vessel; and the rate for Grade III operators is a flat rate of £7.

In addition to these standard rates, the decision of the court makes provision for an extra payment to operators whose service abroad exceeds 12 months, of £1 per month for the first six months of such service over 12 months, and thereafter, for each additional 6 months, 10s. per month extra.

Special rates are provided for operators on board oil tankers, ships of foreign registry, and the like, and various incidental payments and allowances are arranged. In the case of operators at present in the service, the new scales are not to become fully operative for a period of six years.

[1] At par pound=$4.8665, shilling=24.3 cents; exchange value about par.

WORKING HOURS, THE FIVE-DAY WEEK, AND REST SPELLS IN ENGLAND

THE annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops in England for the year 1925 contains a section devoted to hours of employment, in which attention is called to the prevalence of a working-day shorter than the law requires. Even when a 60-hour week is legally permissible, factories in which such hours are worked are becoming rare, and the 48-hour week "appears to be almost universal." This assertion is perhaps an understatement of the real position, since the investigation carried on by the board of trade, of which the results have recently been made public, shows that in important groups of industries a large proportion of the workers have a week of less than 48 hours.[1] But in spite of the general reduction, cases remain in which adult male workers, on whose employment there is no legal restriction, work extremely long hours. Men have been found working a 72-hour week in bakeries, and in the men's tailoring trade, where work is often carried on in the home, hours are long, though it is difficult to get precise data as to their length.

The Five-day Week

A FIVE-DAY week, the report states, has been introduced in a number of factories, but as yet it is not possible to say whether it is to become a permanent and general feature. Often it has been introduced because of the industrial depression, and a period of good trade will be needed before it will be possible to say whether its continuance will be found profitable. Where bad trade has not been responsible for its introduction, various reasons are given for adopting it. It reduces overhead charges, especially where preliminary processes require raising steam or making up fires, and it also gives opportunities for cleaning and repairing machinery and overhauling the plant. "Then, the output on Saturday has often been found unsatisfactory, due to distracted attention of workers; further, the fair distribution of work when Christians and Jews are employed in the same factory has been made possible."

Another advantage is that it saves the worker the expense and time involved in coming and returning from his work place on one day, an item of considerable importance in some districts where workers live far from their employment.

No general claim has been made that output has been increased under the five-day week, but on the other hand there is no evidence of its falling off. Both managers and employees appear to like the system where it has been introduced, the managers saying that the young workers, especially, seem much fresher after the long week end, while the older workers like the chance it gives them to attend to their own affairs.

In the Midlands, in two factories employing together 9,000 workers, the system had been in operation for over six years. The workers are enthusiastic about it, and the output of the factories is stated to be most satisfactory. One free morning in the week gives workers opportunities for attending continuation classes,

[1] See Labor Review, September, 1926, p. 119.

or pursuing a hobby, and may prove to be an effective means of combating the effect of monotonous work, which is undoubtedly on the increase as a result of the perfection in machine operations.

Length of Working Spells, and Rest Pauses

THE shortening of the day has not been made to apply equally to the two work spells. It is common to have a five-hour spell, especially in such industries as clothing, confectionery, letter-press printing, and laundries, usually from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., followed by an afternoon spell of 3½, 4, or 4½ hours, which at times of pressure may be extended to 5 hours.

The length of spell is often determined by local conditions, such as the accessibility of the factory to the workers' homes, means of transit, etc., and in some trades to the fact that there is no work on Saturdays and that the 48 hours must be fitted into five days.

The practice of breaking the spell by a rest period of 10 to 15 minutes is becoming more general in all industries, "especially nontextile trades and where a 5-hour spell is in operation." These breaks are more common in the morning than in the afternoon spell, owing probably to the fact that the morning spell is apt to be the longer. The Industrial Fatigue Research Board has established the fact that in a spell of 4½ hours or longer a short rest pause tends to greater efficiency with an increase in output.

There is, however, a great diversity of opinion on the part of employers on this question, some holding that the effect is favorable, while others maintain that the break is unsettling and that the rate of production for a short time before and after such an established break is lessened. Some firms are of the opinion that the output is greater in the second half of the morning—i. e., after the break—than it is during the first, while one occupier in the precision grinding trade introduced a break toward the end of the afternoon's work as a precaution against accidents, because in his opinion the liability to accidents was greater when the girls were tired.

It is noted that where the system is adopted it is nearly always continued, which may be taken as a sign that output is not seriously diminished.

Pieceworkers, it is stated, occasionally work through such intervals, but apparently this is unusual. In general, it is admitted that the system is popular with the workers and has helped to make them more contented when it has been introduced. It is not customary for employers to make any deductions from the wages of time workers on account of such intervals.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING OF MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

THAT the wages of agricultural workers in most parts of Mexico are not at the present time sufficient to afford a livelihood is emphasized in an article by Egidia Ferrari, appearing in the January–March, 1926, issue of the International Review of Agricultural Economics (Rome, Italy).

In the Federal District, the writer states, farm laborers earn on the average 36 pesos [1] a week and those having families of from 3 to 5

[1] Peso at par=49.85 cents; average exchange rate for August, 1926=48.8 cents.

persons spend 25 pesos a week for food. In the State of Jalisco the average wage is only 22.50 pesos a week, of which 16 pesos is spent for food. The food bill in the State of Mexico consumes 15 of the 24 pesos earned. In short, food costs amount to two-thirds of the wages, and very little remains for other necessary expenses. If the cost of living and the rate of wages were adjusted on a scientific basis to the present food prices, wages would have to be raised at least 2 pesos a day. During the period from 1910 to 1918 the cost of living of the farm workers rose from an index of 100 to 170. The purchasing power and consumption of the Mexican worker to-day is only one-fourteenth of that of the laborer in the United States. It is pointed out that while from 1891 the prices of articles of consumption have advanced in Mexico even more than in the United States, nominal wages have remained stationary since 1900. In addition, the Mexican currency has lost a large part of its purchasing power in the last 20 years.

In order to inquire into possible ways of counteracting these high living costs, a national subsistence congress was held in Mexico City from August 16 to 26, 1925, attended by representatives of 40 organizations and officials of 219 institutions. Not only the Federal departments but 15 of the State governments and the chambers of commerce of the principal cities were represented, as were also the Mexican Medical Association and various labor organizations. The Government proposed to establish a commission of permanent control which should undertake to reduce living costs by the following methods: Statistical inquiries; economic studies and technical advice given to all activities concerned in reducing the cost of living; and reform proposals and provisions, including credit, labor, transport, proper incidence of taxation, banking services, supplies of raw materials, etc., with a view to the prevention of illicit profits by single groups.

WAGES IN VALENCIA PROVINCE, SPAIN

THE following table, showing the number of skilled and unskilled workers employed in the Province of Valencia, the average wage per hour, and the index numbers thereof, by industry, for the years 1914, 1920, and 1925, is taken from the official bulletin of the Department of Labor, Commerce, and Industry of Spain.[1]

[1] Spain. Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria. Boletín Oficial, Madrid, April, 1926, pp. 135, 136.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF, BY INDUSTRY, 1914, 1920, AND 1925

[Peseta at par=19.3 cents; average exchange rate in August, 1926, was 15.3 cents]

Sex and industry	1914			1920			1925		
	Number of workers	Average hourly wage		Number of workers	Average hourly wage		Number of workers	Average hourly wage	
		Rate	Index numbers		Rate	Index numbers		Rate	Index numbers
Males									
Skilled workers:		*Pesetas*			*Pesetas*			*Pesetas*	
Mining, quarrying	127	0.50	100	216	0.94	189	280	1.10	220
Metallurgical	1,300	.56	100	1,460	1.00	178	1,740	1.15	205
Iron and other metals	2,925	.50	100	2,905	1.10	220	2,560	1.09	218
Chemical	3,379	.35	100	3,384	.78	223	3,780	.92	263
Textile	1,205	.36	100	1,277	.65	180	1,008	.78	216
Construction	3,925	.50	100	4,205	1.20	240	4,135	1.30	260
Food	1,187	.43	100	1,294	.85	197	1,302	.97	225
Book	930	.50	100	957	1.44	288	967	1.50	300
Paper, box	1,343	.31	100	1,194	.76	245	2,040	.82	264
Clothing	1,501	.31	100	1,814	.81	261	1,604	.95	306
Hides and leather	1,669	.32	100	1,800	.90	281	1,600	.95	296
Lumber	2,826	.57	100	3,078	1.59	279	3,022	1.29	226
Transportation	4,669	.49	100	5,990	.98	200	6,428	.98	200
Furniture	2,530	.44	100	2,550	1.12	254	2,550	1.12	254
Decoration	552	.53	100	612	.93	175	629	1.18	222
Pottery	2,670	.30	100	2,443	.92	306	2,317	.81	270
Unskilled workers:									
Metallurgical	973	.38	100	865	.57	150	665	.81	213
Iron and other metals	710	.31	100	685	.61	196	628	.66	213
Chemical	1,290	.30	100	1,341	.63	210	1,289	.63	210
Textile	666	.23	100	560	.48	208	421	.57	247
Construction	1,623	.36	100	2,320	.79	219	2,065	.89	247
Food	1,978	.23	100	1,135	.52	243	1,183	.70	304
Transportation	1,017	.29	100	1,235	.73	251	1,460	.73	251
Furniture	508	.31	100	525	.79	255	540	.79	255
Pottery	437	.17	100	564	.81	476	580	.81	476
Females									
Tobacco	1,661	.25	100	1,187	.62	248	1,440	.62	248
Textile	2,047	.20	100	2,559	.33	165	2,291	.46	230
Food	5,462	.13	100	4,327	.31	238	4,116	.33	254
Clothing	16,853	.16	100	18,545	.32	200	18,973	.45	281

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries advanced 1.7 per cent in September as compared with August, and pay-roll totals advanced 0.5 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 10,276 establishments in 54 industries. These establishments, in September, employed 3,091,346 wage earners, or 45 per cent of the total number of employees in the 54 industries surveyed. The combined earnings of these employees in one week of September amounted to $81,586,279.

An improvement in employment is usual in September, summer heat and vacations having ended, but the earnings of employees frequently are less than in August, owing to the effect of Labor Day closing, which is shown in all monthly or biweekly pay rolls ending the middle of the month. Therefore, the increase of pay-roll totals in September of this year—nearly one-half million dollars—indicates a very great advance in employees' earnings in general, an advance so large as to more than wipe out the loss of pay due to the holiday closing.

Employment in September, also, was 1.4 per cent greater than in the same month of 1925, and pay-roll totals were 5.2 per cent greater.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' weighted index number of employment for September is 92.2 as compared with 90.7 for August, 1926, and 90.9 for September, 1925; the index number of pay-roll totals for September is 95.1 as compared with 94.6 for August, 1926, and 90.4 for September, 1925.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in August and September, 1926

THIRTY-NINE of the 54 separate industries made employment gains in September, 14 of the gains being over 3 per cent each. The fertilizer industry's fall season brought an increase to its employees of nearly one-third, and confectionery began its cooler weather upward trend with an increase of 18.6 per cent. Cotton goods gained 6.4 per cent; millinery, 5 per cent; woolen goods, 4.7 per cent; shirts, 4 per cent; and women's clothing, 3.4 per cent. Machine tools more than recovered from August vacation effects with an increase of 10.7 per cent, and other notable increases were in the cigar, stove, furniture, rubber-boot, and automobile-tire industries.

The only outstanding decrease in employment was an autumnal one of 10.4 per cent in the ice-cream industry. Chewing and smoking tobacco employees fell off 3.2 per cent, and brick, cane-sugar refining, and sawmill employees decreased a little over 2 per cent each.

Employees' earnings showed an improvement in 29 industries, the noticeable gains, in addition to increases in the industries specified above as gaining largely in employment, being in the iron and steel, textile-finishing, and piano industries. Decreases of note in

employees' earnings occurred in industries of a distinctly seasonal character, such as ice cream, agricultural implements, men's clothing, brick, cement, and structural ironwork.

The chemical, tobacco, textile, and food groups of industries reported large gains in employment, while the paper, leather, metals, miscellaneous, and stone, clay, and glass groups reported smaller increases. The only group decreases in employment were small ones in the lumber and vehicle groups.

The employment status was considerably improved in September in the New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Mountain geographic divisions, and slightly improved in the two North Central divisions; the two South Central and the Pacific divisions each showed moderate losses in employment.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on Class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of Table 1 and Table 3.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1926

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		August, 1926	September, 1926		August, 1926	September, 1926	
Food and kindred products	**1,481**	**208,079**	**213,869**	(1)	**$5,304,573**	**$5,480,191**	(1)
Slaughtering and meat packing	189	82,627	83,205	+0.7	2,002,996	2,180,562	+4.2
Confectionery	256	29,929	35,492	+18.6	547,998	637,313	+16.3
Ice cream	196	10,465	9,378	−10.4	349,471	313,952	−10.2
Flour	339	16,146	16,144	−(2)	428,861	424,621	−1.0
Baking	487	58,298	59,285	+1.7	1,561,727	1,598,188	+2.3
Sugar refining, cane	14	10,614	10,365	−2.3	323,520	304,555	−5.9
Textiles and their products	**1,833**	**552,298**	**572,307**	(1)	**10,691,961**	**11,016,519**	(1)
Cotton goods	470	203,655	216,625	+6.4	3,100,160	3,391,763	+9.4
Hosiery and knit goods	248	77,409	78,541	+1.5	1,428,650	1,418,915	−0.7
Silk goods	195	54,687	55,598	+1.7	1,178,501	1,172,371	−0.5
Woolen and worsted goods	194	58,670	61,451	+4.7	1,297,193	1,338,637	+3.2
Carpets and rugs	29	22,683	22,981	+1.3	588,445	604,401	+2.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	89	28,131	28,672	+1.9	655,526	690,048	+5.3
Clothing, men's	279	61,046	60,566	−0.8	1,523,595	1,433,177	−5.9
Shirts and collars	82	19,118	19,890	+4.0	295,718	305,521	+3.3
Clothing, women's	179	16,742	17,318	+3.4	397,232	415,157	+4.5
Millinery and lace goods	68	10,157	10,665	+5.0	226,011	246,529	+0.1
Iron and steel and their products	**1,840**	**703,027**	**710,094**	(1)	**20,426,546**	**20,717,060**	(1)
Iron and steel	210	282,877	287,519	+1.6	8,328,522	8,687,111	+4.3
Cast-iron pipe	46	15,707	15,657	−0.3	365,468	372,845	+2.0
Structural ironwork	148	25,227	25,334	+0.4	727,924	701,632	−3.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,006	258,519	256,885	−0.6	7,619,758	7,452,355	−2.2
Hardware	66	34,594	34,869	+0.8	878,734	868,793	−1.1
Machine tools	160	28,718	31,798	+10.7	879,238	958,497	+9.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	114	41,351	41,447	+0.2	1,196,516	1,208,891	+1.0
Stoves	90	16,034	16,585	+3.4	430,386	466,936	+8.5
Lumber and its products	**1,102**	**223,859**	**225,236**	(1)	**4,921,532**	**4,968,993**	(1)
Lumber, sawmills	464	132,371	129,501	−2.2	2,684,461	2,680,635	−0.1
Lumber, millwork	245	32,184	31,795	−1.2	807,799	783,259	−3.0
Furniture	393	59,304	61,940	+4.4	1,429,272	1,505,099	+5.3
Leather and its products	**347**	**123,353**	**125,330**	(1)	**2,977,920**	**2,973,800**	(1)
Leather	133	28,270	28,774	+1.8	718,690	723,666	+0.7
Boots and shoes	214	95,083	96,556	+1.5	2,259,230	2,250,134	−0.4
Paper and printing	**912**	**170,136**	**172,765**	(1)	**5,423,297**	**5,583,732**	(1)
Paper and pulp	214	56,137	56,538	+0.7	1,505,391	1,500,695	−0.3
Paper boxes	182	19,597	20,040	+2.3	421,125	432,028	+2.6
Printing, book and job	302	46,230	47,375	+2.5	1,585,599	1,619,012	+2.1
Printing, newspapers	214	48,192	48,812	+1.3	1,911,182	1,951,997	+2.1

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		August, 1926	September, 1926		August, 1926	September, 1926	
Chemicals and allied products	**284**	**88,489**	**92,059**	(1)	**$2,621,853**	**$2,671,228**	(1)
Chemicals	118	28,545	29,234	+2.4	764,003	773,158	+1.2
Fertilizers	110	7,233	9,513	+31.5	144,067	187,313	+30.0
Petroleum refining	56	52,711	53,312	+1.1	1,713,783	1,710,757	−0.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	**676**	**115,519**	**116,422**	(1)	**3,109,062**	**3,029,853**	(1)
Cement	96	27,640	27,462	−0.6	850,883	816,123	−4.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	402	36,393	35,537	−2.4	953,968	905,651	−5.1
Pottery	60	13,384	13,494	+0.8	348,425	341,822	−1.9
Glass	118	38,102	39,929	+4.8	955,786	966,257	+1.1
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**214**	**52,811**	**53,415**	(1)	**1,411,272**	**1,408,405**	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware	65	19,605	19,578	−0.1	480,342	486,491	+1.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products	149	33,206	33,837	+1.9	930,930	921,914	−1.0
Tobacco products	**196**	**41,733**	**43,416**	(1)	**739,756**	**779,041**	(1)
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	30	8,941	8,651	−3.2	134,520	136,495	+1.5
Cigars and cigarettes	166	32,792	34,765	+6.0	605,236	642,546	+6.2
Vehicles for land transportation	**981**	**506,057**	**505,112**	(1)	**16,067,037**	**15,576,642**	(1)
Automobiles	208	336,719	335,491	−0.4	11,061,807	10,785,398	−2.5
Carriages and wagons	68	2,517	2,506	−0.4	54,977	54,171	−1.5
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	211	17,862	17,875	+0.1	537,876	526,019	−2.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	494	148,959	149,240	+0.2	4,412,377	4,211,054	−4.6
Miscellaneous industries	**410**	**258,021**	**263,321**	(1)	**7,433,385**	**7,481,815**	(1)
Agricultural implements	88	26,065	25,868	−0.8	749,369	687,246	−8.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	168	122,478	124,757	+1.9	3,525,510	3,480,627	−1.3
Pianos and organs	40	8,168	8,351	+2.2	240,129	252,744	+5.3
Rubber boots and shoes	10	16,339	16,961	+3.8	369,961	393,388	+6.3
Automobile tires	64	57,483	59,419	+3.4	1,733,804	1,869,427	+7.8
Shipbuilding, steel	40	27,488	27,965	+1.7	814,612	798,383	−2.0
All industries	**10,276**	**3,043,402**	**3,091,346**	(1)	**81,127,294**	**81,586,279**	(1)

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS							
New England	1,326	405,655	421,142	+3.8	$9,812,197	$10,152,403	+3.5
Middle Atlantic	2,473	852,322	870,271	+2.1	23,942,606	24,516,226	+2.4
East North Central	2,702	1,017,566	1,023,964	+0.6	30,441,123	29,930,325	−1.7
West North Central	990	157,966	159,303	+0.8	4,004,442	4,002,734	−(2)
South Atlantic	1,097	268,819	276,996	+3.0	5,002,637	5,166,131	+3.3
East South Central	468	112,477	111,279	−1.1	2,150,186	2,124,394	−1.2
West South Central	451	88,834	88,048	−0.9	1,892,019	1,851,780	−2.1
Mountain	166	26,663	27,655	+3.7	718,819	736,352	+2.4
Pacific	603	113,100	112,688	−0.4	3,163,265	3,105,904	−1.8
All divisions	**10,276**	**3,043,402**	**3,091,346**	(1)	**81,127,294**	**81,586,279**	(1)

Employment on Class I Railroads

July 15, 1926	1,840,371		[3] $247,095,438	
August 15, 1926	1,836,171	−0.2	[3] 249,227,175	+0.9

[1] The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[3] Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

TABLE 2.—PER CENTS OF CHANGE, AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER, 1926, 12 GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND IN THE TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES

[Computed from the index numbers of each group, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries of the group, by the number of employees, or wages paid, in the industries]

Group	Per cent of changes, August to September, 1926		Group	Per cent of changes, August to September, 1926	
	Number on pay roll	Amount on pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount on pay roll
Food and kindred products	+2.9	+3.0	Metal products, other than iron and steel	+1.3	−0.4
Textiles and their products	+3.3	+2.9	Tobacco products	+4.8	+5.6
Iron and steel and their products	+0.9	+1.3	Vehicles for land transportation	−0.1	−3.6
Lumber and its products	−0.6	+0.6	Miscellaneous industries	+1.9	−0.2
Leather and its products	+1.6	−0.1			
Paper and printing	+1.7	+1.5	All industries	+1.7	+0.5
Chemicals and allied products	+5.9	+3.6			
Stone, clay, and glass products	+0.7	−2.2			

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in September, 1925, and September, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in September, 1926, was 1.4 per cent greater than in September, 1925, and employees earnings were 5.2 per cent greater, 30 industries showing increased employment and 39 industries showing increased pay-roll totals.

Again the most pronounced improvement over this 12-month interval occurred in iron and steel industries—machine tools, steel shipbuilding, structural ironwork, electrical machinery, foundry and machine-shop products, iron and steel, and cast-iron pipe, in the order named. The glass industry and cotton goods also show notable advances as compared with September, 1925.

All of the textile industries, except cotton goods, have fallen off as to employment in the year's time, the outstanding decreases having been in the millinery, silk, women's clothing, woolen goods, shirt, and carpet industries. Other marked decreases in employment in this comparison were in the ice cream, sugar, lumber (millwork), and cigar industries.

The iron and steel group of industries, the miscellaneous group (which includes electrical machinery and shipbuilding), the paper group, the stone, clay, and glass group, and the chemical group all show a remarkable betterment of employment in the year's time, while by a rearrangement of reports, by geographic divisions, greater activity in manufacturing industries is indicated in seven of the nine divisions, only the East South Central and the Pacific divisions showing decreased employment.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS—SEPTEMBER, 1925, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries, and for the total of all industries, are weighted in the same manner as are the per cents of change in Table 2]

Industry	Per cent of change September, 1926, compared with September, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	+0.1	+3.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	−1.9	+5.3
Confectionery	+3.3	+6.9
Ice cream	−7.5	−4.7
Flour	−1.0	+2.4
Baking	+2.8	+4.2
Sugar refining, cane	−7.2	−10.7
Textiles and their products	−3.1	−0.4
Cotton goods	+5.5	+14.7
Hosiery and knit goods	−3.2	+1.9
Silk goods	−8.2	−3.4
Woolen and worsted goods	−7.4	−2.7
Carpets and rugs	−6.4	−1.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	−0.9	+3.7
Clothing, men's	−5.2	−6.3
Shirts and collars	−6.6	−4.7
Clothing, women's	−7.7	−12.4
Millinery and lace goods	−15.0	−7.1
Iron and steel and their products	+7.2	+12.4
Iron and steel	+6.0	+11.2
Cast-iron pipe	+5.9	+5.8
Structural ironwork	+12.0	+12.2
Foundry and machine-shop products	+8.9	+14.4
Hardware	−4.7	+4.5
Machine tools	+13.7	+20.8
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−1.4	+8.1
Stoves	+2.3	+5.0
Lumber and its products	−2.5	+0.5
Lumber, sawmills	−3.5	−1.2
Lumber, millwork	−5.8	−2.0
Furniture	+2.8	+7.9
Leather and its products	−0.9	+3.3
Leather	+2.4	+6.8
Boots and shoes	−2.0	+2.0
Paper and printing	+3.8	+8.1
Paper and pulp	+3.5	+9.5
Paper boxes	+1.0	+6.1
Printing, book and job	+4.7	+8.9
Printing, newspapers	+4.4	+6.7
Chemicals and allied products	+3.1	+7.2
Chemicals	+2.7	+7.8
Fertilizers	+2.6	+9.2
Petroleum refining	+3.8	+5.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	+3.8	+4.5
Cement	−4.9	−4.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+3.7	+4.6
Pottery	+2.8	+2.1
Glass	+7.7	+9.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel	−0.6	+1.1
Stamped and enameled ware	−3.0	−1.5
Brass, bronze, and copper products	+0.4	+2.0
Tobacco products	−7.5	−3.0
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+2.2	+0.2
Cigars and cigarettes	−8.8	−3.6
Vehicles for land transportation	−0.9	+0.4
Automobiles	−3.7	−4.2
Carriages and wagons	+2.5	+5.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−0.3	+1.6
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	+1.6	+4.7
Miscellaneous industries	+7.0	+9.8
Agricultural implements	+1.1	+3.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+9.7	+9.4
Pianos and organs	+0.3	+3.2
Rubber boots and shoes	+3.7	+5.7
Automobile tires	−2.6	+4.4
Shipbuilding, steel	+12.1	+13.5
All industries	+1.4	+5.2

Recapitulation, by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION		
New England	+1.3	+5.2
Middle Atlantic	+0.7	+5.9
East North Central	+1.2	+3.2
West North Central	+(1)	+2.7
South Atlantic	+5.0	+9.6
East South Central	−3.3	−0.8
West South Central	+2.4	+6.0
Mountain	+1.0	+2.8
Pacific	−1.1	+1.4
All divisions	+1.4	+5.2

Employment on Class I Railroads

Month and year	Number on pay roll	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll	Per cent of change
August 15, 1925	1,783,747		[2] $239,762,670	
August 15, 1926	1,836,171	+2.9	[2] 249,227,175	+3.9

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in September were 1.2 per cent less than in August, the decrease being due to the general observance of Labor Day. However, a comparison of per capita earnings in September with the same month of 1925 shows the greatly augmented earnings of wage earners at the present time as compared with a year ago—an increase of 3.7 per cent. Employees in 46 of the 54 industries were earning more in September, 1926, than in the same month of 1925.

TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, SEPTEMBER, 1926, WITH AUGUST, 1926, AND SEPTEMBER, 1925

Industry	Per cent of change September, 1926, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change September, 1926, compared with—	
	August, 1926	September, 1925		August, 1926	September, 1925
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+4.9	−2.2	Fertilizers	−1.2	+6.3
Stoves	+4.9	+2.9	Petroleum refining	−1.3	+2.3
Automobile tires	+4.3	+7.4	Woolen and worsted goods	−1.5	+4.9
Millinery and lace goods	+3.9	+9.4	Foundry and machine-shop products	−1.6	+5.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	+3.5	+7.4	Machine tools	−1.6	+6.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	+3.5	+4.3	Boots and shoes	−1.9	+4.1
Pianos and organs	+3.0	+2.6	Confectionery	−1.9	+3.5
Cotton goods	+2.9	+8.4	Hardware	−1.9	+9.6
Iron and steel	+2.6	+4.9	Lumber, millwork	−1.9	+3.8
Rubber boots and shoes	+2.4	+1.7	Automobiles	−2.1	−0.9
Cast-iron pipe	+2.3	(1)	Hosiery and knit goods	−2.1	+5.3
Lumber, sawmills	+2.1	+2.4	Silk goods	−2.1	+5.1
Carpets and rugs	+1.4	+4.6	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−2.3	+2.2
Stamped and enameled ware	+1.4	+1.7	Pottery	−2.7	−0.7
Clothing, women's	+1.0	−5.2	Brass, bronze, and copper products	−2.8	+1.5
Furniture	+0.8	+4.7	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	−2.8	+1.1
Printing newspapers	+0.8	+2.7	Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	−3.1	−0.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+0.8	+10.0	Cement	−3.5	+0.7
Baking	+0.6	+1.4	Glass	−3.5	+1.1
Ice cream	+0.3	+3.1	Sugar refining, cane	−3.6	−3.4
Paper boxes	+0.3	+5.0	Shipbuilding, steel	−3.7	+1.3
Cigars and cigarettes	+0.1	+5.3	Structural ironwork	−4.0	+0.1
Printing, book and job	−0.4	+4.2	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	−4.7	+2.9
Shirts and collars	−0.7	+1.9	Clothing, men's	−5.2	−1.1
Carriages and wagons	−1.0	+3.6	Agricultural implements	−7.6	+2.4
Flour	−1.0	+3.3			
Leather	−1.1	+4.2			
Paper and pulp	−1.1	+5.5			
Chemicals	−1.2	+4.9			

[1] No change.

Wage Changes

SEVENTY-THREE establishments in 19 industries reported wage-rate increases for the month ending September 15. These increases, averaging 4.3 per cent, affected 5,321 employees, or 37 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned. More than one-half of the 73 establishments were in three industries—steam-railway car building and repairing, foundry and machine-shop products, and confectionery.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by only 3 establishments, 1 cotton-goods plant with 448 employees and 2 small woolen and worsted goods plants.

TABLE 5.—WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1926

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees: In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Per cent of employees: In all establishments reporting
Increases							
Slaughtering and meat packing	189	1	6	6.0	139	9	(1)
Confectionery	256	10	4–16.7	10.4	193	23	1
Flour	339	4	5–11.5	6.9	18	15	(1)
Baking	487	1	10	10.0	8	7	(1)
Woolen and worsted goods	194	1	5	5.0	115	52	(1)
Clothing, women's	179	1	10	10.0	45	82	(1)
Iron and steel	210	1	5	5.0	40	7	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,006	14	1.7–14	5.9	419	23	(1)
Machine tools	160	4	5–18	11.3	32	12	(1)
Lumber, sawmills	464	1	10	10.0	13	48	(1)
Furniture	393	8	3–25	13.8	116	14	(1)
Paper boxes	182	1	10	10.0	10	31	(1)
Printing, newspapers	214	2	2.5– 4	3.4	98	48	(1)
Brass, bronze, and copper products	149	3	4–10	6.4	18	21	(1)
Automobiles	208	2	5– 7	6.9	251	16	(1)
Car building and repairing steam railroad	494	15	3	3.0	3,679	91	2
Agricultural implements	88	1	9	9.0	10	7	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	168	2	1.6– 5	2.9	92	6	(1)
Pianos and organs	40	1	5	5.0	25	10	(1)
Decreases							
Cotton goods	470	1	5	5.0	448	100	(1)
Woolen and worsted goods	194	2	10	10.0	124	52	(1)

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for September, 1926, and for August, 1926, and September, 1925, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals, in each of the 54 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in Table 6 following.

The general index number of employment for September, 1926, is 92.2, this number being 1.7 per cent higher than the index number for August, 1926, and 1.4 per cent higher than the index number for September, 1925. The general index number of pay-roll totals for September, 1926, is 95.1, this number being 0.5 per cent higher than the index number for August, 1926, and 5.2 per cent higher than the index number for September, 1925.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—SEPTEMBER, 1925, AND AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1926

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	September, 1925	August, 1926	September, 1926	September, 1925	August, 1926	September, 1926
General index	**90.9**	**90.7**	**92.2**	**90.4**	**94.6**	**95.1**
Food and kindred products	**92.3**	**89.8**	**92.4**	**93.0**	**93.5**	**96.3**
Slaughtering and meat packing	83.3	81.2	81.7	81.9	82.7	86.2
Confectionery	91.3	79.5	94.3	94.0	86.4	100.5
Ice cream	109.4	113.0	101.2	116.8	123.9	111.3
Flour	93.4	92.5	92.5	93.4	96.5	95.6
Baking	99.7	100.8	102.5	102.8	104.7	107.1
Sugar refining, cane	98.4	93.4	91.3	101.0	95.9	90.2
Textiles and their products	**86.9**	**81.5**	**84.2**	**83.2**	**80.6**	**82.9**
Cotton goods	76.8	76.2	81.0	68.1	71.4	78.1
Hosiery and knit goods	98.1	93.6	95.0	101.8	104.4	103.7
Silk goods	106.6	96.3	97.9	106.5	103.4	102.9
Woolen and worsted goods	86.3	76.3	79.9	79.2	74.7	77.1
Carpets and rugs	90.8	83.9	85.0	84.5	81.4	83.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	96.9	94.2	96.0	94.6	93.2	98.1
Clothing, men's	89.0	85.1	84.4	82.8	82.5	77.6
Shirts and collars	86.0	77.2	80.3	80.9	74.6	77.1
Clothing, women's	83.4	74.5	77.0	88.0	73.8	77.1
Millinery and lace goods	80.4	65.1	68.3	77.3	65.8	71.8
Iron and steel and their products	**86.4**	**91.8**	**92.6**	**85.4**	**94.8**	**96.0**
Iron and steel	92.6	96.7	98.2	91.7	97.8	102.0
Cast-iron pipe	103.3	109.7	109.4	102.9	106.8	108.9
Structural ironwork	94.0	104.9	105.3	96.8	112.7	108.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	80.1	87.7	87.2	77.2	90.3	88.3
Hardware	90.7	85.8	86.4	91.0	96.2	95.1
Machine tools	90.0	92.4	102.3	92.0	101.9	111.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	98.6	97.0	97.2	95.1	101.8	102.8
Stoves	86.3	85.4	88.3	85.9	83.1	90.2
Lumber and its products	**94.2**	**92.4**	**91.8**	**99.7**	**99.6**	**100.2**
Lumber, sawmills	91.5	90.2	88.3	98.5	97.4	97.3
Lumber, millwork	103.4	98.6	97.4	105.5	106.6	103.4
Furniture	97.9	96.4	100.6	100.1	102.6	108.0
Leather and its products	**94.8**	**92.4**	**93.9**	**90.6**	**93.7**	**93.6**
Leather	90.1	90.7	92.3	88.0	93.3	94.0
Boots and shoes	96.3	93.0	94.4	91.6	93.8	93.4
Paper and printing	**100.2**	**102.3**	**104.0**	**102.5**	**109.2**	**110.8**
Paper and pulp	92.7	95.2	95.9	92.8	101.9	101.6
Paper boxes	101.4	100.1	102.4	102.9	106.4	109.2
Printing, book and job	100.2	102.4	104.9	104.4	111.3	113.7
Printing, newspaper	106.8	110.1	111.5	109.8	114.8	117.2
Chemicals and allied products	**97.3**	**94.7**	**100.3**	**95.6**	**98.9**	**102.5**
Chemicals	93.4	93.6	95.9	94.0	100.1	101.3
Fertilizers	105.8	82.6	108.6	107.1	90.0	117.0
Petroleum refining	98.9	101.6	102.7	94.2	100.0	99.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	**98.8**	**102.9**	**103.6**	**103.4**	**110.5**	**108.1**
Cement	101.6	97.2	96.6	107.5	107.4	103.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	103.6	110.1	107.4	106.0	116.8	110.9
Pottery	105.6	107.7	108.6	112.2	116.8	114.6
Glass	93.3	95.9	100.5	96.5	104.0	105.2
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**96.3**	**94.5**	**95.7**	**92.6**	**94.0**	**93.6**
Stamped and enameled ware	94.0	91.3	91.2	86.8	84.4	85.5
Brass, bronze, and copper products	97.4	96.0	97.8	94.7	97.6	96.6
Tobacco products	**93.0**	**81.2**	**85.1**	**91.9**	**84.4**	**89.1**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	91.5	96.6	93.5	98.9	97.6	99.1
Cigars and cigarettes	92.1	79.2	84.0	91.1	82.8	87.9
Vehicles for land transportation	**92.1**	**91.4**	**91.3**	**90.9**	**94.7**	**91.3**
Automobiles	112.2	108.4	108.0	114.1	112.1	109.3
Carriages and wagons	101.4	104.3	103.9	97.7	105.0	103.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	88.1	87.7	87.8	86.9	90.3	88.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	79.2	80.3	80.5	76.0	83.5	79.6

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—SEPTEMBER, 1925, AND AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	September, 1925	August, 1926	September, 1926	September, 1925	August, 1926	September, 1926
Miscellaneous industries	**90.1**	**94.6**	**96.4**	**90.6**	**99.5**	**99.3**
Agricultural implements	92.2	94.0	93.2	95.3	107.5	98.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	90.6	97.5	99.4	91.6	101.5	100.2
Pianos and organs	94.1	92.3	94.4	103.0	100.9	106.3
Rubber boots and shoes	80.4	80.3	83.4	82.9	82.4	87.6
Automobile tires	118.0	111.1	114.9	117.0	113.3	122.2
Shipbuilding, steel	80.8	88.6	90.1	81.7	94.6	92.7

The following tables show the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to September, 1926, and the general index of pay-roll totals from November, 1915, to September, 1926:

TABLE 7.—GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment (June, 1914, to September, 1926)

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

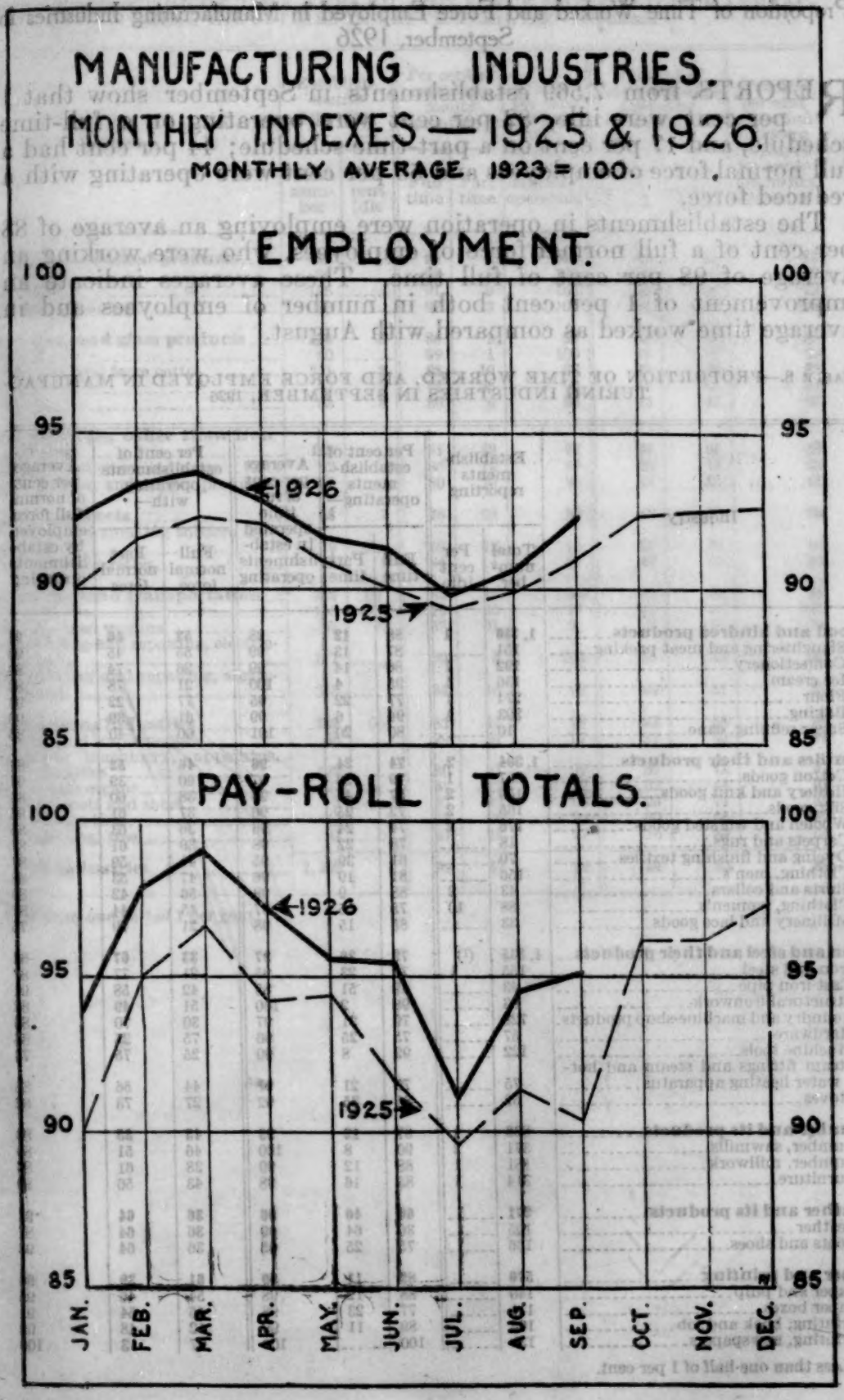
Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January	-------	91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0	92.3
February	-------	92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	108.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6	93.3
March	-------	93.9	109.6	117.4	116.5	104.0	116.9	83.9	83.2	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7
April	-------	93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	108.6	117.1	83.0	82.4	101.8	94.5	92.1	92.8
May	-------	94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	90.9	91.7
June	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	90.1	91.3
July	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	89.3	89.8
August	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	89.9	90.7
September	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	90.9	92.2
October	94.9	108.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	92.3	-------
November	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	92.5	-------
December	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	92.6	-------
Average	[1] 94.9	**97.0**	**110.4**	**115.0**	**114.2**	**108.2**	**109.9**	**85.1**	**88.4**	**100.0**	**90.3**	**91.2**	[2] 92.0

Pay-roll totals (November, 1915, to September, 1926)

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January	-------	52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0	93.9
February	-------	57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	96.2	99.4	95.1	97.9
March	-------	60.0	73.6	83.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6	99.1
April	-------	59.7	69.4	88.8	94.5	130.6	82.8	72.6	101.3	96.9	94.2	97.2
May	-------	62.1	75.8	94.5	96.7	135.7	81.8	76.9	104.8	92.4	94.4	95.6
June	-------	62.5	76.1	94.3	100.2	138.0	81.0	82.0	104.7	87.0	91.7	95.5
July	-------	58.7	73.1	97.5	102.5	124.9	76.0	74.1	99.9	80.8	89.6	91.2
August	-------	60.9	75.0	105.3	105.3	132.2	79.0	79.3	99.3	83.5	91.4	94.6
September	-------	92.9	74.4	106.6	111.6	128.2	77.8	82.7	100.0	86.0	90.4	95.1
October	-------	65.5	82.2	110.3	105.5	123.0	76.8	86.0	102.3	88.5	96.2	-------
November	53.8	69.2	87.4	104.1	111.3	111.3	77.2	89.8	101.0	87.6	96.2	-------
December	56.0	71.0	87.8	111.2	121.5	102.4	81.5	92.9	98.9	91.7	97.3	-------
Average	[3] 54.9	**61.9**	**76.3**	**96.7**	**103.6**	**125.9**	**68.0**	**79.2**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**93.6**	[2] 95.6

[1] Average for 7 months. [2] Average for 9 months. [3] Average for 2 months.

The following graph of index numbers clearly indicates the improvement, in employment and in employees' earnings, in manufacturing industries, in each month of 1926 as compared with the corresponding month of 1925.


MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.
MONTHLY INDEXES — 1925 & 1926.
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.
EMPLOYMENT.
100
95
90
85
1926
1925
PAY-ROLL TOTALS.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY.
JUN.
JUL.
AUG.
SEP.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.

Proportion of Time Worked and Force Employed in Manufacturing Industries in September, 1926

REPORTS from 7,569 establishments in September show that 1 per cent were idle, 82 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 17 per cent on a part-time schedule; 44 per cent had a full normal force of employees and 55 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

The establishments in operation were employing an average of 88 per cent of a full normal force of employees, who were working an average of 98 per cent of full time. These averages indicate an improvement of 1 per cent both in number of employees and in average time worked as compared with August.

TABLE 8.—PROPORTION OF TIME WORKED, AND FORCE EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1926

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Food and kindred products	1,156	1	88	12	98	53	46	91
Slaughtering and meat packing	151	------	87	13	99	55	45	93
Confectionery	192	1	86	14	99	26	74	84
Ice cream	136	1	95	4	100	21	78	82
Flour	274	1	77	22	95	77	22	93
Baking	393	1	94	6	99	61	39	96
Sugar refining, cane	10	------	80	20	101	60	40	86
Textiles and their products	1,304	2	74	24	96	46	52	87
Cotton goods	387	1	79	20	97	60	39	91
Hosiery and knit goods	159	2	57	41	90	38	60	84
Silk goods	165	2	72	25	96	37	61	86
Woolen and worsted goods	176	2	74	24	96	36	63	85
Carpets and rugs	18	------	78	22	98	39	61	87
Dyeing and finishing textiles	79	------	61	39	95	41	59	87
Clothing, men's	156	------	81	19	96	47	53	88
Shirts and collars	43	2	88	9	98	56	42	89
Clothing, women's	88	10	75	15	97	45	44	87
Millinery and lace goods	33	------	85	15	98	21	79	75
Iron and steel and their products	1,335	(1)	78	20	97	33	67	82
Iron and steel	155	1	75	23	95	21	77	87
Cast-iron pipe	43	------	49	51	85	42	58	91
Structural ironwork	93	------	98	2	100	51	49	88
Foundry and machine-shop products	728	------	79	21	97	30	70	80
Hardware	57	------	75	25	96	75	25	88
Machine tools	122	------	92	8	99	25	75	73
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	75	------	79	21	97	44	56	88
Stoves	62	------	65	35	92	27	73	82
Lumber and its products	866	1	87	12	99	43	55	89
Lumber, sawmills	371	2	90	8	100	46	51	89
Lumber, millwork	181	1	88	12	99	38	61	89
Furniture	314	1	83	16	98	43	56	89
Leather and its products	271	------	60	40	96	36	64	91
Leather	105	------	36	64	99	36	64	87
Boots and shoes	166	------	75	25	95	36	64	93
Paper and printing	576	------	89	11	99	61	39	94
Paper and pulp	140	------	88	12	98	54	46	95
Paper boxes	111	------	77	23	98	46	54	91
Printing, book and job	194	------	89	11	99	52	48	92
Printing, newspapers	131	------	100	------	100	97	3	100

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 8.—PROPORTION OF TIME WORKED, AND FORCE EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Chemicals and allied products	229	.....	94	6	100	42	58	83
Chemicals	86	.....	95	5	100	58	42	92
Fertilizers	105	.....	91	9	100	24	76	72
Petroleum refining	38	.....	97	3	100	55	45	94
Stone, clay, and glass products	536	3	88	9	98	35	62	88
Cement	80	.....	99	1	100	36	64	92
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	331	2	88	10	97	32	66	87
Pottery	42	2	71	26	95	38	60	89
Glass	83	8	86	6	98	45	47	87
Metal products, other than iron and steel	169	.....	81	19	97	34	66	83
Stamped and enameled ware	42	.....	86	14	97	26	74	82
Brass, bronze, and copper products	127	.....	80	20	96	37	63	82
Tobacco products	83	1	78	20	97	43	55	86
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	19	.....	58	42	95	26	74	82
Cigars and cigarettes	64	2	84	14	97	48	50	88
Vehicles for land transportation	742	(1)	82	18	98	46	54	88
Automobiles	155	1	79	20	97	32	66	86
Carriages and wagons	57	2	37	61	98	37	61	74
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	177	.....	95	5	100	55	45	96
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	353	.....	84	16	99	49	51	87
Miscellaneous industries	302	(1)	82	17	98	42	58	86
Agricultural implements	68	.....	79	21	97	31	69	84
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	122	.....	89	11	99	57	43	91
Pianos and organs	27	.....	81	19	97	52	48	91
Rubber boots and shoes	7	.....	57	43	95	29	71	88
Automobile tires	47	2	72	26	96	30	68	80
Shipbuilding, steel	31	.....	87	13	97	16	84	64
All industries	7,569	1	82	17	98	44	55	85

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, AUGUST, 1925, AND JULY AND AUGUST, 1926

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in August, 1925, and in July and August, 1926.

The figures are for Class I roads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, AUGUST, 1925, AND JULY AND AUGUST, 1926

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups; for the grand totals see pp. 136 and 138]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	August, 1925	July, 1926	August, 1926	August, 1925	July 1926	August, 1926
Professional, electrical, and general	**282,941**	**286,771**	**287,477**	**$38,563,898**	**$39,612,006**	**$39,611,619**
Clerks	167,056	168,281	168,770	21,606,404	22,059,980	22,057,293
Stenographers and typists	25,126	25,463	25,513	3,066,229	3,145,593	3,147,417
Maintenance of way and structures	**431,822**	**473,517**	**469,246**	**40,297,728**	**44,025,554**	**44,110,838**
Laborers, extra gang and work train	70,452	86,635	85,978	5,688,861	7,036,962	7,129,613
Laborers, track and roadway section	225,607	242,737	238,728	17,051,742	18,216,799	18,094,827
Maintenance of equipment and stores	**513,635**	**517,189**	**514,351**	**55,996,351**	**67,513,001**	**68,230,062**
Carmen	114,559	112,328	112,081	16,520,816	16,553,702	16,821,974
Machinists	59,731	60,353	59,776	9,160,353	9,498,530	9,599,625
Skilled trades helpers	111,417	113,824	113,301	12,032,303	12,504,663	12,683,390
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	42,271	42,736	42,393	4,044,406	4,059,908	4,060,765
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	58,858	60,589	60,511	4,778,936	4,967,996	5,002,032
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	**209,519**	**210,666**	**210,268**	**25,653,851**	**26,088,584**	**26,026,226**
Station agents	31,037	30,691	30,677	4,797,864	4,849,191	4,797,725
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	25,770	25,481	25,574	3,899,634	3,916,469	3,911,299
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	38,127	38,389	37,995	3,603,085	3,577,261	3,572,424
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	22,811	22,528	22,433	1,719,309	1,696,488	1,695,356
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	**24,036**	**24,233**	**24,399**	**4,522,720**	**4,594,934**	**4,629,364**
Transportation, train and engine	**322,803**	**327,995**	**330,540**	**64,728,122**	**65,261,287**	**66,628,585**
Road conductors	37,074	37,412	37,943	8,843,942	8,871,204	8,994,105
Road brakemen and flagmen	74,438	75,140	75,801	13,135,794	13,067,538	13,315,153
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	52,148	53,956	54,033	8,966,933	9,166,769	9,444,165
Road engineers and motormen	44,124	44,596	44,940	11,856,951	11,894,315	12,096,847
Road firemen and helpers	45,755	45,933	46,300	8,835,335	8,837,159	8,995,229

STATE REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

California

THE following data, taken from the September, 1926, Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, show changes in volume of employment and pay roll from August, 1925, to August, 1926, in 670 establishments in that State.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 670 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS, AUGUST, 1926, COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in August, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1925	Amount in August, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	10	1,580	+15.0	$50,351	+26.6
Lime, cement, plaster	7	1,770	+8.3	59,856	+20.9
Brick, tile, pottery	23	3,677	−6.7	93,496	−6.7
Glass	5	792	−2.0	25,349	−3.0
Total	45	7,828	+.8	229,052	+6.2
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements	6	1,190	+29.2	32,485	+25.8
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	15	3,372	−5.5	112,662	+16.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products	9	1,083	+4.5	30,239	+8.0
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks	11	1,066	−21.7	34,673	−18.4
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc	7	2,610	+35.8	88,227	+51.3
Structural and ornamental steel	15	4,759	−9.1	153,979	−4.3
Ship and boat building and naval repairs	6	4,916	+20.9	162,074	+19.4
Tin cans	2	2,741	+11.7	77,253	+31.0
Other iron foundry and machine-shop products	59	6,442	+8.7	195,907	+13.8
Other sheet-metal products	24	1,833	+8.6	55,058	+10.5
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops	16	8,858	+5.0	241,170	−1.0
Total	170	38,870	+6.2	1,183,727	+10.3
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging	23	13,194	+7.2	385,141	+16.0
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc	46	11,276	−3.3	322,977	−7.1
Other wood manufactures	40	4,568	+12.4	133,102	+11.0
Total	109	29,038	+3.6	841,220	+5.2
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning	8	957	+2.2	24,724	−5.7
Finished leather products	5	345	−1.7	7,060	+3.4
Rubber products	7	2,781	−11.5	82,449	−4.5
Total	20	4,083	−7.8	114,233	−3.6
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives	4	504	−7.2	15,098	−6.0
Mineral oil refining	8	12,439	+3.4	463,936	−.1
Paints, dyes, and colors	7	729	+9.6	18,416	+13.5
Miscellaneous chemical products	11	2,171	+6.3	59,047	+1.0
Total	30	15,843	+3.7	556,497	+.3
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc	9	2,145	−4.6	54,184	−4.1
Printing	34	2,240	+9.3	84,181	+8.1
Publishing	13	3,022	−1.9	114,041	+5.0
Other paper products	9	1,118	+17.9	27,110	+21.9
Total	65	8,525	+2.4	279,516	+5.4
Textiles:					
Knit goods	7	658	+.5	14,432	+2.8
Other textile products	6	1,613	−.7	35,679	+4.9
Total	13	2,271	−.4	50,111	+4.3
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing	21	2,410	−.1	52,416	−.8
Women's clothing	12	1,068	+27.0	22,517	+34.1
Millinery	6	544	−5.2	10,658	−8.4
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing	19	2,876	−1.1	64,671	−1.4
Total	58	6,898	+2.4	150,262	+2.3
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning, preserving of fruits and vegetables	22	19,108	+17.9	367,085	+19.7
Canning, packing of fish	13	1,578	−7.1	25,246	−21.1
Confectionery and ice cream	25	1,795	−.1	44,040	+1.4
Groceries, not elsewhere specified	5	551	−5.7	12,332	−11.4
Bread and bakery products	19	3,134	+2.5	90,721	+1.3
Sugar	5	3,259	−17.3	85,355	−18.9
Slaughtering and meat products	15	2,656	−8.4	78,865	−7.7
Cigars and other tobacco products	4	1,008	−4.7	20,226	+3.4

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 670 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS, AUGUST, 1926, COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1925—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in August, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1925	Amount in August, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1925
Foods, beverages, and tobacco—Continued.					
Beverages	2	330	+19.1	$9,157	+27.8
Dairy products	10	2,659	+8.8	90,684	+3.6
Flour and grist mills	2	255	+14.3	7,517	+30.0
Ice manufactures	6	1,074	+1.8	36,557	+7.3
Other food products	13	972	−6.7	21,925	+4.2
Total	141	38,379	+5.8	890,310	+4.5
Water, light, and power	5	8,905	−12.6	268,187	−13.1
Miscellaneous	14	2,318	+10.1	60,587	−3.5
Grand total, all industries	670	162,958	+3.1	4,623,702	+4.0

Illinois

THE September, 1926, issue of the Labor Bulletin, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, contains the following statistics showing the changes in employment and earnings in Illinois State factories in August, 1926, as compared with July, 1926:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS STATE FACTORIES FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1926

Industry	Per cent of change, from July to August, 1926			
	Employment			Total earnings
	Male	Female	Total employees	
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	+2.4	+4.4	+2.5	+4.4
Lime, cement, and plaster	+2.8	.0	+2.8	+5.4
Brick, tile, and pottery	+.8	+9.9	+.9	+8.0
Glass	−5.0	−18.6	−6.3	−4.7
Total	−1.0	−13.7	−1.8	+2.9
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel	−1.8	+1.0	−1.6	+1.2
Sheet-metal work and hardware	−.2	−2.6	−1.7	+10.3
Tools and cutlery	−3.2	−32.0	−6.1	+2.2
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus	+9.5	+.9	+9.1	+8.1
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal	+4.7	+17.1	+4.9	+10.4
Cars and locomotives	−9.9	+6.6	−9.7	−13.4
Automobiles and accessories	−5.9	−4.4	−4.2	−8.9
Machinery	+1.3	+5.1	+1.6	+11.5
Electrical apparatus	−1.5	+1.6	+.5	−3.3
Agricultural implements	+3.7	−17.0	+3.4	+5.2
Instruments and appliances	+1.1	+8.2	+2.1	+3.9
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry	+.7	+.5	+.6	−1.3
Total	−1.1	+.2	−.5	+1.5
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products	+.0	+6.7	+.1	+6.1
Furniture and cabinet work	+2.6	+6.1	+2.7	+12.9
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	+1.2	−9.4	−.0	+29.2
Miscellaneous wood products	−3.4	−25.6	−5.3	−2.0
Household furnishings	−2.9	+5.5	−.6	+9.9
Total	.7	−1.3	+.5	+12.1

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS STATE FACTORIES FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1926—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change, from July to August, 1926			
	Employment			Total earnings
	Male	Female	Total employees	
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather	+3.0	+4.1	+3.1	+8.1
Furs and fur goods	+37.5	+33.3	+35.7	+46.5
Boots and shoes	+2.3	+8.8	+3.6	+1.3
Miscellaneous leather goods	−42.5	−77.4	−54.8	−35.8
Total	−2.7	−17.1	−2.7	−.5
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals	+8.3	+56.9	+25.6	+19.8
Paints, dyes, and colors	−2.1	−4.5	−2.7	−4.0
Mineral and vegetable oil	−3.0	−11.3	−3.4	+2.2
Miscellaneous chemical products	+2.4	+7.2	+2.8	+5.8
Total	−.1	+21.1	+2.1	+3.9
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	−1.2	+2.1	−.5	+6.0
Miscellaneous paper goods	+10.9	+6.6	+9.0	+10.3
Job printing	−2.4	+14.4	+1.5	−3.5
Newspapers and periodicals	−3.8	+3.7	−2.3	−2.6
Edition bookbinding	−1.1	−2.1	−1.3	−2.0
Total	−1.8	+8.0	+.5	−1.3
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods	+.6	−2.0	.0	+1.4
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery	−7.2	−19.2	−9.4	+15.5
Thread and twine	+.5	−2.1	−1.1	−2.2
Total	−1.3	−10.0	−6.3	+6.8
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing	−.7	+.3	+1.2	+12.5
Men's shirts and furnishings	−25.0	−9.5	−2.1	−.7
Overalls and work clothing	.0	−5.7	−4.9	−5.1
Men's hats and caps	+14.3	−11.1	+3.2	+6.2
Women's clothing	+2.4	−.9	−.3	+9.3
Women's underwear	−2.4	−.4	+4.6	+2.4
Women's hats	+13.3	+11.2	+11.8	+20.9
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	+.5	−4.0	−2.6	−1.4
Total	−.1	−.6	+.6	+9.5
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	+19.6	+28.1	+20.3	+12.6
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	−38.7	−29.5	−37.3	−54.3
Miscellaneous groceries	+4.4	+5.7	+.4	+11.4
Slaughtering and meat packing	+.8	+3.7	+1.2	−2.8
Dairy products	+2.7	+3.7	+2.7	+2.0
Bread and other bakery products	−.1	−7.0	−2.2	−1.5
Confectionery	−7.1	+1.3	+1.6	−1.2
Beverages	+4.0	+8.7	−.3	−.1
Cigars and other tobacco products	+.6	−2.7	−1.3	−4.6
Manufactured ice	+12.3		+12.3	+9.6
Ice cream	−8.2	−16.1	−9.3	−6.4
Total	+.0	+.3	−.1	−1.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	−.8	−.3	−.4	+2.0
Trade—wholesale and retail:				
Department stores	−8.7	−5.8	−6.9	−4.1
Wholesale dry goods	+1.5	+.8	−1.1	−.3
Wholesale groceries	−2.4	−16.4	−5.9	−2.4
Mail-order houses	−1.0	+.2	−3.4	−6.6
Total	−2.8	−2.1	−4.2	−5.7
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power	−3.9	+2.5	−.2	+1.7
Telephone	+.8	−.5	−.1	+2.0
Street railways	+.2	+1.6	+.2	+.9
Railway car repair shops	+.6	−1.1	−.8	−.7
Total	−.3	−.4	−.1	+1.2
Coal mining	+12.7		+12.7	+14.1
Building and contracting:				
Building construction	+3.7		+3.7	+6.0
Road construction	−10.6		−10.6	−4.5
Miscellaneous contracting	+1.6		+1.6	−3.9
Total	+2.5		+2.5	+4.0
Grand total, all industries	+.1	−.5	+.0	+2.1

A press statement issued by the Illinois Department of Labor under date of October 13, comments as follows on the employment situation in Illinois in September, 1926:

The fall swell in industrial operations is in progress in Illinois. A survey by the bureau of industrial accident and labor research which has just been completed indicates that during September the stage of factory employment rose 2.2 per cent, reaching the highest point of any time since May, 1924. In the month, 15,000 names were added to the ranks of the industrially employed. With winter just a little way off, 37,000 more persons are drawing pay at the factories than at this time in 1925.

For employment to increase in September is not unusual, for industrial operations in Illinois have marked seasonal characteristics, and the fall is regularly a time of growth. It is significant, however, that the latest autumnal swell is not just a pick-up from the usual summer depression, for through the middle of the year factory work receded scarcely at all from the high tide of early spring.

Iowa

THE Bureau of Labor of Iowa, in its publication, the Iowa Employment Survey, for September, 1926, gives the following statistics showing the per cent of change in the number of employees in specified industries in that State in September, 1926, as compared with the previous month:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll September, 1926	
		Number	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1926
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing	7	5,505	−0.9
Cereals	3	1,331	+5.2
Flour	3	90	−2.2
Bakery products	6	402	+1.3
Confectionery	7	438	+32.7
Poultry products, butter, etc	8	951	+7.2
Sugar, starch, sirup, glucose, etc	4	1,552	+.4
Other food products, coffee, etc	5	762	+93.9
Total	43	11,031	+5.4
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's	8	915	−2.5
Millinery	2	163	−1.8
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	3	534	−2.8
Hosiery, awnings, etc	6	594	+3.5
Buttons, pearl	8	627	+5.4
Total	27	2,883	+.3
Iron and steel works:			
Foundry and machine shops	22	1,319	−3.2
Brass, bronze products, plumbers' supplies	6	559	+2.8
Autos, tractors, and engines	5	1,989	+3.0
Furnaces	7	447	+3.7
Pumps	4	459	−3.3
Iron and steel works—Continued.			
Agricultural implements	11	1,082	+2.1
Washing machines	8	570	+8.2
Total	63	6,405	+1.5
Lumber products:			
Millwork, interiors, etc	19	3,542	−1.4
Furniture, desks, etc	7	766	+9.3
Refrigerators	3	144	−11.7
Coffins, undertakers' supplies	4	152	+2.7
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	6	145	−15.7
Total	39	4,749	−.6
Leather products:			
Boots and shoes	2	235	−1.7
Saddlery and harness	6	207	+7.8
Fur goods and tanning	5	141	+14.6
Gloves and mittens	2	199	−5.2
Total	15	782	+2.4
Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Paper products	3	158	+8.2
Printing and publishing	16	2,761	+.0
Total	19	2,919	+.4
Patent medicines and compounds	8	388	−1.8

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll September, 1926		Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll September, 1926	
		Number	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1926			Number	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1926
Stone and clay products:				Various industries:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum	8	2,136	+1.0	Brooms and brushes	4	130	−1.5
Brick and tile (clay)	13	1,017	−1.8	Laundries	4	221	+9.4
Marble, granite, crushed rock, and stone	3	99	+3.0	Mercantile	7	1,338	+.2
Total	24	3,252	+.0	Public service	3	1,335	+.1
				Seeds	2	217	+26.9
Tobacco and cigars	5	358	+.3	Wholesale houses	24	1,294	+3.1
				Commission houses	7	182	+6.7
Railway car shops	6	3,218	+.8	Other industries	11	1,434	−3.7
				Total	62	6,651	+.6
				Grand total	311	42,636	+1.7

Maryland

THE commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland furnished the following report on volume of employment in Maryland, from August to September, 1926, covering 43,590 employees and a pay roll totaling $1,108,783:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1926

Industry	Establishments reporting	Employment—		Pay roll	
		Number of employees, September, 1926	Per cent of change August, 1926	Amount, September, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with August, 1926
Bakery	4	265	−2.3	$8,417	−7.8
Beverages and soft drinks	3	163	−8.5	4,635	−16.6
Boots and shoes	6	916	+2.1	17,276	+19.8
Boxes, fancy and paper	8	406	+4.6	5,452	+4.8
Boxes, wooden	5	314	−3.7	5,872	+.5
Brass and bronze	3	2,517	+1.6	59,190	+6.3
Brick, tile, etc	4	779	−3.8	21,224	+14.7
Brushes	6	1,116	+.6	20,330	+.5
Car building and repairing	4	4,516	+.08	154,957	−.5
Chemicals	6	1,454	+8.2	38,631	+6.9
Clothing, men's outer garments	5	2,416	−1.8	56,955	−4.3
Clothing, women's outer garments	6	924	+3.2	11,151	−1.5
Confectionery	8	1,181	+29.9	16,770	+39.7
Cotton goods	4	1,518	+5.7	18,503	−9.6
Fertilizer	4	303	+43.6	18,731	+53.0
Food preparations	4	143	+1.4	3,647	−1.5
Foundry	10	1,215	+1.7	30,828	+1.5
Furnishing goods, men's	5	811	+.1	11,613	+3.5
Furniture	10	995	+7.3	22,374	+10.9
Glass manufacture	3	665	+15.2	13,904	+17.4
Ice cream	3	188	−24.2	5,733	−10.4
Leather goods	4	572	+4.7	11,624	+4.4
Lithographing	3	501	+.6	14,140	−1.7
Lumber and planing	9	659	+1.0	17,430	+.6
Mattresses and spring beds	4	163	+12.4	3,640	+13.9
Pianos	3	977	+.8	27,832	+8.3
Plumbers' supplies	4	1,716	−2.5	45,518	+.2
Printing	9	1,291	+3.4	43,941	+6.1
Rubber-tire manufacturing	1	3,140	+11.2	158,555	−11.8
Shirts, etc	3	470	+1.5	6,614	+8.6
Stamping and enameling ware	3	412	−1.5	8,799	+2.6
Tinware	4	2,932	−8.8	64,226	−5.4
Tobacco	7	847	+9.5	13,773	+13.7
Miscellaneous	22	4,911	+6.9	116,955	+1.3

Massachusetts

A PRESS release of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows the following changes in volume of employment in various industries in that State from July to August, 1926:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 984 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1926

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of wage earners employed			
		July, 1926	August, 1926		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	17	3,476	4,182	108	4,290
Bookbinding	15	956	777	165	942
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	46	2,224	1,738	578	2,316
Boots and shoes	66	21,019	16,547	5,979	22,526
Boxes, paper	27	2,083	1,400	764	2,164
Boxes, wooden packing	13	1,112	740	365	1,105
Bread and other bakery products	51	4,225	3,330	762	4,092
Carpets and rugs	5	3,437	----------	3,404	3,404
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	2,853	2,199	638	2,837
Clothing, men's	29	3,700	3,123	564	3,687
Clothing, women's	34	1,236	1,027	448	1,475
Confectionery	13	3,060	1,760	1,544	3,304
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	15	462	455	9	464
Cotton goods	54	31,579	13,940	20,511	34,451
Cutlery and tools	24	4,943	3,442	813	4,255
Dyeing and finishing textiles	8	5,650	3,363	2,972	6,335
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	15	10,837	10,034	23	10,057
Foundry products	27	2,897	1,906	977	2,883
Furniture	32	3,194	3,094	277	3,371
Gas and by-products	13	1,173	1,178	----------	1,178
Hosiery and knit goods	12	4,201	2,308	2,399	4,707
Jewelry	34	2,742	2,056	708	2,764
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	25	5,328	4,924	807	5,731
Machine-shop products	44	8,321	7,406	925	8,331
Machine tools	22	1,920	1,252	604	1,856
Musical instruments	13	1,236	929	329	1,258
Paper and wood pulp	21	5,817	4,297	1,262	5,559
Printing and publishing, book and job	38	3,245	2,906	314	3,220
Printing and publishing, newspaper	18	2,377	2,303	30	2,333
Rubber footwear	3	6,410	7,656	1,337	8,993
Rubber goods	7	2,445	1,328	1,171	2,499
Silk goods	10	4,007	3,863	166	4,029
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,586	265	1,260	1,525
Stationery goods	8	1,414	1,512	----------	1,512
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	9	1,671	1,691	5	1,696
Stoves and stove linings	5	920	32	1,530	1,562
Textile machinery and parts	14	4,286	386	3,786	4,172
Tobacco	5	824	696	176	872
Woolen and worsted goods	57	17,743	6,476	11,027	17,503
All other industries	126	27,782	14,918	13,487	28,405
Total, all industries	984	214,391	141,439	82,224	223,663

New York

THE New York State Department of Labor has furnished the following tabulation of changes in employment and pay rolls in New York State factories in August, 1926. The table is based on returns from a fixed list of approximately 1,700 factories, whose weekly pay roll for the middle week of August was $14,103,455:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES FROM AUGUST, 1925, AND JULY, 1926, TO AUGUST, 1926

Industry	Per cent of change			
	July, 1926, to August, 1926		August, 1925, to August 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement	+2.3	−1.1	+2.2	+3.6
Brick	−3.7	−5.1	+10.0	+17.5
Pottery	−5.2	−6.8	+3.5	+3.9
Glass	+14.0	+11.8	+2.4	+3.1
Pig iron	+1.2	+1.4	+24.6	+29.3
Structural iron	−1.8	−1.2	−1.0	+1.8
Hardware	−.6	−2.7	+6.1	+6.6
Stamped ware	−.1	−1.9	+2.3	+5.8
Cutlery	+14.7	+17.2	+4.9	+5.4
Steam and hot water	+1.4	−.8	+8.4	+10.6
Stoves	−3.4	+3.0	−20.1	−21.9
Agricultural implements	−2.0	−2.7	−2.2	−2.1
Electrical machinery, etc	+2.3	+.4	+9.4	+10.4
Foundry	−1.3	−2.3	+7.7	+10.7
Autos and parts	−1.0	−.1	−5.8	−8.3
Cars, locomotives, etc	−1.6	−1.2	+37.1	+46.2
Railway repair shops	−1.4	−2.2	−.4	−5.2
Millwork	−3.4	−1.6	−5.1	+.7
Sawmills	+4.6	+1.4	−8.1	−9.8
Furniture and cabinet works	+2.6	+4.7	+3.4	+8.1
Furniture	+1.6	+4.4	+4.6	+8.4
Pianos	+9.6	+12.8	+2.6	+8.6
Leather	−5.1	−4.6	−4.3	+.2
Boots and shoes	+2.9	+3.7	−5.3	−6.6
Drugs	−.7	+3.4	+9.7	+14.5
Petroleum	−.8	+2.4	−2.4	+2.1
Paper boxes	+3.1	+.2	+13.8	+12.4
Newspapers	−.4	−1.0	−1.7	+1.5
Book and job printing	−.3	+1.2	+1.8	+8.4
Silk goods	+21.3	+27.5	−22.6	−23.6
Carpets	+3.1	+8.8	+.1	+8.7
Woolens	+5.9	+3.3	−2.7	+3.1
Cotton goods	+.8	+6.8	+5.2	+12.7
Cotton and woolen goods	+10.1	+10.7	−10.4	−14.6
Dyeing	−2.1	−4.7	−4.9	−6.7
Men's clothing	−.8	+1.4	−5.4	−5.6
Shirts and collars	−6.1	−7.1	−14.3	−18.6
Women's clothing	+12.4	+20.4	−23.9	−25.2
Women's headwear	+4.0	+5.8	−12.2	−10.9
Flour	+6.0	−1.4	−4.4	−9.3
Sugar	−7.6	−7.8	−11.1	−13.3
Slaughtering	−.5	−.3	−4.6	−3.2
Bread	−4.3	−6.2	+1.3	+2.9
Confectionery	+2.4	+2.8	−3.0	+.4
Cigars	−.8	−1.7	−23.8	−23.8
Total	+.8	+1.0	+.3	+2.8

Oklahoma

THE September 15, 1926, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Oklahoma, shows the changes in employment and pay roll in 710 establishments in that State from July to August, 1926, as follows:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, JULY TO AUGUST, 1926

Industry	Number of plants reporting	August, 1926			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of change as compared with July, 1926	Amount	Per cent of change as compared with July, 1926
Cottonseed-oil mills	13	169	−5.6	$3,465	−7.1
Food production:					
Bakeries	35	573	+1.1	14,986	+.8
Confections	7	32	+6.7	559	+5.8
Creameries and dairies	11	177	−.6	3,514	+.6
Flour mills	44	471	−1.7	10,647	−3.4
Ice and ice cream	33	552	−5.6	14,047	−6.0
Meat and poultry	14	1,486	−7.3	33,753	−9.3
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills	46	3,100	+17.2	84,984	+21.6
Smelters	17	2,192	+5.6	58,009	+7.9
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc	29	1,526	+10.3	50,320	+13.3
Foundries and machine shops	38	1,246	+.6	33,593	+4.8
Tank construction and erection	16	720	+2.6	17,305	−2.1
Oil industry:					
Production and gasoline manufacture	123	4,607	−1.6	132,809	−2.4
Refineries	66	6,014	+.7	195,251	−3.7
Printing: Job work	24	267	+.4	7,953	+1.8
Public utilities:					
Steam-railroad shops	11	1,768	+1.2	49,470	+2.8
Street railways	6	692	+2.1	16,038	−11.0
Water, light and, power	50	1,256	+3.0	32,379	+2.4
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile	11	454	+1.8	8,829	−5.9
Cement and plaster	6	1,028	.0	26,084	+2.2
Crushed stone	6	238	+25.9	4,149	+49.0
Glass manufacturing	9	840	−11.9	18,114	−9.9
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing	9	420	+7.4	5,963	+5.0
Laundries and cleaning	52	1,432	+1.8	25,319	+2.7
Woodworking:					
Sawmills	14	417	+4.0	5,353	−2.9
Millwork, etc	20	335	+5.0	8,482	+4.8
Total, all industries	710	32,012	+2.1	861,375	+1.4

Wisconsin

THE Wisconsin Labor Market for September, 1926, issued by the State industrial commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in August, 1926:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM AUGUST, 1925, AND JULY, 1926, TO AUGUST, 1926

Industry	Per cent of change—			
	July to August, 1926		August, 1925, to August, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Manual				
Agriculture	----------	----------	+2.7	+10.4
Logging	+1.5	----------	+21.7	+2.8
Mining	−4.1	−2.6	+2.0	+15.3
Lead and zinc	−2.1	−1.3	−10.8	+1.8
Iron	−7.9	−5.1	+45.6	+56.5
Stone crushing and quarrying	+5.5	+8.2	−11.6	−9.8
Manufacturing	+.1	+4.2	+1.3	−1.6
Stone and allied industries	−.3	+.5	−8.3	−6.9
Brick, tile, and cement blocks	.0	−6.6	−11.1	−16.7
Stone finishing	−.5	+4.0	−6.0	−1.7
Metal	+1.1	+6.3	+1.7	−4.1
Pig iron and rolling mill products	+1.2	+12.2	−20.5	−13.4
Structural iron work	+6.2	+2.8	+20.6	+20.9
Foundries and machine shops	+3.9	+6.8	+4.8	−2.9
Railroad repair shops	−3.0	−1.0	−5.4	−6.7
Stoves	−1.7	+10.5	−3.0	+.9
Aluminum and enamelware	+.6	+9.5	+7.1	+10.7
Machinery	−.4	+1.9	+6.2	+2.8
Automobiles	+2.4	+8.9	+2.4	−18.5
Other metal products	+1.1	+11.3	+.2	+2.9
Wood	+1.8	+5.9	−1.5	−2.4
Sawmills and planing mills	+3.1	+6.0	−9.2	−9.7
Box factories	+4.1	+10.4	+4.7	+1.3
Panel and veneer mills	−1.5	+5.3	+12.5	+10.0
Furniture	+1.1	+14.0	.0	+4.7
Sash, door, and interior finish	+2.4	+8.0	+1.3	+.5
Other wood products	−.4	−4.4	+.8	−8.1
Rubber	+4.3	+11.6	−9.9	−11.5
Leather	+3.8	+4.1	+3.4	+1.9
Tanning	−1.1	+.8	−.3	−4.6
Boots and shoes	+5.1	+7.3	+.8	+4.2
Other leather products	+10.2	+4.8	+15.9	+12.7
Paper	+1.6	+3.8	+6.7	+2.6
Paper and pulp mills	+.5	+3.7	+9.2	+3.4
Paper boxes	+3.4	+1.6	+3.2	+1.9
Other paper products	+5.2	+6.4	−1.7	−.8
Textiles	−3.2	+5.3	−2.1	+5.6
Hosiery and other knit goods	−4.7	+8.0	−1.0	+9.3
Clothing	−1.6	+3.1	−5.4	+.8
Other textile products	−.9	+1.0	+1.6	+6.0
Foods	−9.2	−7.8	+3.1	−1.3
Meat packing	+39.2	+47.3	+20.4	+32.3
Baking and confectionery	+4.4	+4.9	−6.0	+.9
Milk products	−7.1	−18.7	−1.5	−4.6
Canning and preserving	−32.4	−41.2	−.2	−8.3
Flour mills	.0	+1.8	+2.6	−18.9
Tobacco manufacturing	+2.5	+5.6	+5.0	+.5
Other food products	+1.9	+2.4	+16.3	−18.9
Light and power	+4.8	+5.4	+10.8	+14.5
Printing and publishing	+1.4	+1.9	+8.2	+6.8
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	−.8	+.4	+1.6	−8.4
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives)	+1.7	+4.3	−5.7	−1.3
Construction:				
Building	+4.0	−2.0	−12.1	−3.2
Highway	−2.3	----------	−18.3	+9.4
Railroad	−3.1	+7.8	+16.7	+7.3
Marine, dredging, sewer-digging	+14.9	−2.1	−10.3	−14.2
Communication:				
Steam railways	−.5	−1.9	−1.6	−10.0
Electric railways	−.3	+.2	+.2	+4.2
Express, telephone, and telegraph	+2.3	+1.9	+2.3	+.9
Wholesale trade	−.3	+1.4	+13.7	+11.6
Hotels and restaurants	+.4	----------	+1.8	----------
Nonmanual				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	+1.0	+.6	+5.8	+5.4
Construction	.0	+1.9	−5.2	−.1
Communication	+.5	+3.7	+.7	+1.0
Wholesale trade	+.5	−12.8	−5.5	−14.3
Retail trade—Sales force only	−3.1	−2.3	+2.9	+4.2
Miscellaneous professional services	+1.0	−2.6	+8.7	+7.8
Hotels and restaurants	+.8	----------	−.7	----------

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices [1] received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States, retail prices of food September 15, 1925, and August 15 and September 15, 1926, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the retail price per pound of cheese was 37.0 cents on September 15, 1925; 35.7 cents on August 15, 1926; and 36.1 cents on September 15, 1926. These figures show a decrease of 2 per cent in the year and an increase of 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows a decrease of 0.3 per cent September 15, 1926, as compared with September 15, 1925, and an increase of 1.8 per cent September 15, 1926, as compared with August 15, 1926.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE SEPTEMBER 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH AUGUST 15, 1926, AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1925

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Sept. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Sirloin steak	Pound	41.6	41.8	41.9	+1	+0.2
Round steak	do	35.6	36.2	36.4	+2	+1
Rib roast	do	30.1	30.4	30.6	+2	+1
Chuck roast	do	22.0	22.5	22.7	+3	+1
Plate beef	do	13.9	14.3	14.5	+4	+1
Pork chops	do	40.4	40.5	42.5	+5	+5
Bacon	do	49.4	52.0	51.9	+5	−0.2
Ham	do	54.9	60.7	60.4	+10	−0.4
Lamb, leg of	do	38.5	39.2	39.1	+2	−0.3
Hens	do	36.6	37.9	37.8	+3	−0.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	34.1	38.2	37.2	+9	−3
Milk, fresh	Quart	14.2	13.9	14.0	−1	+1
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.5	11.4	11.5	0	+1
Butter	Pound	55.8	50.6	52.5	−6	+4
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	30.6	30.2	30.2	−1	0
Cheese	do	37.0	35.7	36.1	−2	+1
Lard	do	24.0	22.7	22.3	−7	−2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	25.9	25.9	25.9	0	0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	51.9	44.9	51.5	−1	+15
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.4	9.4	0	0

[1] In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE SEPTEMBER 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH AUGUST 15, 1926, AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1925—Continued

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Sept. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour	Pound	6.1	6.0	5.8	−5	−3
Corn meal	do	5.4	5.1	5.1	−6	0
Rolled oats	do	9.2	9.0	9.1	−1	+1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	11.0	10.9	10.9	−1	0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.8	25.4	25.4	+2	0
Macaroni	Pound	20.4	20.2	19.4	−5	−4
Rice	do	11.3	11.6	11.7	+4	+1
Beans, navy	do	10.2	9.2	9.1	−11	−1
Potatoes	do	3.6	3.6	3.9	+8	+8
Onions	do	6.4	5.9	5.3	−17	10
Cabbage	do	4.7	4.3	4.2	−11	−2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.4	11.8	11.7	−6	−1
Corn, canned	do	18.1	16.4	16.4	−9	0
Peas, canned	do	18.4	17.5	17.4	−5	−1
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.5	11.8	11.8	−13	0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Tea	do	75.8	77.1	77.0	+2	−0.1
Coffee	do	51.0	51.0	51.0	0	0
Prunes	do	17.3	17.2	17.1	−1	−1
Raisins	do	14.4	14.8	14.8	+3	0
Bananas	Dozen	34.6	34.5	34.4	−1	−0.3
Oranges	do	61.0	50.7	50.7	−17	0
Weighted food index					−0.3	+1.8

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on September 15, 1913, and on September 15 of each year from 1920 to 1926, together with percentage changes in September of each of these specified years, compared with September, 1913. For example, the retail prices per pound of butter was 37.7 cents in September, 1913; 68.6 cents in September, 1920; 50.6 cents in September, 1921; 46.7 cents in September, 1922; 55.0 cents in September, 1923; 48.5 cents in September, 1924; 55.8 cents in September, 1925; and 52.5 cents in September, 1926.

As compared with September, 1913, these figures show increases of 82 per cent in September, 1920; 34 per cent in September, 1921; 24 per cent in September, 1922; 46 per cent in September, 1923; 29 per cent in September, 1924; 48 per cent in September, 1925; and 39 per cent in September, 1926.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 54.7 per cent in September, 1926, as compared with September, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE SEPTEMBER 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Sept. 15—								Per cent of increase Sept. 15 of each specified year compared with Sept. 15, 1913						
		1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.							
Sirloin steak	Pound	26.3	46.8	38.9	38.7	41.1	40.2	41.6	41.9	78	48	47	56	53	58	59
Round steak	do	23.2	43.1	34.4	33.6	35.5	34.3	35.6	36.4	86	48	45	53	48	53	57
Rib roast	do	20.1	34.5	28.6	28.1	29.4	29.0	30.1	30.6	72	42	40	46	44	50	52
Chuck roast	do	16.4	27.1	20.5	20.0	21.0	20.9	22.0	22.7	65	25	22	28	27	34	38
Plate beef	do	12.3	18.4	13.3	12.6	13.1	13.2	13.9	14.5	50	8	2	7	7	13	18
Pork chops	do	22.8	50.0	37.6	36.4	36.7	35.8	40.4	42.5	119	65	60	61	57	77	86
Bacon	do	28.1	54.5	43.0	40.4	39.4	39.3	49.4	51.9	94	53	44	40	40	76	85
Ham	do	28.1	60.4	51.4	48.4	46.6	46.9	54.9	60.4	115	83	72	66	67	95	115
Lamb, leg of	do	18.7	39.1	32.8	35.9	37.5	36.8	38.5	39.1	109	75	92	101	97	106	109
Hens	do	21.5	45.6	38.2	34.9	35.0	35.3	36.6	37.8	112	78	62	63	64	70	76
Salmon, canned, red	do		[1]39.0	35.4	31.7	31.3	31.3	34.1	37.2							
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	17.2	14.1	13.1	14.0	13.9	14.2	14.0	93	58	47	57	56	60	57
Milk, evaporated	[2]		15.7	13.5	10.8	12.2	11.1	11.5	11.5							
Butter	Pound	37.7	68.6	50.6	46.7	55.0	48.5	55.8	52.5	82	34	24	46	29	48	39
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		38.8	28.9	27.3	28.5	29.8	30.6	30.2							
Cheese	do	22.1	40.6	32.6	32.1	37.0	34.6	37.0	36.1	84	48	45	67	57	67	63
Lard	do	16.1	27.9	17.9	17.2	17.9	20.0	24.0	22.3	73	11	7	11	24	49	39
Vegetable lard substitute	do		33.1	21.3	23.0	23.0	25.5	25.9	25.9							
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	37.7	71.1	50.4	44.8	48.6	51.9	51.9	51.5	89	34	19	29	38	38	37
Bread	Pound	5.6	11.9	9.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.4	9.4	113	71	55	55	57	68	68
Flour	do	3.3	8.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	6.1	5.8	152	70	48	36	55	85	76
Corn meal	do	3.1	6.8	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.1	119	42	26	35	55	74	65
Rolled oats	do		11.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.1							
Corn flakes	[3]		14.5	12.0	9.8	9.7	10.1	11.0	10.9							
Wheat cereal	[4]		30.4	29.7	25.6	24.4	24.2	24.8	25.4							
Macaroni	Pound		22.0	20.6	19.9	19.7	19.6	20.4	19.4							
Rice	do	8.7	17.6	9.0	9.6	9.5	10.3	11.3	11.7	102	3	10	9	18	30	34
Beans, navy	do		11.6	8.1	10.8	10.9	9.9	10.2	9.1							
Potatoes	do	1.9	4.0	4.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.9	111	111	21	79	37	89	105
Onions	do		5.3	5.7	5.1	6.2	5.8	6.4	5.3							
Cabbage	do		3.8	5.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.2							
Beans, baked	[5]		16.8	14.1	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.4	11.7							
Corn, canned	[5]		18.7	16.1	15.3	15.3	16.0	18.1	16.4							
Peas, canned	[5]		19.3	17.7	17.5	17.6	18.2	18.4	17.4							
Tomatoes, canned	[6]		15.0	12.5	13.1	12.9	13.4	13.5	11.8							
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.7	18.3	7.3	7.9	9.6	8.6	7.0	7.0	221	28	39	68	51	23	23
Tea	do	54.5	74.6	69.2	68.2	69.7	71.0	75.8	77.0	37	27	25	28	30	39	41
Coffee	do	29.8	46.6	35.6	36.2	37.6	44.3	51.0	51.0	56	19	21	26	49	71	71
Prunes	do		28.4	18.9	20.9	18.8	17.4	17.3	17.1							
Raisins	do		30.8	29.1	22.1	17.1	15.2	14.4	14.8							
Bananas	Dozen		47.8	37.7	34.0	37.8	35.2	34.6	34.4							
Oranges	do		70.8	53.1	64.8	51.0	48.8	61.0	50.7							
Weighted food index [8]										98.9	49.4	36.3	45.7	43.3	55.2	54.7

[1] Both pink and red.
[2] 15–16 ounce can.
[3] 8-ounce package.
[4] 28-ounce package.
[5] No. 2 can.
[6] Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for

one dollar in specified years, 1913 to 1925, and in August and September, 1926.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1926

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	25.4	3.9	22.3	4.5	19.8	5.1	16.0	6.3	12.1	8.3	21.0	4.8
1920	43.7	2.3	39.5	2.5	33.2	3.0	26.2	3.8	18.3	5.5	42.3	2.4
1921	38.8	2.6	34.4	2.9	29.1	3.4	21.2	4.7	14.3	7.0	34.9	2.9
1922	37.4	2.7	32.3	3.1	27.6	3.6	19.7	5.1	12.8	7.8	33.0	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	33.5	3.0	28.4	3.5	20.2	5.0	12.9	7.8	30.4	3.3
1924	39.6	2.5	33.8	3.0	28.8	3.5	20.8	4.8	13.2	7.6	30.8	3.2
1925	40.6	2.5	34.7	2.9	29.6	3.4	21.6	4.6	13.8	7.2	36.6	2.7
1926:												
August	41.8	2.4	36.2	2.8	30.4	3.3	22.5	4.4	14.3	7.0	40.5	2.5
September	41.9	2.4	36.4	2.7	30.6	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.5	6.9	42.5	2.4

Year	Bacon		Ham		Hens		Milk		Butter		Cheese	
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	27.0	3.7	26.9	3.7	21.3	4.7	8.9	11.2	38.3	2.6	22.1	4.5
1920	52.3	1.9	55.5	1.8	44.7	2.2	16.7	6.0	70.1	1.4	41.6	2.4
1921	42.7	2.3	48.8	2.0	39.7	2.5	14.6	6.8	51.7	1.9	34.0	2.9
1922	39.3	2.5	48.8	2.0	36.0	2.8	13.1	7.6	47.9	2.1	32.9	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	45.5	2.2	35.0	2.9	13.8	7.2	55.4	1.8	36.9	2.7
1924	37.7	2.7	45.3	2.2	35.3	2.8	13.8	7.2	51.7	1.9	35.3	2.8
1925	46.7	2.1	52.6	1.9	36.6	2.7	14.0	7.1	54.8	1.8	36.7	2.7
1926:												
August	52.0	1.9	60.7	1.6	37.9	2.6	13.9	7.2	50.6	2.0	35.7	2.8
September	51.9	1.9	60.4	1.7	37.8	2.6	14.0	7.1	52.5	1.9	36.1	2.8

Year	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Dozs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	15.8	6.3	34.5	2.9	5.6	17.9	3.3	30.3	3.0	33.3	8.7	11.5
1920	29.5	3.4	68.1	1.5	11.5	8.7	8.1	12.3	6.5	15.4	17.4	5.7
1921	18.0	5.6	50.9	2.0	9.9	10.1	5.8	17.2	4.5	22.2	9.5	10.5
1922	17.0	5.9	44.4	2.3	8.7	11.5	5.1	19.6	3.9	25.6	9.5	10.5
1923	17.7	5.6	46.5	2.2	8.7	11.5	4.7	21.3	4.1	24.4	9.5	10.5
1924	19.0	5.3	47.8	2.1	8.8	11.4	4.9	20.4	4.7	21.3	10.1	9.9
1925	23.3	4.3	52.1	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.4	18.5	11.1	9.0
1926:												
August	22.7	4.4	44.9	2.2	9.4	10.6	6.0	16.7	5.1	19.6	11.6	8.6
September	22.3	4.5	51.5	1.9	9.4	10.6	5.8	17.2	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5

Year	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee					
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*				
1913	1.7	58.8	5.5	18.2	54.4	1.8	29.8	3.4	------	------	------	------
1920	6.3	15.9	19.4	5.2	73.3	1.4	47.0	2.1	------	------	------	------
1921	3.1	32.3	8.0	12.5	69.7	1.4	36.3	2.8	------	------	------	------
1922	2.8	35.7	7.3	13.7	68.1	1.5	36.1	2.8	------	------	------	------
1923	2.9	34.5	10.1	9.9	69.5	1.4	37.7	2.7	------	------	------	------
1924	2.7	37.0	9.2	10.9	71.5	1.4	43.3	2.3	------	------	------	------
1925	3.6	27.8	7.2	13.9	75.5	1.3	51.5	1.9	------	------	------	------
1926:												
August	3.6	27.8	7.0	14.3	77.1	1.3	51.0	2.0	------	------	------	------
September	3.9	25.6	7.0	14.3	77.0	1.3	51.0	2.0	------	------	------	------

Retail Prices of Food in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 4 for 40 cities 15, 1926. For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Exact comparison of prices in different cities can not be made for some

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	37.7	40.3	41.0	25.0	40.5	40.2	40.2	28.1	39.6	41.0	40.7
Round steak	do	21.5	33.7	36.6	37.1	23.0	36.8	36.8	36.7	22.5	34.3	35.5	35.5
Rib roast	do	19.6	28.2	31.3	33.4	19.0	30.7	30.5	30.2	20.6	27.8	28.7	28.3
Chuck roast	do	16.0	21.4	23.4	24.3	16.0	22.0	21.9	22.1	16.3	22.6	22.6	22.9
Plate beef	do	9.5	12.5	13.4	13.5	12.6	14.4	14.7	15.1	10.5	14.2	14.2	13.9
Pork chops	do	24.0	36.7	38.8	38.6	22.0	42.2	39.0	43.3	21.4	36.7	39.1	39.4
Bacon, sliced	do	33.1	46.1	48.8	49.6	26.5	46.8	47.0	47.0	35.0	49.3	51.0	50.6
Ham, sliced	do	31.0	54.3	60.8	61.8	32.0	57.4	62.3	61.8	32.5	53.8	59.5	60.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	37.9	38.3	37.9	19.3	40.4	40.1	40.2	23.3	37.3	38.6	38.5
Hens	do	20.5	31.7	35.8	36.7	21.8	38.7	41.0	39.4	18.0	34.6	37.3	36.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	33.5	37.2	35.1	-----	32.8	36.9	36.0	-----	34.3	40.7	40.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	19.3	18.8	18.8	8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	19.0	20.0	18.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	13.5	13.5	13.8	-----	11.3	11.3	11.2	-----	12.7	12.6	12.6
Butter	Pound	39.7	57.9	54.6	56.1	38.6	59.1	54.9	56.3	38.8	57.2	56.1	56.4
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	32.7	31.0	32.0	-----	29.4	30.3	30.1	-----	36.1	36.5	36.4
Cheese	do	25.0	35.3	33.6	34.9	22.5	36.2	33.9	33.6	23.0	37.2	35.6	35.6
Lard	do	15.8	24.3	22.7	22.6	15.3	23.1	21.5	20.9	15.3	24.3	22.8	23.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	24.7	23.6	24.0	-----	24.7	24.4	24.6	-----	22.3	22.4	22.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.7	47.9	41.7	46.3	34.7	45.5	40.0	47.3	32.6	48.0	42.3	47.1
Bread	Pound	5.9	10.4	11.0	10.7	5.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	5.4	10.2	10.3	10.4
Flour	do	3.4	6.9	6.7	6.6	3.2	5.7	5.8	5.5	3.5	7.0	6.9	6.9
Corn meal	do	2.7	4.6	4.1	4.3	2.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.5	4.5	4.1	4.2
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.7	9.5	9.7	-----	8.8	8.3	8.4	-----	9.8	9.9	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	-----	11.5	11.3	11.5	-----	10.1	10.2	10.1	-----	11.9	12.0	11.9
Cream of wheat	28-oz. pkg	-----	25.5	26.2	26.4	-----	23.5	24.3	24.6	-----	25.6	26.9	27.0
Macaroni	Pound	-----	21.8	21.6	21.7	-----	19.2	18.7	19.1	-----	19.1	19.1	18.9
Rice	do	8.6	11.4	11.6	12.1	9.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	8.2	11.8	11.7	11.6
Beans, navy	do	-----	12.2	10.7	10.5	-----	9.0	7.9	7.7	-----	12.1	10.4	10.5
Potatoes	do	2.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	1.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.2	5.3	5.6	5.4
Onions	do	-----	8.6	7.7	7.8	-----	6.6	5.3	5.1	-----	8.3	8.0	8.0
Cabbage	do	-----	7.6	5.5	4.9	-----	4.2	4.6	4.0	-----	6.2	5.7	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	12.4	11.7	11.8	-----	11.3	10.6	10.5	-----	12.6	12.2	11.9
Corn, canned	do	-----	19.2	17.7	18.0	-----	16.5	15.0	14.9	-----	19.2	18.2	18.9
Peas, canned	do	-----	19.1	18.8	19.9	-----	16.3	15.6	15.3	-----	22.4	21.4	21.8
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	13.6	11.0	11.1	-----	10.9	10.1	10.0	-----	12.8	11.0	11.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	7.3	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	5.8	7.4	7.4	7.5
Tea	do	60.0	100.3	104.8	105.9	56.0	75.1	75.1	74.8	61.3	92.8	96.6	96.0
Coffee	do	32.0	50.7	51.1	51.6	24.8	48.4	47.7	48.0	28.8	53.8	54.2	54.3
Prunes	do	-----	17.6	18.7	19.7	-----	15.5	14.4	14.2	-----	19.5	20.4	20.6
Raisins	do	-----	15.5	18.4	18.2	-----	13.3	13.4	13.4	-----	15.6	15.2	16.1
Bananas	Dozen	-----	27.7	26.4	25.5	-----	26.3	25.8	25.0	-----	36.9	37.1	37.1
Oranges	do	-----	63.6	48.1	51.7	-----	63.5	49.1	51.7	-----	68.9	50.7	51.6

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

51 Cities on Specified Dates

on September 15, 1913 and 1925, and on August 15 and September dates, with the exception of September, 1913, as these cities were not

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

articles, particularly meats and vegetables, owing to differences in trade practices]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
1913	1925						1913	1925						1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.[1]
[1]35.8	[1]69.9	[1]65.4	[1]67.0	51.2	48.3	49.3	23.3	41.7	42.4	41.7	30.1	32.3	31.7	21.4	33.2	33.5	33.0
35.6	55.2	51.1	52.9	44.0	41.9	42.7	19.8	35.3	35.5	35.7	26.9	28.8	27.5	20.4	30.5	30.5	30.5
25.6	43.1	39.0	39.2	39.0	36.4	36.9	17.0	30.6	30.8	30.4	26.4	27.6	27.2	20.4	26.4	27.7	27.0
18.7	28.1	27.5	28.2	29.1	27.4	27.5	15.5	22.8	23.3	23.4	17.8	19.5	19.0	15.0	19.1	20.7	18.8
------	20.1	18.7	18.4	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.5	13.3	13.4	14.1	11.7	12.8	12.1	12.1	13.6	14.1	14.0
25.0	43.5	44.0	45.5	43.9	44.6	46.7	23.0	43.9	43.3	45.6	38.5	42.7	41.9	25.0	34.5	39.2	37.5
25.8	49.3	49.7	49.9	52.9	55.1	55.1	23.3	46.1	48.4	48.1	57.3	60.0	59.3	27.0	46.0	47.1	46.5
32.0	60.2	66.2	66.3	61.0	68.3	66.0	28.0	52.5	59.7	59.3	58.2	64.2	61.7	28.8	50.9	57.5	55.9
20.5	40.0	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.4	41.0	15.3	34.7	35.5	34.6	38.6	39.0	38.2	22.5	42.5	42.9	42.1
26.2	41.6	41.4	41.6	40.5	40.4	40.1	21.0	37.3	38.5	37.9	33.7	35.5	34.6	21.9	36.8	40.1	40.9
------	34.2	37.4	35.9	30.8	36.2	34.6	------	34.9	37.6	36.3	30.0	32.5	32.5	------	33.3	38.8	36.7
8.9	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	14.2	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
------	11.9	12.2	12.2	11.4	11.6	11.6	------	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	------	11.8	12.0	12.0
37.4	56.3	51.5	52.5	55.3	50.3	52.2	35.8	55.6	50.0	52.6	57.0	48.3	50.8	37.0	52.8	49.3	49.3
------	29.1	29.5	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.8	------	29.4	28.0	28.2	32.5	------	------	------	30.8	31.0	30.8
22.4	39.2	36.9	37.3	38.3	39.7	40.0	19.5	37.8	36.7	36.5	37.0	35.5	35.7	20.5	33.8	31.6	33.2
15.8	24.6	22.6	22.2	23.7	22.4	22.1	14.4	23.1	21.7	21.1	27.1	25.4	25.9	15.3	23.9	24.1	23.7
------	26.1	25.2	24.9	25.7	25.9	25.9	------	26.1	25.9	26.3	28.2	29.3	29.8	------	24.1	25.3	24.3
47.1	71.3	64.2	71.3	70.7	61.4	69.3	33.8	53.7	44.4	53.2	59.6	53.6	56.6	33.3	49.6	46.3	53.6
5.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	5.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	6.4	10.8	10.2	10.2
3.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.1	3.0	5.7	5.7	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.9	3.8	7.3	7.2	6.9
3.5	6.7	6.5	6.2	7.6	8.0	8.1	2.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	2.6	4.1	4.1	4.0
------	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	------	8.8	8.6	8.6	7.6	7.2	7.3	------	9.3	9.5	9.4
------	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	------	10.4	10.2	10.2	12.4	12.2	12.2	------	12.1	12.0	11.8
------	24.6	24.5	24.5	23.9	24.6	24.7	------	24.2	24.6	24.6	27.7	28.4	28.4	------	25.2	26.4	26.3
------	23.4	22.3	22.3	22.9	22.7	22.5	------	22.0	21.6	21.6	19.7	19.4	18.7	------	19.2	18.7	18.9
9.4	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.1	11.5	11.7	9.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.5	5.5	9.0	9.8	9.5
------	10.8	9.8	9.8	11.0	9.5	9.3	------	9.8	8.9	8.8	11.4	10.4	10.4	------	10.6	9.8	10.3
1.7	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.7	3.8	4.4
------	6.5	7.1	5.8	6.8	6.8	5.9	------	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.0	4.8	4.3	------	6.8	5.6	5.4
------	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.2	4.2	------	3.4	4.4	3.5	4.0	5.4	4.5	------	4.5	4.9	4.8
------	13.9	13.1	13.0	11.7	11.3	11.5	------	10.2	9.8	9.8	15.3	14.5	14.5	------	10.2	9.8	9.7
------	20.3	18.7	19.0	20.4	19.8	19.6	------	17.5	16.1	16.5	16.8	16.0	15.8	------	18.0	15.0	15.0
------	21.4	20.5	20.4	21.7	21.4	21.2	------	16.8	16.4	16.6	16.7	14.6	14.4	------	18.5	17.8	17.5
------	13.6	11.9	11.9	14.5	13.3	13.2	------	14.5	13.7	13.0	14.8	13.8	13.3	------	11.4	9.8	9.9
5.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	8.7	8.3	8.4	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
58.6	75.5	74.0	73.3	61.1	60.3	60.3	45.0	69.0	71.7	68.9	81.8	83.3	83.3	50.0	74.9	74.4	73.9
33.0	56.3	54.9	55.2	48.2	48.6	48.6	29.3	48.6	49.0	49.1	56.3	57.0	57.0	26.3	46.2	46.1	46.6
------	16.6	17.1	16.8	17.6	16.2	16.0	------	16.8	16.2	16.5	16.5	17.6	17.2	------	16.8	15.2	15.3
------	13.8	13.6	13.6	14.3	14.5	14.5	------	13.7	14.4	14.4	15.3	15.9	15.3	------	14.5	14.4	14.7
------	41.1	45.0	43.9	33.5	34.5	34.0	------	41.8	41.4	40.7	[2]12.2	[2]14.8	[2]14.5	------	40.0	37.9	38.6
------	66.5	56.0	54.2	64.5	57.9	58.2	------	67.3	53.4	51.7	56.5	46.3	47.1	------	56.3	45.6	46.7

[1]Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.3	46.4	44.5	44.8	23.7	37.1	39.2	38.9	25.4	39.0	39.7	40.0
Round steak	do	21.4	36.7	36.0	36.9	21.2	34.1	35.9	35.1	22.9	32.4	33.7	34.0
Rib roast	do	20.3	34.5	34.8	35.7	18.5	28.3	30.8	30.8	18.9	27.2	27.8	27.9
Chuck roast	do	15.9	24.6	24.6	25.4	14.5	19.5	21.6	21.9	16.9	21.7	22.7	22.9
Plate beef	do	11.9	14.2	14.4	15.0	11.7	15.1	15.3	15.5	11.7	12.9	12.7	13.0
Pork chops	do	21.8	40.6	38.0	42.9	22.7	38.7	37.9	41.9	24.4	41.8	41.1	45.1
Bacon, sliced	do	32.6	52.0	55.1	55.4	26.0	43.4	46.3	46.5	29.6	50.0	52.0	52.1
Ham, sliced	do	32.2	53.7	57.6	57.8	29.8	55.4	60.3	60.6	37.3	57.9	63.7	63.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.9	38.8	41.0	40.6	16.8	36.0	37.7	37.8	18.7	37.7	37.4	37.8
Hens	do	19.2	36.9	37.8	37.9	26.0	36.0	35.2	37.2	21.9	38.3	39.2	39.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	36.6	39.5	37.7	----	33.4	37.6	37.5	----	34.2	39.1	35.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.6	14.0	14.0	8.6	13.8	13.7	13.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	----	10.8	10.9	10.9	----	10.9	10.9	10.8	----	11.2	11.1	11.1
Butter	Pound	35.3	53.4	47.8	50.5	38.6	55.5	49.1	50.8	38.8	57.3	52.4	55.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	29.0	27.1	27.0	----	32.4	30.3	30.3	----	32.7	32.5	32.2
Cheese	do	25.7	41.3	40.7	40.9	21.0	36.2	35.5	36.0	24.0	37.3	35.9	36.2
Lard	do	15.0	23.8	22.0	21.9	14.3	23.1	21.1	20.8	16.4	25.3	23.7	23.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	26.5	26.1	26.3	----	25.7	26.1	26.1	----	27.4	27.7	27.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	30.4	47.7	44.2	50.5	30.1	44.7	38.2	46.7	36.8	54.3	47.2	55.8
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	4.8	9.2	9.2	9.2	5.6	8.1	8.0	7.9
Flour	do	2.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	3.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	3.2	6.0	6.1	6.0
Corn meal	do	2.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	2.9	5.6	5.4	5.4
Rolled oats	do	----	8.6	8.3	8.3	----	8.7	8.5	8.6	----	9.4	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	----	10.1	10.0	10.1	----	10.2	10.4	10.4	----	11.5	11.3	11.2
Cream of Wheat	28-oz. pkg.	----	24.4	24.5	24.5	----	24.1	24.6	24.7	----	24.6	25.2	25.2
Macaroni	Pound	----	19.7	19.2	19.0	----	19.7	18.4	18.2	----	21.6	21.9	21.7
Rice	do	9.0	11.5	11.9	11.6	8.8	11.2	11.5	11.4	9.0	11.3	12.0	11.8
Beans, navy	do	----	9.9	9.2	9.2	----	8.7	7.6	7.5	----	9.4	7.8	7.6
Potatoes	do	1.8	3.3	3.4	3.8	2.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	2.0	3.4	3.7	4.4
Onions	do	----	6.3	5.5	5.0	----	6.9	5.2	4.7	----	5.6	6.3	5.3
Cabbage	do	----	4.9	4.1	4.1	----	5.0	3.3	4.0	----	4.2	4.2	4.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	12.7	12.7	12.6	----	11.3	11.0	10.7	----	13.3	12.8	12.9
Corn, canned	do	----	18.0	16.5	16.5	----	17.2	15.4	14.8	----	18.9	17.1	17.1
Peas, canned	do	----	17.9	17.0	16.7	----	18.1	17.2	16.7	----	18.0	17.6	17.8
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	14.7	14.0	14.0	----	13.4	11.7	11.5	----	14.5	13.4	13.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.6	7.1	7.1	7.1
Tea	do	55.0	74.6	72.2	73.2	60.0	75.8	77.5	77.7	50.0	79.2	81.1	79.0
Coffee	do	30.7	51.8	51.3	51.2	25.6	45.5	46.5	46.4	26.5	53.4	54.3	54.7
Prunes	do	----	18.1	18.8	18.4	----	17.7	18.7	17.1	----	18.5	17.3	17.5
Raisins	do	----	15.3	15.5	15.4	----	14.7	15.0	15.2	----	14.2	14.9	14.9
Bananas	Dozen	----	39.3	40.8	40.0	----	36.7	35.0	36.3	----	50.0	50.0	46.0
Oranges	do	----	67.6	52.4	53.2	----	61.9	42.0	47.7	----	65.8	52.0	53.5

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
39.3	39.8	40.7	23.0	33.6	36.1	36.3	24.3	31.3	35.7	34.9	26.3	41.8	43.0	43.0	[1]35.6	[1]61.1	[1]60.0	[1]60.9
33.8	35.2	36.1	21.3	30.2	32.5	33.0	21.4	26.9	32.4	31.6	21.0	34.4	35.8	35.3	28.4	45.6	46.6	46.5
29.9	30.5	30.8	20.8	27.3	27.8	27.4	17.8	21.6	24.8	24.3	20.0	30.4	31.3	30.5	23.2	30.8	31.8	31.8
23.6	24.5	24.6	16.9	21.2	21.0	23.5	15.8	17.4	29.5	19.7	15.0	22.7	23.3	23.0	18.4	23.1	22.8	22.4
15.6	15.4	16.0	13.2	15.1	17.8	1.82	9.7	9.9	11.5	11.1	11.0	13.3	14.4	14.2	-----	13.1	13.6	13.9
37.0	37.4	39.5	22.0	37.8	36.9	38.2	20.4	38.3	39.1	39.4	22.3	43.7	41.6	46.4	22.2	39.2	39.2	40.8
49.1	54.6	53.6	38.3	48.6	48.2	49.7	29.0	49.5	53.0	52.6	24.7	51.1	54.3	54.7	25.7	45.9	46.2	46.5
54.3	59.6	58.8	32.5	55.4	62.2	63.2	33.3	56.1	61.9	61.5	27.0	58.9	64.2	65.0	33.0	54.3	59.4	58.4
43.0	43.7	44.6	28.3	42.4	42.1	44.3	16.0	35.8	37.3	37.8	16.0	40.9	41.0	41.2	19.2	42.9	42.5	42.2
36.6	39.0	37.1	18.7	29.1	31.1	31.1	19.7	28.8	32.3	30.2	20.5	38.9	40.0	39.7	24.5	43.3	43.3	43.0
35.8	40.5	39.8	-----	37.3	40.7	40.2	-----	36.8	38.3	35.5	-----	37.3	39.3	37.0	-----	34.6	39.7	38.8
11.0	11.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	8.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.2	14.4
11.3	11.3	11.3	-----	13.2	13.0	13.0	-----	11.2	10.7	10.8	-----	11.1	11.1	11.2	-----	12.4	12.8	12.7
52.8	47.5	51.1	38.3	54.9	50.4	52.8	38.6	52.5	44.5	44.9	35.9	55.4	51.0	53.1	35.3	54.4	50.4	51.3
30.8	29.5	29.7	-----	33.2	33.6	33.9	-----	29.6	29.1	29.0	-----	30.3	28.6	28.6	-----	31.6	30.4	30.4
37.0	35.0	35.2	20.0	36.8	34.7	34.9	26.1	39.3	36.4	37.0	20.7	37.5	36.1	37.9	23.2	39.8	38.5	37.9
22.6	20.5	20.1	16.5	25.9	25.6	25.7	16.5	24.4	23.2	22.8	16.9	24.4	22.5	22.6	15.3	23.7	21.7	21.3
26.0	26.0	26.0	-----	24.5	25.2	25.2	-----	24.6	25.1	25.2	-----	27.1	27.2	27.1	-----	27.6	26.7	26.7
40.4	35.1	42.8	-----	47.5	39.3	45.3	32.1	46.6	40.2	46.1	32.0	49.7	43.3	48.0	46.9	75.4	62.0	68.2
8.1	8.1	8.1	5.3	8.5	9.6	9.5	5.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	5.6	8.7	8.2	8.2	6.2	9.1	9.3	9.2
6.2	6.0	5.6	3.2	5.8	5.7	5.6	2.6	5.2	4.7	4.6	3.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	3.4	6.2	6.3	6.3
4.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.9	4.4	4.5	2.6	4.4	4.1	4.2	2.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	3.5	7.4	6.8	6.7
9.5	9.4	9.4	-----	10.6	10.2	10.2	-----	8.6	8.2	8.5	-----	9.8	9.4	9.4	-----	9.7	9.4	9.4
10.9	10.8	10.8	-----	11.2	10.9	11.2	-----	11.8	11.1	11.1	-----	10.6	10.6	10.6	-----	11.7	11.5	11.3
24.2	24.5	25.0	-----	26.5	27.1	27.6	-----	24.8	25.0	24.8	-----	24.5	25.8	25.9	-----	26.0	25.3	25.3
22.4	21.3	21.7	-----	21.3	20.9	21.4	-----	18.8	20.4	20.3	-----	21.8	21.6	22.3	-----	24.4	24.5	24.5
12.8	13.5	13.6	9.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	8.6	11.8	11.5	11.2	8.4	11.7	12.2	12.7	10.0	11.3	11.8	11.9
9.4	7.6	7.7	-----	12.4	10.1	10.5	-----	10.7	10.2	9.9	-----	8.9	8.2	8.3	-----	10.6	9.8	9.7
3.7	3.8	4.2	2.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	1.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.6	1.9	3.2	3.0	3.2
7.9	7.0	5.5	-----	7.9	5.3	6.0	-----	6.0	5.3	4.3	-----	5.6	5.2	4.9	-----	6.9	6.3	5.3
4.7	4.5	4.5	-----	6.1	5.4	5.3	-----	3.1	2.5	2.2	-----	3.8	4.2	4.1	-----	4.7	3.8	3.6
13.3	12.2	12.1	-----	14.5	13.5	13.4	-----	13.9	11.9	11.8	-----	11.8	11.5	11.7	-----	11.9	12.4	12.4
17.6	15.3	15.7	-----	20.3	18.1	17.9	-----	19.5	14.9	14.8	-----	18.7	15.9	16.5	-----	17.5	16.6	16.6
16.4	15.2	15.1	-----	21.7	22.1	21.4	-----	17.0	15.6	15.7	-----	17.5	16.3	17.3	-----	19.0	18.9	18.5
14.5	12.3	12.7	-----	14.0	11.7	12.3	-----	14.6	12.2	12.3	-----	13.9	11.8	11.7	-----	13.5	11.9	11.9
7.5	7.2	7.2	5.9	7.8	7.6	7.8	5.9	7.8	7.5	7.5	5.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	5.7	6.9	6.9	6.8
85.2	89.3	89.3	66.7	103.5	103.2	104.7	52.8	67.4	69.6	69.5	43.3	72.7	73.3	74.4	44.2	63.1	60.3	59.9
52.1	51.5	51.6	36.7	59.0	60.5	60.3	29.4	52.2	51.2	51.6	29.3	51.8	51.5	52.1	33.0	53.4	52.5	52.7
17.9	17.7	17.4	-----	20.6	21.4	21.1	-----	19.0	18.4	18.4	-----	18.8	18.8	19.2	-----	15.3	15.8	15.7
14.5	15.3	15.2	-----	17.0	16.6	16.5	-----	14.6	14.9	14.7	-----	15.3	15.7	15.8	-----	14.1	14.6	14.5
37.8	36.7	37.2	-----	31.3	33.8	33.8	-----	[2]11.1	[2]11.1	[2]10.8	-----	33.1	35.0	33.9	-----	[2]9.7	[2]9.6	[2]9.4
58.6	50.3	48.8	-----	60.0	51.6	54.0	-----	58.7	43.6	42.5	-----	64.8	53.0	52.6	-----	54.5	48.5	49.5

[1] Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
					1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	30.0	33.2	33.8	26.0	38.7	39.0	39.1	25.8	35.5	37.7	37.3
Round steak	do	29.2	31.5	32.0	25.2	36.7	37.7	38.2	21.5	29.8	31.3	32.3
Rib roast	do	23.1	25.8	27.1	17.8	28.6	29.4	29.4	22.5	26.2	29.5	29.1
Chuck roast	do	18.8	20.0	21.0	16.3	23.7	24.8	24.7	15.0	20.1	20.8	20.9
Plate beef	do	15.2	17.3	17.3	12.5	14.6	15.4	15.4	11.4	12.2	13.1	12.5
Pork chops	do	37.9	37.1	37.9	22.8	41.4	39.5	41.9	23.5	33.2	40.0	39.4
Bacon, sliced	do	50.4	52.2	51.8	30.8	47.1	49.5	49.0	29.0	47.1	50.0	49.4
Ham, sliced	do	52.3	56.7	57.1	31.7	55.9	62.7	62.1	30.3	53.6	59.4	58.0
Lamb, leg of	do	36.0	36.0	35.7	20.7	40.8	41.7	42.5	20.8	36.7	37.5	38.8
Hens	do	33.5	35.3	40.5	21.0	36.4	39.8	39.8	23.5	35.9	38.6	39.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	32.9	36.7	36.4	----	32.1	36.3	35.8	----	32.5	39.6	38.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.8	15.6	15.6	8.0	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.3	19.8	22.0	22.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	12.1	11.5	11.5	----	10.6	10.8	10.8	----	12.0	11.9	11.9
Butter	Pound	56.3	49.1	52.2	36.8	54.6	47.4	50.5	39.8	54.9	53.2	54.0
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	31.1	29.9	29.7	----	30.7	30.1	30.5	----	30.8	31.9	32.1
Cheese	do	34.3	31.8	31.9	21.3	37.3	35.5	35.1	22.5	34.5	34.1	34.4
Lard	do	24.4	23.7	22.6	15.2	22.5	20.6	20.1	15.5	24.0	24.9	24.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.3	20.6	21.0	----	26.9	26.7	26.8	----	24.3	25.4	25.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	45.0	37.2	41.8	30.4	40.9	35.7	43.5	36.7	60.3	50.8	59.5
Bread	Pound	8.9	9.0	8.8	5.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.2	11.0	11.0	11.0
Flour	do	6.1	5.8	5.8	3.2	5.8	5.8	5.7	3.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
Corn meal	do	5.4	4.1	4.2	2.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
Rolled oats	do	9.1	8.9	8.9	----	8.2	8.1	8.1	----	9.5	9.5	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	12.0	11.9	11.8	----	10.2	10.1	10.1	----	11.6	11.2	11.2
Cream of wheat	28-oz. pkg	24.9	25.4	25.6	----	24.6	24.8	25.1	----	24.8	24.9	24.6
Macaroni	Pound	19.2	18.3	18.4	----	20.6	19.2	19.2	----	20.6	20.0	20.0
Rice	do	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.2	11.5	12.2	12.1	6.6	10.5	11.1	11.2
Beans, navy	do	11.3	9.5	9.5	----	9.1	7.7	7.7	----	10.5	10.3	10.3
Potatoes	do	5.2	4.9	4.7	2.1	3.3	3.7	4.5	2.6	4.9	5.2	5.1
Onions	do	6.5	5.5	4.9	----	7.3	5.4	5.1	----	8.0	7.7	7.4
Cabbage	do	5.5	4.9	4.9	----	5.0	3.9	4.3	----	7.0	6.3	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.5	11.3	11.1	----	11.8	10.6	10.6	----	11.2	11.4	11.4
Corn, canned	do	18.8	15.5	14.9	----	17.5	15.0	15.0	----	21.2	20.7	20.7
Peas, canned	do	17.5	14.1	13.6	----	16.7	15.2	15.2	----	20.5	19.8	19.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.5	10.0	10.1	----	14.4	11.3	11.3	----	12.0	10.3	10.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	5.9	7.0	7.3	7.3
Tea	do	76.8	81.7	82.8	60.0	78.8	86.1	86.7	60.0	95.2	99.8	101.6
Coffee	do	45.3	44.9	45.6	30.0	51.5	51.1	51.1	34.5	51.2	50.2	50.3
Prunes	do	16.8	16.8	16.3	----	19.8	19.3	19.3	----	17.9	18.6	18.3
Raisins	do	14.9	14.6	14.7	----	16.0	15.9	15.9	----	15.2	16.5	16.4
Bananas	Dozen	31.7	29.5	28.3	----	30.5	31.8	31.4	----	30.0	27.0	29.2
Oranges	do	47.8	38.9	39.8	----	55.0	49.1	48.3	----	56.9	90.5	95.3

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	39.2	40.2	39.6	25.0	33.0	33.9	34.2	24.0	36.9	36.8	36.8	23.0	33.1	36.3	36.4	[1]37.0	[1]58.8	[1]57.8	[1]58.1
22.3	32.6	34.7	34.8	20.0	30.0	31.1	31.6	21.0	29.7	30.2	30.3	20.0	29.2	31.3	32.3	30.5	46.6	45.5	47.1
17.7	26.8	27.2	27.2	20.0	26.8	27.3	27.3	19.6	28.5	29.2	29.6	18.2	23.8	26.0	26.6	21.0	28.4	28.5	30.2
15.4	19.8	20.2	20.0	17.5	19.4	21.8	22.2	15.8	19.1	20.1	20.3	15.9	18.3	19.2	19.4	16.8	22.5	23.6	23.9
12.1	12.1	13.6	13.1	13.0	14.6	16.1	15.5	12.1	13.4	13.9	13.8	13.1	14.5	15.7	16.4	-----	15.6	16.0	16.7
22.8	39.8	39.3	42.8	21.5	34.5	35.8	37.6	25.4	49.9	46.4	47.3	21.6	36.0	36.3	38.9	23.0	38.6	38.5	41.8
31.3	50.5	52.6	52.4	36.7	49.9	54.5	54.3	33.1	57.3	62.0	62.1	29.5	48.5	51.9	52.0	24.0	43.4	44.2	42.8
30.3	55.7	61.7	60.8	30.0	52.2	57.7	58.9	35.8	65.8	71.8	71.8	29.0	49.6	55.0	55.7	29.5	47.2	53.7	51.3
18.3	34.4	35.7	35.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	18.8	36.6	37.8	36.8	17.8	37.5	40.6	39.2	21.8	39.9	40.0	39.0
16.8	30.0	32.8	32.9	20.0	29.3	29.0	29.7	26.2	41.8	44.6	44.6	21.8	36.4	37.0	38.0	25.0	42.9	44.2	44.1
----	37.0	39.7	38.8	----	34.8	40.1	36.1	----	33.5	36.0	34.4	----	30.2	39.0	38.2	-----	35.9	38.8	37.0
9.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
----	11.8	11.7	11.7	----	12.3	12.1	11.9	----	10.2	10.0	10.2	----	12.0	11.9	11.9	-----	12.9	12.8	12.9
38.8	54.3	48.6	51.0	42.5	55.3	49.1	51.7	43.5	60.2	51.9	54.4	39.6	57.3	50.3	53.2	39.0	56.2	51.6	53.3
----	27.2	27.9	27.7	----	29.2	30.7	30.2	----	32.5	31.5	31.6	----	31.5	32.8	31.4	-----	27.5	26.3	26.3
21.8	36.8	35.0	35.7	23.3	37.8	33.9	34.3	19.5	38.7	38.9	39.4	22.5	36.1	36.4	36.9	21.5	37.8	36.0	36.5
16.4	24.4	22.9	22.9	16.5	24.4	23.9	24.0	17.9	24.3	24.3	24.0	16.3	23.2	22.1	21.8	16.3	23.5	21.8	21.4
----	27.8	27.9	27.3	----	24.2	24.3	23.8	----	25.4	26.1	26.0	----	29.0	29.2	30.6	-----	26.2	25.6	26.0
28.8	41.4	37.5	42.1	32.5	46.4	40.6	44.4	46.3	55.5	48.1	54.0	30.0	42.8	36.1	45.1	36.3	64.8	55.8	63.7
6.0	9.7	10.0	9.8	6.0	8.8	9.5	9.5	6.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	5.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	5.9	8.5	8.7	8.7
3.0	6.0	5.7	5.6	3.6	6.7	6.3	6.4	3.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	3.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	3.4	6.2	6.2	6.0
2.8	5.6	5.0	4.9	2.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.3	5.7	5.3	5.4	2.5	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
----	9.3	9.2	9.4	----	10.5	10.6	10.8	----	9.7	9.8	10.2	----	8.3	8.3	8.4	-----	8.8	9.0	9.0
----	12.5	11.9	12.0	----	12.3	12.1	12.1	----	10.1	10.1	10.1	----	10.5	10.6	10.6	-----	11.3	11.1	11.1
----	25.5	26.9	26.9	----	24.6	25.4	25.7	----	24.2	25.0	25.0	----	24.1	24.8	26.5	-----	24.9	25.8	25.6
----	21.6	20.3	20.3	----	20.9	20.4	20.4	----	17.4	18.2	18.3	----	18.4	19.1	18.6	-----	24.3	24.0	24.2
8.7	10.7	11.5	11.8	8.3	11.0	9.9	10.2	7.7	11.5	11.2	11.1	8.3	11.3	11.2	11.5	8.8	10.9	11.0	11.0
----	9.7	9.3	9.2	----	10.1	9.7	9.1	----	10.8	9.2	8.9	----	9.2	7.7	7.9	-----	9.9	9.0	8.9
2.0	3.5	2.4	3.7	2.4	4.3	4.7	4.6	1.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	2.4	4.1	3.2	4.1	1.6	2.7	3.4	3.0
----	6.6	5.9	5.4	----	8.1	6.7	6.3	----	6.3	5.1	4.7	----	7.1	5.6	5.4	-----	5.5	6.0	4.6
----	5.1	3.1	3.7	----	5.2	4.9	4.4	----	3.8	4.3	4.3	----	5.8	4.7	4.8	-----	3.2	4.6	4.1
----	13.7	12.8	12.7	----	12.0	11.0	10.8	----	11.7	11.4	11.3	----	11.1	10.7	10.3	-----	14.3	14.0	13.7
----	17.1	14.8	15.2	----	17.9	16.6	16.6	----	17.6	16.4	16.2	----	18.5	16.5	15.1	-----	19.0	17.4	17.4
----	16.6	15.2	15.6	----	19.1	17.8	18.7	----	18.4	17.5	17.7	----	17.5	15.7	16.3	-----	20.2	19.3	19.1
----	14.3	12.3	12.3	----	13.5	10.1	10.6	----	[2]15.9	[2]15.3	[2]15.4	----	13.1	10.3	10.0	-----	14.3	11.8	11.7
5.9	7.4	7.3	7.4	5.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	5.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	5.7	7.1	7.2	7.3	5.6	6.9	7.1	7.0
54.0	79.7	86.1	86.4	50.0	102.2	105.9	107.9	54.5	76.5	75.3	75.8	65.0	76.3	82.6	85.5	47.0	62.1	62.9	62.7
27.8	52.6	54.1	54.4	30.8	55.4	54.9	53.9	36.3	52.9	53.8	53.6	27.5	51.5	50.0	50.9	32.0	52.5	52.3	52.2
----	17.9	18.4	18.2	----	20.1	19.1	18.2	----	15.7	16.7	16.8	----	17.0	18.2	17.9	-----	16.0	15.9	15.8
----	15.6	15.1	15.0	----	16.4	15.5	15.6	----	11.9	13.4	13.2	----	14.4	15.9	15.5	-----	14.3	14.3	14.3
----	[3]10.3	[3]10.5	[3]10.2	----	[3]8.8	[3]9.4	[3]9.5	----	9.4	9.9	9.7	----	34.0	33.8	36.3	-----	[3]7.3	[3]9.5	[3]9.3
----	54.2	47.9	47.2	----	52.0	49.6	48.4	----	54.2	46.8	44.5	----	64.2	46.5	45.9	-----	60.3	53.9	54.1

[1] No. 2½ can. [2] Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	35.0	36.3	36.7	23.6	39.4	39.2	39.1	24.0	31.8	33.7	32.8
Round steak	do	20.0	32.2	34.0	34.0	21.6	35.0	35.0	34.8	21.3	28.8	31.0	30.7
Rib roast	do	21.0	26.4	26.9	27.3	19.2	28.2	28.5	28.7	19.3	24.9	26.2	26.4
Chuck roast	do	15.0	20.0	19.5	19.1	16.4	23.9	24.3	24.4	17.0	19.0	21.3	20.8
Plate beef	do	11.9	14.3	15.2	14.8	12.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	10.4	10.7	12.6	12.6
Pork chops	do	22.5	34.2	35.7	36.3	21.6	40.8	37.9	43.2	20.8	38.4	36.6	39.4
Bacon, sliced	do	31.0	44.7	44.9	45.3	28.6	48.2	51.5	51.8	27.7	50.7	53.2	52.8
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	51.3	60.4	58.8	29.0	51.3	57.3	56.2	32.7	53.6	60.7	60.4
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	37.5	40.0	40.0	20.5	38.0	39.2	38.6	14.8	34.4	35.9	35.1
Hens	do	19.5	32.9	31.0	31.4	19.8	33.1	33.8	33.6	19.4	32.4	32.1	30.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	32.6	35.4	35.4	.....	30.6	34.6	34.0	.....	33.9	39.2	39.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	7.7	12.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	.....	11.9	11.4	11.5	.....	11.3	11.0	11.1	.....	11.8	11.5	11.6
Butter	Pound	38.0	52.1	49.5	51.3	34.8	52.3	46.9	49.8	34.6	51.0	46.8	49.7
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	.....	25.8	26.6	26.1	.....	29.6	27.5	27.5	.....	27.8	28.3	28.4
Cheese	do	20.8	33.9	32.3	33.3	21.3	34.6	33.2	34.0	20.8	36.1	32.8	33.8
Lard	do	16.3	22.3	20.2	19.4	15.8	24.4	22.4	22.3	15.7	22.9	21.3	20.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	24.1	23.8	23.5	.....	26.5	26.6	26.7	.....	27.5	27.3	27.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.0	43.0	39.1	42.8	30.0	42.0	37.2	41.6	29.6	40.4	35.8	42.6
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.7	9.7	9.6	5.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.6	10.1	9.3	9.3
Flour	do	3.5	6.8	6.6	6.3	3.1	5.4	5.5	5.3	3.0	5.5	5.7	5.5
Corn meal	do	2.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	5.6	5.5	5.3	2.5	5.6	5.5	5.3
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.5	9.4	9.4	.....	8.7	8.6	8.5	.....	8.4	8.2	8.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	.....	11.2	11.1	11.1	.....	10.5	10.4	10.4	.....	10.8	10.7	10.7
Cream of wheat	28-oz. pkg.	.....	24.6	25.6	25.6	.....	24.1	24.4	24.4	.....	25.5	25.3	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	.....	19.5	19.6	19.6	.....	18.6	17.9	17.9	.....	18.8	19.3	19.3
Rice	do	7.5	10.3	10.7	10.6	9.0	11.4	11.9	11.9	8.6	11.5	11.8	11.9
Beans, navy	do	.....	9.4	9.5	9.4	.....	9.2	8.2	8.2	.....	9.7	9.1	9.0
Potatoes	do	2.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.5	1.4	2.6	2.2	3.1
Onions	do	.....	5.6	5.6	5.3	.....	5.2	5.7	5.0	.....	5.6	6.1	5.0
Cabbage	do	.....	4.3	4.3	4.0	.....	2.9	4.7	3.6	.....	4.5	3.8	3.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	11.9	12.0	11.8	.....	11.4	11.1	11.0	.....	13.1	12.8	12.3
Corn, canned	do	.....	17.1	16.1	16.1	.....	18.0	15.5	15.6	.....	17.0	15.4	15.4
Peas, canned	do	.....	18.6	17.5	17.2	.....	16.9	16.4	16.4	.....	16.1	15.4	15.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.5	10.8	10.6	.....	14.9	13.3	13.3	.....	15.0	13.5	13.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	5.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	5.8	7.0	7.2	7.3
Tea	do	63.8	97.2	96.7	96.7	50.0	71.8	70.8	70.8	45.0	62.1	60.6	60.0
Coffee	do	27.5	50.9	51.3	51.0	27.5	47.7	46.9	47.1	30.8	54.2	53.9	53.9
Prunes	do	.....	17.1	17.3	17.5	.....	17.4	17.0	16.9	.....	17.2	17.3	16.9
Raisins	do	.....	14.6	15.2	15.6	.....	14.4	14.9	14.8	.....	14.2	15.1	15.1
Bananas	Dozen	.....	31.3	28.8	31.7	.....	[2] 9.0	[2] 9.3	[2] 9.4	.....	[2] 10.8	[2] 10.7	[2] 12.1
Oranges	do	.....	63.3	60.1	46.2	.....	56.4	48.2	49.2	.....	59.9	48.8	49.2

[1] Whole.

[2] Per pound.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
32.9	34.1	35.0	28.0	48.6	46.4	46.5	32.2	55.4	53.3	53.8	22.5	33.6	35.2	36.0	26.4	47.8	45.8	46.4
32.1	33.6	34.0	28.0	45.1	43.7	43.2	29.6	44.7	43.9	43.7	18.5	29.7	30.6	31.8	25.7	45.1	44.2	44.5
26.3	28.2	28.0	21.2	36.8	35.2	35.8	24.2	36.4	35.8	36.1	17.5	29.5	29.8	30.0	21.5	39.9	38.9	39.3
20.8	22.1	22.0	18.0	25.8	23.9	25.0	20.0	27.5	26.6	27.3	14.3	19.5	20.9	21.3	16.1	25.2	24.2	25.3
16.1	16.6	17.0	12.0	13.2	12.5	13.3	-----	14.4	15.5	15.5	11.2	16.0	16.4	17.5	14.6	19.8	19.7	20.0
37.5	41.4	40.5	25.0	41.5	41.2	44.5	24.0	41.6	40.8	43.8	25.0	37.5	38.5	39.7	23.0	43.4	43.5	46.3
45.2	51.5	51.3	26.2	45.6	49.0	49.2	29.3	50.1	52.7	51.8	32.1	47.1	50.6	50.6	26.2	49.7	52.7	52.2
51.2	57.1	55.5	22.0	55.3	57.5	58.1	32.8	49.2	65.0	63.8	28.8	50.8	54.3	57.6	30.0	60.0	64.7	65.4
38.1	38.3	40.0	20.8	39.0	38.4	39.7	20.5	40.2	41.5	40.8	20.0	38.7	38.7	39.7	15.3	37.0	36.8	37.7
35.4	37.5	37.2	23.6	38.0	37.4	38.6	24.2	41.9	43.1	42.5	22.5	37.3	37.3	38.2	21.8	39.3	39.9	40.3
33.7	41.1	40.6	-----	30.8	36.9	36.7	-----	31.7	34.9	35.3	-----	36.7	40.3	39.5	-----	32.6	36.9	36.2
17.8	17.8	17.8	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	9.5	13.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11.8	11.7	11.7	-----	11.0	11.2	11.2	-----	12.0	11.9	11.9	-----	11.1	11.1	11.0	-----	11.1	11.1	11.1
56.2	53.8	53.3	39.2	56.9	51.4	53.5	35.2	53.9	50.5	51.1	36.8	53.6	51.1	51.7	37.4	56.7	51.1	53.5
30.9	30.8	30.6	-----	31.2	30.5	30.5	-----	33.0	31.4	30.9	-----	31.3	30.5	30.5	-----	30.0	30.3	30.2
36.2	35.4	36.4	24.8	39.5	39.8	39.8	22.0	38.4	37.7	38.1	21.4	36.1	35.1	35.2	19.6	37.4	38.1	37.8
24.0	22.3	21.8	16.6	24.2	22.6	22.4	15.6	24.5	22.7	22.2	15.1	22.9	22.2	21.8	16.3	24.6	23.1	22.3
21.5	22.0	21.8	-----	26.3	25.7	25.7	-----	25.5	26.5	25.9	-----	23.0	22.4	21.9	-----	26.0	26.3	26.2
47.1	44.9	52.6	49.6	64.7	54.0	61.8	45.7	69.6	62.1	67.1	32.0	47.0	42.3	45.0	44.2	62.6	55.6	64.0
9.5	9.6	9.6	5.6	9.1	9.3	9.3	6.0	8.9	9.2	9.2	5.1	8.9	8.8	8.9	6.0	9.6	9.6	9.6
6.7	6.6	6.5	3.7	6.0	6.2	5.8	3.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	3.8	7.4	7.2	7.0	3.2	6.2	6.1	5.7
4.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	3.2	6.7	7.1	7.0	2.9	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.4	6.6	6.2	6.4
8.9	8.7	8.7	-----	8.4	8.4	8.5	-----	9.1	9.4	9.3	-----	9.1	9.0	8.9	-----	8.7	8.6	8.6
11.3	11.3	11.3	-----	10.1	9.9	10.0	-----	10.9	10.7	10.8	-----	10.6	10.3	10.1	-----	10.0	10.0	10.0
24.3	25.5	25.1	-----	23.6	24.3	24.3	-----	24.3	24.7	24.6	-----	24.6	24.6	24.4	-----	23.5	24.1	24.0
20.8	20.9	20.9	-----	21.1	21.1	21.1	-----	23.0	22.2	21.9	-----	9.5	10.0	9.9	-----	21.3	20.8	20.9
10.6	11.5	11.3	9.0	10.1	11.3	11.3	9.3	11.8	11.9	11.9	7.4	9.8	10.1	9.9	8.0	10.6	10.7	10.9
10.2	8.9	8.9	-----	10.5	9.6	9.4	-----	9.9	9.5	9.5	-----	9.4	8.4	8.3	-----	11.3	10.1	10.2
4.6	5.0	4.9	2.5	3.9	3.3	3.5	1.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.3	4.5	4.1	4.5	2.5	3.9	3.4	3.6
6.2	5.7	5.3	-----	6.5	6.6	5.9	-----	7.0	7.0	5.7	-----	5.2	3.9	3.9	-----	6.4	6.2	5.6
5.0	4.7	5.3	-----	5.4	4.3	4.1	-----	5.1	4.9	4.3	-----	4.4	4.9	4.2	-----	4.1	4.6	3.8
11.1	10.8	10.9	-----	11.5	10.6	10.7	-----	11.6	11.6	11.5	-----	11.9	10.9	10.9	-----	11.5	10.9	10.6
18.4	17.5	17.5	-----	18.2	16.6	16.6	-----	19.3	18.8	18.8	-----	17.7	14.8	15.1	-----	17.4	14.6	14.9
17.1	16.9	16.2	-----	17.9	17.4	17.8	-----	21.0	19.3	20.2	-----	17.4	17.7	17.0	-----	17.0	15.2	15.4
12.3	10.3	10.8	-----	12.0	10.9	10.9	-----	13.8	12.5	12.5	-----	12.9	9.9	10.3	-----	12.0	10.3	10.4
6.9	7.1	7.0	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.5	6.8	6.6	6.7	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.2
79.7	80.3	79.8	53.8	62.1	63.5	63.5	55.0	58.5	60.1	60.7	62.1	82.8	81.3	82.0	43.3	64.1	64.8	64.6
51.2	50.3	50.3	29.3	49.8	50.2	49.8	33.8	53.5	52.9	52.9	26.1	37.2	36.6	36.5	27.2	47.4	47.2	47.2
18.8	18.1	18.4	-----	16.1	15.8	15.5	-----	17.6	16.8	16.9	-----	18.4	17.9	18.4	-----	16.4	15.5	15.6
14.8	14.3	14.6	-----	13.5	14.6	14.6	-----	14.1	14.0	14.0	-----	14.0	14.3	14.1	-----	14.4	14.8	14.7
22.1	21.5	21.4	-----	37.8	38.1	38.1	-----	33.1	34.4	34.2	-----	18.6	15.8	16.4	-----	37.1	37.7	37.3
46.3	45.9	45.5	-----	67.9	54.5	54.4	-----	60.8	52.9	52.2	-----	56.8	43.1	45.0	-----	77.6	60.6	61.3

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1925	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
					1913	1925					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	41.3	41.0	42.0	25.6	39.2	37.9	38.4	34.3	34.8	35.6
Round steak	do	34.0	35.2	35.4	22.8	33.5	35.4	36.2	32.5	34.1	34.1
Rib roast	do	31.6	32.4	32.4	19.1	27.5	26.3	26.2	23.9	25.2	25.3
Chuck roast	do	22.9	23.3	23.6	16.7	21.8	22.0	21.7	20.3	21.1	21.7
Plate beef	do	16.2	15.2	16.0	11.4	11.7	12.3	12.3	12.8	14.0	14.7
Pork chops	do	35.1	39.1	39.9	22.0	38.9	37.6	40.9	36.6	36.3	38.1
Bacon, sliced	do	47.7	49.7	50.1	28.6	52.4	55.8	55.3	50.8	53.0	53.0
Ham, sliced	do	45.7	53.8	53.2	29.0	57.1	62.4	62.4	52.7	58.2	58.6
Lamb, leg of	do	40.1	41.0	41.1	17.5	38.4	37.9	36.5	37.3	37.9	40.7
Hens	do	36.1	39.5	37.9	16.9	30.9	32.2	32.6	32.4	34.7	34.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.2	38.4	37.9	.....	36.2	38.9	38.6	35.6	39.3	38.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.5	17.5	8.2	12.1	11.3	11.3	12.0	11.7	11.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.5	11.1	11.1	.....	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.5
Butter	Pound	55.2	53.4	54.9	36.6	52.0	46.5	49.1	51.5	46.2	48.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	27.8	27.8	28.6	.....	30.1	29.9	30.2	31.1	29.4	30.0
Cheese	do	33.7	32.2	33.7	23.3	36.4	33.9	34.7	35.7	35.0	35.7
Lard	do	23.0	21.6	21.6	17.8	25.8	24.6	24.1	24.1	23.0	23.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.4	23.3	23.2	.....	28.4	27.9	27.9	27.4	27.0	26.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	48.3	43.0	48.1	28.3	39.5	35.7	39.6	39.9	35.2	41.4
Bread	Pound	9.5	9.9	9.9	5.2	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	6.1	6.0	5.9	2.8	5.3	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
Corn meal	do	4.8	4.4	4.4	2.5	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7
Rolled oats	do	8.5	8.3	8.7	.....	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.2	9.0	9.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	10.4	10.3	10.3	.....	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.9	11.9
Cream of wheat	28-oz. pkg.	23.8	24.2	24.2	.....	25.2	28.0	28.3	25.7	25.4	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	19.5	19.1	19.3	.....	21.4	20.9	21.1	20.3	20.5	20.0
Rice	do	11.7	11.8	12.0	8.5	10.2	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.8	12.1
Beans, navy	do	9.5	8.1	8.0	.....	10.4	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.5	8.4
Potatoes	do	4.2	3.7	4.4	1.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6
Onions	do	6.9	6.9	5.7	.....	6.3	6.7	5.7	7.6	6.1	6.2
Cabbage	do	4.9	4.7	4.6	.....	5.3	3.9	3.6	5.0	3.5	3.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.1	10.0	9.9	.....	14.6	13.7	13.6	11.8	11.3	12.2
Corn, canned	do	17.8	15.4	16.4	.....	17.8	16.0	16.2	16.9	15.6	15.3
Peas, canned	do	21.3	21.2	21.9	.....	17.3	16.0	15.8	19.2	18.0	18.0
Tomatoes, canned	do	11.3	10.1	9.7	.....	15.3	13.5	13.7	15.5	13.7	13.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.5
Tea	do	93.4	89.1	91.1	56.0	76.8	78.8	78.8	63.6	67.9	67.9
Coffee	do	49.8	50.0	54.1	30.0	57.3	57.5	57.5	50.9	51.9	51.9
Prunes	do	15.2	17.0	15.7	.....	17.9	17.4	17.8	19.3	19.6	20.2
Raisins	do	13.9	14.4	14.7	.....	16.5	15.7	15.9	14.7	15.5	15.6
Bananas	Dozen	34.1	33.5	33.5	.....	[1] 9.8	[1] 11.5	[1] 11.6	[1] 9.2	[1] 9.8	[1] 9.8
Oranges	do	62.9	51.5	55.0	.....	52.8	46.3	45.1	55.9	45.9	44.9

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1]31.7	[1]56.5	[1]55.8	[1]56.0	27.7	47.2	47.6	47.2	62.9	62.8	63.2	23.9	28.4	29.6	29.3	40.2	74.1	72.0	70.9
27.1	42.6	42.9	43.5	24.7	39.4	39.2	40.2	47.8	47.7	47.7	21.4	25.4	26.9	26.6	31.6	51.9	49.9	49.6
22.3	37.0	36.9	36.6	22.2	33.7	33.9	34.1	30.4	30.9	30.3	19.5	24.3	24.8	25.5	24.2	40.1	38.1	38.5
18.2	24.0	26.0	26.6	17.5	24.7	24.5	25.1	21.6	21.6	21.6	16.9	16.7	18.3	17.9	18.8	29.9	28.5	28.7
12.5	11.5	12.7	12.9	12.8	11.9	11.7	12.7	16.8	16.7	16.4	13.9	11.9	12.9	12.7	-----	20.3	17.8	18.1
23.2	45.3	45.8	47.9	25.2	43.8	41.9	44.7	41.5	40.9	43.5	24.4	39.5	42.7	41.2	22.0	44.7	45.8	47.7
28.2	47.9	50.0	49.8	30.4	51.3	56.0	56.6	45.7	46.6	46.9	31.5	53.9	59.7	58.2	22.2	47.8	46.9	47.3
32.6	60.5	64.2	62.8	31.6	61.0	67.4	66.0	55.7	63.9	62.8	32.5	55.0	60.6	59.4	34.3	57.7	65.3	64.9
19.7	40.2	42.0	40.7	20.0	40.8	40.9	40.5	38.9	41.1	39.8	16.4	34.8	35.2	35.2	18.0	41.5	42.6	42.4
22.9	40.4	41.2	41.4	25.8	42.2	42.3	42.1	41.6	42.4	42.6	21.3	32.1	33.9	34.2	25.0	42.5	42.9	42.6
-----	32.9	37.6	37.1	-----	31.8	38.9	38.4	36.1	39.1	38.9	-----	33.5	37.1	38.3	-----	33.2	38.4	37.8
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.8	9.7	12.7	12.0	12.0	9.0	14.8	14.8	14.8
-----	11.5	11.5	11.4	-----	11.4	11.5	11.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	-----	10.4	10.4	10.8	-----	12.1	12.2	12.5
42.5	58.1	54.2	56.3	39.3	56.6	51.3	54.1	58.1	52.8	53.3	42.0	59.3	51.1	53.1	38.2	54.7	51.4	52.4
-----	32.2	29.6	30.7	-----	32.5	30.4	31.0	28.9	29.6	28.2	-----	29.6	30.1	30.3	-----	29.8	29.3	29.5
25.0	39.0	39.3	39.2	24.5	39.5	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	20.8	37.4	37.6	37.8	22.0	36.1	36.1	36.2
15.9	24.1	22.9	22.1	15.7	23.9	22.8	22.6	24.2	21.9	21.4	18.3	25.3	24.6	24.3	15.7	23.9	22.0	21.1
-----	25.6	25.7	25.6	-----	26.2	27.5	27.5	25.7	25.2	25.2	-----	28.7	28.8	28.7	-----	27.5	27.0	27.0
39.7	53.7	45.8	54.3	34.8	50.1	45.6	51.2	65.5	56.3	64.0	40.0	48.2	41.8	46.9	46.0	70.1	62.9	70.2
4.8	9.3	9.4	9.5	5.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	5.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.2	9.2	9.2
3.2	5.9	6.1	5.8	3.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	2.9	5.6	5.2	5.1	3.5	6.5	6.3	6.1
2.7	5.2	4.8	4.8	2.8	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.1	5.1	3.4	5.6	5.1	5.0	3.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
-----	8.7	8.6	8.6	-----	9.3	9.2	9.3	7.6	8.0	8.0	-----	10.3	10.1	10.1	-----	9.3	9.2	9.1
-----	10.0	10.0	10.1	-----	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.5	11.4	11.6	-----	11.3	11.2	11.3	-----	10.8	10.9	10.8
-----	24.0	24.4	24.4	-----	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.9	25.9	-----	26.3	26.7	26.9	-----	24.3	25.3	25.4
-----	21.5	20.9	20.7	-----	23.5	23.4	23.1	24.7	25.6	24.9	-----	18.0	17.6	17.3	-----	23.9	23.5	23.4
9.8	12.1	12.5	12.4	9.2	11.8	13.0	12.8	12.1	12.9	13.0	8.6	11.3	11.3	11.0	9.3	11.3	12.0	11.8
-----	9.8	8.7	8.7	-----	9.3	8.1	8.2	10.1	9.6	9.5	-----	11.1	9.9	9.9	-----	10.4	9.3	9.3
2.2	4.0	3.9	4.5	2.1	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.8	3.2	3.3	3.4
-----	5.8	5.6	5.2	-----	6.0	6.9	6.2	5.5	6.0	4.9	-----	4.7	3.8	3.5	-----	5.8	5.4	4.7
-----	6.1	4.1	4.1	-----	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.0	-----	3.3	4.9	4.2	-----	4.0	3.8	3.3
-----	10.9	10.6	10.5	-----	12.8	12.9	12.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	-----	14.6	13.2	13.4	-----	11.9	11.3	11.2
-----	16.1	14.6	15.0	-----	17.9	16.8	16.2	17.9	16.2	16.7	-----	20.5	19.0	18.4	-----	18.4	17.8	17.8
-----	15.5	15.0	15.2	-----	18.2	17.2	17.0	19.8	18.6	18.6	-----	19.6	18.3	18.7	-----	20.0	19.4	19.6
-----	12.1	11.2	11.3	-----	13.6	11.6	12.4	[2] 23.6	[2] 20.2	[2] 20.2	-----	[3] 17.1	[3] 16.7	[3] 16.6	-----	14.8	13.6	13.6
5.0	6.2	6.6	6.6	5.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	5.3	6.8	6.7	6.7
54.0	70.3	74.3	72.2	58.0	82.0	85.3	85.2	61.1	61.6	61.6	55.0	76.6	75.8	75.8	48.3	61.3	61.2	61.3
24.5	45.3	45.0	46.1	30.0	51.4	50.3	51.5	55.1	54.1	53.8	35.0	51.8	52.8	52.8	30.0	54.3	54.3	53.5
-----	14.6	14.8	14.7	-----	19.3	18.0	18.7	15.8	15.6	15.4	-----	12.1	14.4	13.3	-----	17.9	16.5	16.5
-----	13.5	13.8	13.9	-----	14.1	14.6	14.7	13.1	13.7	13.6	-----	13.4	13.9	13.9	-----	13.9	14.4	14.3
-----	30.9	30.3	30.4	-----	36.4	40.6	40.6	[4] 9.8	[4] 10.8	[4] 10.8	-----	[4] 12.8	[4] 11.9	[4] 12.6	-----	32.9	9.7	9.7
-----	64.1	52.2	53.9	-----	57.6	52.4	52.0	70.8	58.7	61.0	-----	55.7	45.9	45.5	-----	71.6	56.9	61.3

[2] No. 3 can. [3] No. 2½ can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Sept 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	39.9	39.4	39.6	43.2	42.1	42.1	26.0	38.7	37.6	37.7
Round steak	do	20.0	34.9	35.1	35.1	36.4	35.4	35.4	24.3	35.6	36.4	36.3
Rib roast	do	18.9	31.9	31.9	31.5	31.1	30.5	30.4	19.5	30.3	29.9	30.3
Chuck roast	do	15.5	22.5	23.2	22.9	24.9	24.8	24.8	15.6	21.5	20.8	21.0
Plate beef	do	12.5	15.4	16.3	15.9	13.5	12.8	14.0	12.4	13.7	13.8	14.1
Pork chops	do	22.0	39.8	40.3	43.6	44.0	44.5	45.9	21.0	38.0	36.3	39.8
Bacon, sliced	do	27.0	47.5	48.2	48.6	45.6	46.9	47.6	27.5	46.0	48.2	48.8
Ham, sliced	do	26.0	44.9	48.8	49.0	53.6	60.7	60.2	27.3	53.1	59.0	59.1
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	43.9	46.3	45.6	38.4	39.1	38.3	18.3	37.6	38.2	37.5
Hens	do	19.8	33.3	37.6	35.5	40.0	42.4	41.6	17.1	34.0	34.6	34.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	33.1	36.8	36.8	34.6	37.3	36.8	.....	36.8	39.1	37.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	12.5	12.5	9.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	.....	12.7	12.4	12.6	11.4	11.6	11.6	.....	10.5	10.4	10.3
Butter	Pound	39.6	58.8	56.1	57.2	55.8	50.0	51.5	36.8	55.9	51.0	53.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	.....	30.7	31.9	31.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	.....	27.4	27.6	27.7
Cheese	do	21.8	36.9	35.7	35.8	38.7	35.0	35.0	19.3	35.6	32.8	33.7
Lard	do	15.4	23.6	22.0	21.9	23.0	21.2	20.8	14.3	20.8	18.9	18.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	26.1	26.2	25.9	24.3	24.9	24.6	.....	26.7	26.0	26.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.3	46.1	40.4	46.9	51.3	42.7	55.6	27.3	42.6	37.8	42.9
Bread	Pound	5.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	5.5	9.6	9.8	9.8
Flour	do	3.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	2.9	5.7	5.5	5.4
Corn meal	do	2.2	5.0	4.6	4.6	6.5	5.6	5.6	2.5	4.8	4.4	4.3
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.2	9.4	.....	8.9	8.8	8.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.3	.....	10.1	10.1	10.1
Cream of wheat	28-oz. pkg	.....	25.2	25.5	25.8	24.3	25.4	25.4	.....	24.0	24.3	24.4
Macaroni	Pound	.....	20.8	20.2	20.2	21.8	21.5	21.0	.....	21.5	21.1	21.1
Rice	do	10.0	12.8	13.1	13.2	11.4	10.5	10.8	8.4	10.6	10.7	10.8
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.6	9.0	9.3	9.9	9.1	8.9	.....	8.8	7.7	7.9
Potatoes	do	1.9	4.5	4.2	4.6	2.8	3.6	3.7	2.0	4.0	3.2	4.3
Onions	do	.....	7.6	7.5	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.3	.....	6.6	5.1	5.2
Cabbage	do	.....	5.9	4.3	4.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	.....	4.3	3.5	3.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	10.9	10.1	10.1	10.9	10.5	10.4	.....	11.2	10.6	10.6
Corn, canned	do	.....	16.3	15.5	15.4	17.6	16.1	16.1	.....	17.1	15.9	15.9
Peas, canned	do	.....	20.8	20.4	20.3	19.0	18.4	18.4	.....	17.1	16.7	16.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.3	10.1	10.1	14.0	13.8	13.8	.....	13.1	11.4	11.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.4	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Tea	do	5.60	83.3	91.9	91.4	66.6	67.3	68.7	55.0	70.5	73.9	73.6
Coffee	do	2.74	49.7	49.4	50.2	49.5	47.9	47.9	24.4	48.9	48.1	48.3
Prunes	do	.....	18.4	18.5	17.9	19.4	16.4	16.9	.....	20.0	18.6	18.4
Raisins	do	.....	14.1	14.7	14.8	14.0	14.3	14.3	.....	14.6	14.8	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	.....	36.9	36.8	37.7	36.8	37.0	37.7	.....	31.3	32.3	32.9
Oranges	do	.....	65.4	56.8	55.0	65.3	49.0	52.4	.....	57.5	48.0	48.0

[1] No. 2½ can.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
27.2	35.2	37.1	37.0	22.6	29.2	30.8	30.9	21.3	32.0	31.7	31.5	31.3	35.0	34.6	26.0	53.7	51.0	51.4
23.6	29.7	32.3	31.9	20.0	26.1	27.3	27.3	19.7	29.0	28.9	28.9	25.8	28.5	28.8	22.5	45.0	42.4	42.6
20.4	28.1	20.1	30.3	19.4	22.2	23.6	23.6	21.1	30.6	29.2	29.4	25.4	28.1	28.8	23.0	38.4	36.6	37.5
16.8	22.6	23.3	23.9	15.0	17.3	17.9	17.9	15.0	19.2	18.4	18.8	16.1	19.1	18.7	17.6	29.8	27.5	27.7
10.6	12.1	13.4	13.2	12.5	11.4	12.4	12.5	13.8	15.0	14.2	14.4	13.2	15.0	14.8	11.9	12.3	11.6	11.9
21.4	37.3	36.8	38.2	23.8	40.0	39.7	40.7	23.7	46.0	46.8	46.6	31.3	36.5	36.2	22.5	45.1	45.1	47.2
26.3	48.0	51.8	50.3	30.0	49.8	53.7	53.0	34.4	62.0	65.7	65.0	45.3	47.5	47.1	27.5	51.5	54.3	54.1
28.8	50.8	57.6	56.6	30.0	52.0	61.0	61.0	33.0	64.7	70.3	69.5	44.6	50.0	51.1	31.7	60.9	65.5	64.1
16.7	33.5	34.3	34.2	17.5	33.9	34.6	34.3	16.5	38.1	37.8	37.8	43.0	41.0	41.0	19.0	46.3	46.1	45.9
19.6	30.7	31.6	30.8	23.3	30.4	32.8	32.9	24.2	41.7	45.3	44.1	35.7	34.5	35.5	22.7	44.9	45.5	45.1
-----	35.2	38.7	39.1	-----	34.8	36.4	36.2	-----	31.5	36.2	33.5	32.7	39.1	39.1	-----	33.6	37.3	36.2
7.8	11.7	11.0	11.0	8.7	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
-----	11.9	11.8	11.9	-----	10.6	10.6	10.6	-----	10.3	10.1	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	-----	11.9	11.8	11.6
35.0	49.9	46.6	49.0	39.0	57.4	46.6	51.9	42.9	65.2	53.0	54.8	57.8	53.8	54.5	36.4	54.6	50.7	51.6
-----	28.4	28.1	27.5	-----	29.6	30.1	30.2	-----	30.9	31.5	31.4	35.3	34.8	34.6	-----	32.0	29.4	29.2
21.0	34.2	34.1	33.9	24.2	31.2	29.4	29.5	19.5	38.9	38.0	38.5	34.9	34.5	35.2	18.3	35.5	35.4	35.1
15.4	23.5	22.1	21.5	19.8	25.8	25.2	24.8	18.7	25.9	25.4	25.3	21.9	22.1	21.6	16.5	24.6	22.6	22.4
-----	28.1	27.1	27.1	-----	29.6	29.8	29.9	-----	28.5	28.3	28.2	19.3	20.5	20.3	-----	26.4	26.2	26.3
28.1	39.8	35.8	41.8	36.0	47.3	37.3	44.8	46.4	54.7	47.2	53.5	55.2	46.7	54.6	39.3	56.8	46.1	54.1
6.0	10.2	9.8	9.9	5.9	10.8	9.9	9.9	5.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.4	5.6	10.3	10.4	10.4
3.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	2.5	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	7.0	6.8	6.8	3.5	6.2	6.4	6.4
2.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	3.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	3.5	5.8	6.3	6.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	-----	7.6	7.5	7.8
-----	9.8	10.0	9.9	-----	8.9	8.9	8.9	-----	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8	-----	10.0	10.0	10.0
-----	12.3	11.9	11.9	-----	12.2	12.3	12.5	-----	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.2	-----	10.9	10.9	10.9
-----	25.0	26.8	26.7	-----	25.0	25.5	25.5	-----	24.8	25.5	25.9	25.2	24.5	24.4	-----	26.0	25.8	25.6
-----	19.0	18.7	18.7	-----	19.6	20.4	20.2	-----	14.5	15.6	16.2	18.1	18.3	18.2	-----	23.3	23.4	23.6
10.0	11.1	12.0	12.2	8.2	12.1	11.2	11.2	8.5	11.5	12.0	12.0	10.1	10.7	10.5	8.4	10.9	11.7	11.8
-----	9.7	9.4	9.3	-----	10.8	9.3	9.4	-----	10.6	9.6	9.5	11.2	10.4	10.5	-----	12.5	11.1	10.9
1.3	2.6	2.6	3.1	1.4	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.9	1.8	3.5	3.3	3.6
-----	5.7	6.9	5.2	-----	5.1	4.9	2.7	-----	4.9	3.9	4.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	-----	6.2	6.6	5.1
-----	4.8	2.9	3.4	-----	3.3	3.2	3.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.5	4.8	4.6	-----	3.9	3.8	3.4
-----	14.0	13.7	13.7	-----	14.5	13.6	14.3	-----	14.1	13.4	13.5	12.2	12.5	12.1	-----	11.4	11.0	11.1
-----	16.2	15.1	15.3	-----	17.3	15.3	15.3	-----	18.7	18.5	18.2	18.8	15.0	15.6	-----	18.6	17.2	17.4
-----	16.5	16.1	15.9	-----	16.3	16.1	15.9	-----	18.9	18.5	18.6	17.6	16.4	16.6	-----	19.4	17.7	17.8
-----	14.6	14.4	14.1	-----	16.2	14.5	14.7	-----	[1]16.1	[1]15.3	[1]15.3	11.2	9.9	10.0	-----	13.7	12.0	12.2
5.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.2	8.2	7.8	7.8	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.9	6.8	6.8
43.0	72.8	69.9	69.9	65.7	85.6	88.3	88.3	50.0	68.0	68.8	68.8	78.9	82.1	82.5	52.5	66.8	66.8	67.3
30.0	52.0	53.1	52.8	35.8	56.9	56.8	56.7	32.0	51.7	54.0	53.5	48.8	48.9	48.3	31.3	52.8	52.4	52.4
-----	17.2	17.7	16.7	-----	15.6	15.1	15.2	-----	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.7	15.9	15.9	-----	17.3	17.8	17.7
-----	15.1	15.7	15.8	-----	13.1	14.7	14.5	-----	12.9	13.1	13.1	14.0	15.1	14.9	-----	14.1	15.0	15.0
-----	[2]10.7	[2]11.6	[2]11.4	-----	[2]14.3	[2]14.5	[2]13.5	-----	32.5	30.6	28.3	34.1	34.5	32.1	-----	35.4	34.0	32.9
-----	59.5	50.6	51.4	-----	49.6	41.4	43.0	-----	57.8	49.0	47.6	57.5	51.7	47.6	-----	66.3	53.7	52.7

[1]Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1925	Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	33.2	33.4	33.5	33.6	36.1	35.9	27.4	47.3	46.9	46.7
Round steak	do	20.7	28.9	29.5	29.3	33.1	35.4	35.4	24.1	40.7	40.5	40.4
Rib roast	do	19.3	26.1	27.0	26.9	23.4	23.9	24.0	21.3	34.5	35.0	34.3
Chuck roast	do	16.0	17.8	19.7	19.1	19.7	22.1	21.4	17.3	24.2	24.3	25.1
Plate beef	do	13.0	14.1	14.5	14.8	12.7	13.3	14.1	12.4	13.5	13.4	13.8
Pork chops	do	24.3	40.5	43.5	42.5	38.0	36.3	40.0	24.1	45.9	44.8	47.5
Bacon, sliced	do	32.5	56.9	62.0	62.0	47.8	50.7	50.7	28.5	51.0	53.1	53.1
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	58.5	65.0	65.0	53.0	59.3	58.9	30.0	60.0	61.5	62.1
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	35.5	36.5	36.5	38.4	41.0	39.5	19.4	40.4	42.3	41.2
Hens	do	23.3	33.3	34.0	33.7	32.1	35.4	36.7	22.5	40.1	41.8	40.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	34.2	38.2	37.7	35.1	41.7	41.0	----	33.5	38.4	38.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.2	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	----	10.7	10.6	10.6	11.8	11.7	11.6	----	11.8	12.0	12.0
Butter	Pound	40.0	60.1	51.4	53.0	55.4	48.9	51.3	38.7	57.3	53.2	54.3
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	30.1	30.8	30.8	32.3	30.2	30.6	----	30.2	31.5	31.5
Cheese	do	21.7	36.0	35.5	34.6	36.3	35.4	35.3	23.5	38.4	37.7	38.8
Lard	do	17.6	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.2	22.5	21.9	15.3	23.7	23.1	21.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	28.6	28.1	28.4	28.4	27.7	28.0	----	25.2	25.8	25.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	43.3	52.3	43.3	49.5	40.5	35.4	41.4	34.5	53.6	45.9	55.6
Bread	Pound	5.2	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.1	5.7	8.0	8.8	8.8
Flour	do	2.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	6.2	6.1	6.0	3.8	6.5	6.7	6.5
Corn meal	do	3.2	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.9	2.6	5.3	5.2	5.2
Rolled oats	do	----	9.0	8.7	8.9	10.3	10.0	10.0	----	9.3	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	----	10.7	10.7	10.8
Cream of wheat	28-oz. pkg	----	26.0	27.5	27.6	26.1	26.8	26.7	----	24.5	24.9	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	----	18.2	18.3	18.2	20.5	19.4	19.0	----	23.7	23.8	23.8
Rice	do	7.7	12.9	12.7	12.9	10.9	11.3	11.5	9.4	11.9	13.1	12.8
Beans, navy	do	----	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.9	----	9.5	8.4	8.2
Potatoes	do	1.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	2.0	4.0	3.9	4.3
Onions	do	----	4.7	4.1	3.9	6.1	5.8	5.3	----	7.1	6.4	6.0
Cabbage	do	----	3.6	4.4	4.1	5.8	3.7	4.1	----	5.1	5.1	4.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	14.3	13.3	12.9	11.8	10.9	10.9	----	11.0	10.6	10.6
Corn, canned	do	----	19.9	18.8	18.6	19.7	15.6	15.1	----	17.5	15.8	15.4
Peas, canned	do	----	21.2	20.0	19.7	18.6	17.1	16.9	----	18.2	16.9	16.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	[1] 18.4	[1] 17.5	[1] 17.9	15.6	13.8	13.8	----	11.8	10.3	10.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.6	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	5.3	6.8	6.8	6.7
Tea	do	50.0	79.8	79.0	79.0	78.3	80.7	81.1	57.5	86.8	91.1	90.6
Coffee	do	28.0	51.0	52.1	52.1	53.5	53.4	52.7	28.8	47.6	48.1	48.6
Prunes	do	----	14.9	15.7	15.8	17.9	17.8	17.3	----	19.1	17.9	17.8
Raisins	do	----	14.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.0	----	14.1	14.8	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	----	[2] 11.9	[2] 13.2	[2] 13.6	[2] 9.5	[2] 9.8	[2] 10.0	----	34.7	35.6	34.7
Oranges	do	----	62.0	48.0	48.0	58.7	55.3	51.0	----	63.2	57.9	57.4

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 5 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [3] in September, 1926, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in September, 1925, and in August, 1926. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based

[3] For list of articles see note 6, p. 158.

on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.[4]

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN SEPTEMBER, 1926, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN AUGUST, 1926, SEPTEMBER, 1925, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase September, 1926, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease September, 1926, compared with September, 1925	Percentage increase September, 1926, compared with August, 1926	City	Percentage increase September, 1926, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease September, 1926, compared with September, 1925	Percentage increase September, 1926, compared with August, 1926
Atlanta	64.7	[1] 1.2	1.4	Minneapolis	56.0	0.4	3.3
Baltimore	65.8	[1] 0.5	1.5	Mobile		[1] 1.5	0.7
Birmingham	66.1	0.2	[2] 0.3	Newark	50.1	1.8	2.1
Boston	59.4	1.2	0.8	New Haven	57.8	0.7	1.0
Bridgeport		0.4	1.8	New Orleans	55.2	0.5	1.5
Buffalo	62.5	0.9	1.2	New York	60.4	1.2	2.0
Butte		2.4	0.0	Norfolk		[1] 2.2	2.2
Charleston, S. C	61.7	[1] 0.8	1.0	Omaha	55.9	0.3	2.4
Chicago	68.0	[1] 0.2	2.6	Peoria		[1] 0.4	2.6
Cincinnati	62.7	[1] 2.4	1.9	Philadelphia	61.9	[1] 1.0	2.8
Cleveland	60.7	[1] 2.1	3.0	Pittsburgh	60.6	[1] 1.7	2.4
Columbus		[1] 1.5	3.2	Portland, Me		0.4	0.7
Dallas	55.4	0.3	1.9	Portland, Oreg	39.2	3.5	0.5
Denver	40.5	1.9	0.8	Providence	60.1	0.8	1.2
Detroit	66.7	[1] 1.0	1.6	Richmond	68.0	[1] 0.3	1.9
Fall River	54.4	1.5	1.2	Rochester		[1] 0.2	2.6
Houston		2.7	1.2	St. Louis	62.0	0.0	3.9
Indianapolis	56.6	[1] 2.3	3.4	St. Paul		[1] 0.7	2.1
Jacksonville	62.1	[1] 3.9	1.0	Salt Lake City	36.2	3.8	3.1
Kansas City	56.2	[1] 0.4	3.8	San Francisco	53.2	3.3	1.1
Little Rock	51.0	0.1	0.9	Savannah		[1] 2.1	1.3
Los Angeles	46.6	2.1	1.8	Scranton	61.6	1.4	1.7
Louisville	55.5	0.5	3.9	Seattle	47.0	2.6	1.0
Manchester	54.7	[1] 0.5	0.6	Springfield, Ill		[1] 0.4	2.8
Memphis	50.3	0.8	0.2	Washington, D. C	68.4	[1] 1.3	1.9
Milwaukee	60.5	[1] 3.4	2.3				

[1] Increase. [2] Decrease.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of September 99.1 per cent of all the firms supplying retail prices in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following-named 40 cities had a perfect record; that is, every merchant who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages:

Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Little Rock, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, and Washington.

[4] The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city are given in the Labor Review for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the Labor Review, for March, 1921, p. 26.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in September, 1926:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED FOR SEPTEMBER, 1926

Item	United States	Geographic division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99.1	99.4	99	99.1	99	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	40	12	6	11	6	5

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 6 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, from 1907 to 1925,[5] and by months for 1925, and for January, through September 1926. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4, which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points, but an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers showing changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles has varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913 as 100 are 155.7 for August and 158.5 for September, 1926.

The curve shown in the chart on page 176 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

[5] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see February, 1921, issue pp. 19–21; for each month of 1921 and 1922 see February, 1923, issue, p. 69; and for each month of 1923 and 1924, see February, 1925, issue, p. 21.

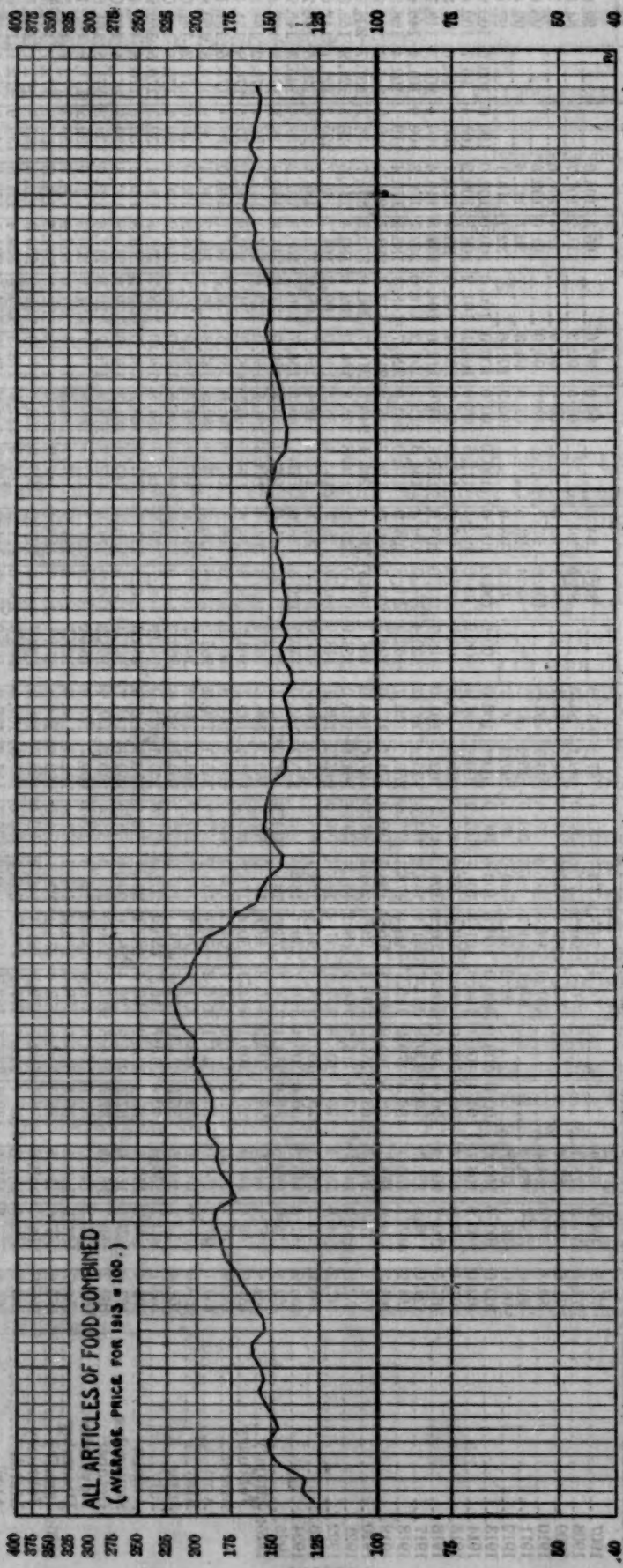
TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1925, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1925 AND JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1926

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Hens	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All articles [1]
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	------	------	74.3	74.4	75.7	81.4	87.2	85.3	------	80.7	84.1	------	95.0	87.6	------	105.3	105.3	------	------	82.0
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1	------	------	76.1	76.9	77.6	83.0	89.6	85.5	------	80.5	86.1	------	101.5	92.2	------	111.2	107.7	------	------	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	------	------	82.7	82.9	82.0	88.5	91.3	90.1	------	90.1	92.6	------	109.4	93.9	------	112.3	106.6	------	------	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	------	------	91.6	94.5	91.4	93.6	94.6	93.8	------	103.8	97.7	------	108.2	94.9	------	101.0	109.3	------	------	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	------	------	85.1	91.3	89.3	91.0	95.5	87.9	------	88.4	93.5	------	101.6	94.3	------	130.5	111.4	------	------	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	------	------	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	97.4	97.7	------	93.5	98.9	------	105.2	101.6	------	132.1	115.1	------	------	97.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	102.2	100.5	94.4	103.6	98.6	102.3	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	100.4	99.7	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	97.5	99.2	93.4	105.0	93.4	98.7	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.2	100.6	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	110.7	102.2	103.0	116.7	111.0	108.8	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.4	100.3	113.7
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	134.5	125.4	127.2	150.4	174.9	139.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	106.9	101.4	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	177.0	156.2	150.7	162.4	210.8	164.9	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	119.1	102.4	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	193.0	174.2	177.0	192.8	233.5	182.0	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	128.9	145.3	185.9
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	209.9	187.6	183.0	188.2	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	186.4	164.0	135.0	153.9	113.9	147.5	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	128.1	121.8	153.3
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	169.0	147.2	125.1	148.9	107.6	128.7	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	125.2	121.1	141.6
1923	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	164.3	155.1	144.7	167.0	112.0	134.8	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	127.8	126.5	146.2
1924	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	165.7	155.1	135.0	159.7	120.3	138.6	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	131.4	145.3	145.9
1925	159.8	155.6	149.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	166.1	147.5	151.0	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	138.8	172.8	157.4
1925: January	152.4	147.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.3	177.0	168.1	156.2	136.6	162.4	144.3	204.4	164.3	181.8	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	136.4	173.2	154.3
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	169.5	156.2	132.1	164.7	144.3	154.8	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	137.5	174.8	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	173.2	155.1	144.9	165.2	146.2	113.3	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	138.1	175.5	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	177.9	155.1	139.2	165.2	146.8	110.4	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	138.8	174.8	150.8
May	160.6	157.0	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	171.9	197.0	177.9	153.9	135.5	164.3	143.0	113.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	139.0	175.2	151.6
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	174.1	197.0	173.2	153.9	137.6	165.2	144.9	122.6	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	205.9	130.9	139.3	170.5	155.0
July	166.1	163.7	153.5	140.0	115.7	186.7	180.4	202.2	171.8	155.1	138.9	165.6	148.7	133.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	128.7	258.8	129.1	139.3	170.5	159.9
August	165.4	162.3	153.0	138.1	114.9	190.5	182.6	204.1	170.0	156.2	141.3	166.5	153.8	141.7	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	139.5	170.8	160.4
September	163.8	159.6	152.0	137.5	114.9	192.4	183.0	204.1	171.8	159.6	145.7	167.4	151.9	150.4	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	211.8	127.3	139.3	171.4	159.0
October	162.2	158.7	151.5	137.5	116.5	186.2	183.7	201.9	171.4	160.7	155.1	168.3	152.5	174.8	167.9	178.8	176.7	129.9	217.6	123.6	139.3	171.5	161.6
November	158.7	154.3	149.0	135.0	116.5	178.6	182.2	198.9	168.1	160.7	155.9	169.2	147.5	201.2	167.9	181.8	176.7	131.0	305.9	120.0	139.2	171.8	167.1
December	158.7	154.3	149.5	135.6	116.5	170.0	180.0	197.4	171.4	160.7	153.0	169.7	143.0	191.9	167.9	184.8	173.3	131.0	305.9	121.8	139.3	172.1	165.5
1926: January	160.6	157.0	151.5	138.1	119.8	173.8	178.5	198.1	181.2	159.6	144.6	170.1	141.1	156.2	167.9	187.9	173.3	133.3	341.2	121.8	139.9	172.1	164.3
February	159.8	156.1	148.0	138.1	120.7	172.9	181.1	199.3	182.6	159.6	142.3	169.7	140.5	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	139.9	172.1	161.5
March	160.2	156.3	151.0	138.1	120.7	177.1	179.3	200.7	185.0	157.3	139.9	168.3	138.6	111.6	167.9	187.9	173.3	134.5	329.4	121.8	139.9	172.1	159.9
April	161.8	157.8	152.5	139.4	121.5	182.4	179.6	202.6	190.1	156.2	132.9	165.2	136.1	111.9	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	394.1	120.0	140.3	171.5	162.4
May	163.4	160.5	153.5	140.6	120.7	191.9	182.6	207.8	192.5	156.2	130.5	162.9	136.1	112.8	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	352.9	121.8	140.4	171.1	161.1
June	165.4	162.3	154.5	141.9	120.7	200.0	190.7	221.9	188.7	155.1	131.3	161.5	143.0	118.0	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	294.1	125.5	141.4	171.1	159.7
July	165.4	162.8	155.1	141.9	119.8	198.6	193.7	226.4	184.0	155.1	130.8	161.1	144.9	122.0	167.9	181.8	170.0	134.5	241.2	125.5	141.5	171.5	157.0
August	164.6	162.3	153.5	140.6	118.2	192.9	192.6	225.7	177.9	156.2	132.1	161.5	143.7	130.1	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	211.8	127.3	141.7	171.1	155.7
September	165.0	163.2	154.5	141.9	119.8	202.4	192.2	224.5	177.5	157.3	137.1	163.3	141.1	149.3	167.9	175.8	170.0	134.5	229.4	127.3	141.5	171.1	158.5

[1] 30 articles in 1907; 15 articles in 1908–1912; 22 articles 1913–1920; 40 articles 1921–1926.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER, 1926



RETAIL PRICES OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES[a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, September 15, 1925, and August 15 and September 15, 1926, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, SEPTEMBER 15, 1925, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1926

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	**$7.99**	**$7.46**	**$15.64**	**$15.49**	**$15.55**
Chestnut	**8.15**	**7.68**	**15.48**	**15.23**	**15.30**
Bituminous	**5.48**	**5.39**	**9.11**	**8.81**	**9.25**
Atlanta, Ga:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	7.49	7.65	8.15
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.00
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.50
Bituminous			7.55	7.67	7.58
Birmingham, Ala:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	7.20	7.31	7.53
Boston, Mass:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	16.25	16.25	16.25
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	16.00	16.00	16.00
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			16.00	15.00	15.00
Chestnut			16.00	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.85	13.75	13.75
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.52	13.39	13.39
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			10.77	11.00	10.95
Charleston, S. C.:					
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.77	16.88	16.90
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.65	16.63	16.65
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	8.89	8.32	8.91
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	7.04	6.75	7.50
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	15.25	15.20	15.35
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	15.25	14.80	14.95
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	9.13	8.68	9.19
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			6.93	6.72	7.36

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

[a] Prices of coal were formerly secured seminannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, SEPTEMBER 15, 1925, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			$15.83	$15.50	$50.50
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	12.72	12.72	13.33
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.25	16.50	16.50
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	10.17	10.45	10.73
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.92	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.92	15.50	15.50
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	9.73	9.25	9.90
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	16.21	16.75	16.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	16.13	16.25	16.25
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			11.67	11.00	11.50
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	7.13	6.81	7.18
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	12.00	12.00	14.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			14.20	14.20	14.10
Stove No. 4			15.67	15.33	15.50
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	7.77	7.66	7.75
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			13.00	13.00	14.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	9.86	9.45	10.35
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.75	15.31	15.63
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	6.68	6.47	6.63
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.50	17.00	17.50
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.00	17.00	17.50
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[1] 4.34	[1] 4.22	7.34	7.26	7.25
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.80	16.80	16.80
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.65	16.65	16.65
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	9.94	8.99	9.75
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	18.10	18.10	18.10
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.95	17.95	17.95
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	11.28	11.03	11.09
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			9.42	9.50	9.64
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	14.00	13.95	14.00
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	13.50	13.45	13.50
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	15.30	15.15	15.35
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	15.30	15.15	15.35
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	[1] 6.06	[1] 6.06	9.29	9.32	9.32
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	15.13	14.75	14.75
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	15.04	14.50	14.54
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			16.00	15.50	16.00
Chestnut			16.00	15.50	16.00
Bituminous			9.05	8.52	9.09

[1] Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, SEPTEMBER 15, 1925, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$10.02	$9.67	$10.02
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	6.45	6.79	6.81
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 15.71	[1] 15.79	[1] 15.79
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 15.71	[1] 15.54	[1] 15.54
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	15.00	15.13	15.13
Bituminous	[2] 3.16	[2] 3.18	6.22	5.55	5.55
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	16.56	16.56	16.80
Chestnut	----------	----------	16.56	16.56	16.80
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.16	11.96	13.37
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	16.25	[4] 16.25	[4] 16.25
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	16.00	[4] 16.00	[4] 16.00
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	16.00	15.83	15.92
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	16.00	15.50	15.92
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	10.02	9.09	9.67
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	14.50	14.60	14.60
Chestnut	----------	----------	14.15	14.15	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.70	16.70	16.93
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.45	16.45	16.68
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.31	6.17	6.35
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	18.10	18.10	18.10
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.95	17.95	17.95
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	11.72	11.22	11.30
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.00
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.41	6.49	8.04
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	25.50	25.00	25.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	25.00	24.50	25.00
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	16.67	16.22	16.67
Savannah, Ga.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	[5] 10.67	[5] 10.88	[5] 11.25
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	11.22	11.00	11.00
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	11.13	10.67	10.67
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	7.63	7.70	9.84	9.76	10.20
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	4.38	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.79	[1] 15.66	[1] 15.80
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 15.42	[1] 15.39	[1] 15.51
Bituminous—					
Prepared sizes, low volatile	----------	----------	[1] 11.13	[1] 10.79	[1] 11.04
Prepared sizes, high volatile	----------	----------	[1] 8.63	[1] 8.75	[1] 8.75
Run of mine, mixed	----------	----------	[1] 7.56	[1] 7.75	[1] 7.75

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[2] Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
[4] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SEPTEMBER, 1926

WHOLESALE prices in September averaged slightly higher than in August, according to information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 150.5 for September compared with 149.2 for the month before, an increase of nearly 1 per cent. Compared with September, 1925, however, with an index number of 159.7, there was a decrease of 5¾ per cent.

The prices of farm products in general were 2⅓ per cent higher than in August, due mainly to advances in cattle, hogs, eggs, hides, and wool. Smaller increases also were recorded for foods, clothing materials, fuels, metals, and building materials, while there was no change in the price level for chemicals and drugs. House-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, were lower in price than in August.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for August and September was collected, increases were shown in 122 instances and decreases in 98 instances. In 184 instances no change in price was reported.

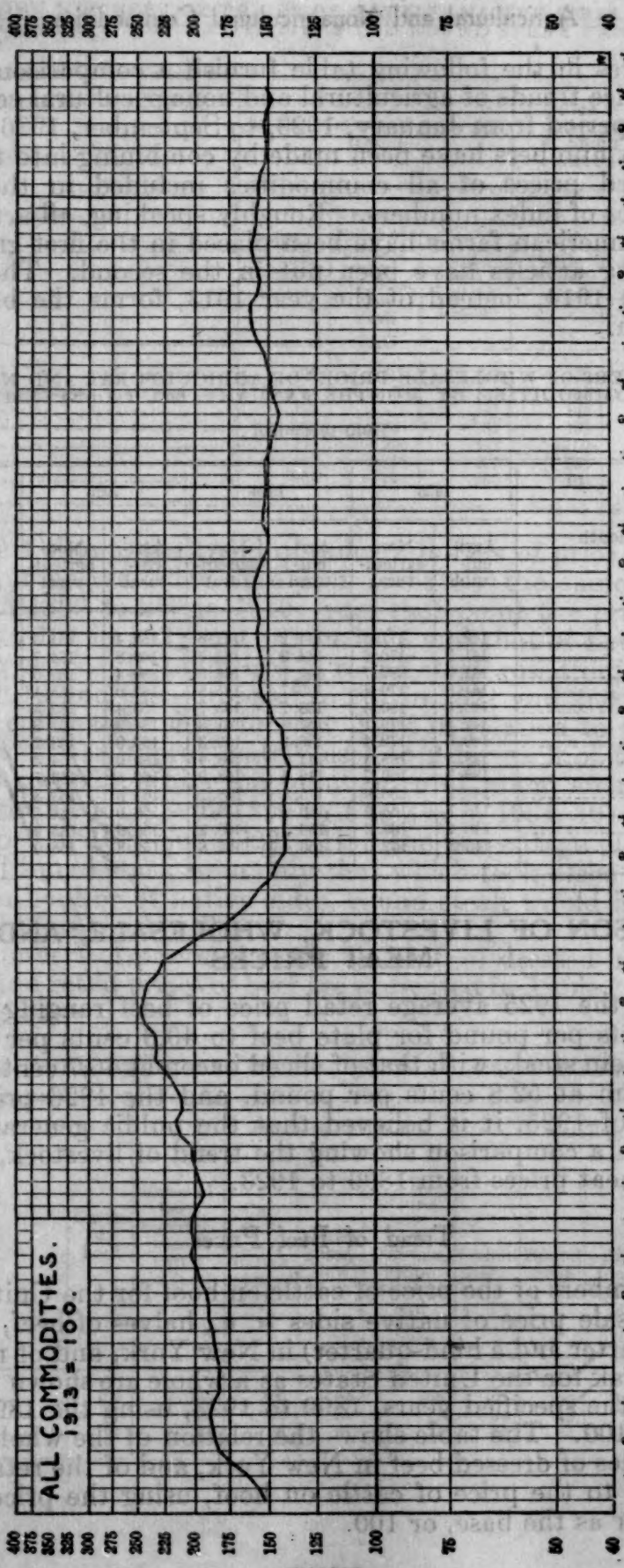
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Commodity group	September, 1925	1926	
		August	September
Farm products	160.4	137.9	141.1
Foods	160.3	150.8	152.0
Clothing materials	189.3	174.7	175.2
Fuels	169.3	179.5	182.0
Metals and metal products	127.2	126.6	127.0
Building materials	174.1	171.8	172.4
Chemicals and drugs	135.6	130.8	130.8
House-furnishing goods	167.6	160.8	160.4
Miscellaneous	134.9	121.8	120.4
All commodities	159.7	149.2	150.5
Raw materials [1]	166.4	150.5	152.7
Producers' goods [1]	131.4	128.0	128.8
Consumers' goods [1]	168.5	160.1	160.6

[1] Federal Reserve Board grouping.

Comparing prices in September with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that large decreases took place in farm products, clothing materials, and miscellaneous commodities, with smaller decreases in foods, house-furnishing goods, chemicals and drugs, and building materials. Metals showed practically no change from the price level of September, 1925, while fuels were considerably higher than in the corresponding month of last year.


ALL COMMODITIES.
1913 = 100.
400 375 350 325 300 275 250 225 200 175 150 125 100 75 50 40
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1926
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1925
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1924
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1923
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1922
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1921
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1920
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1919
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1918
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1917

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER, 1926

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

THE figures in the following table furnish a comparison of wholesale price trends of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities during the period from January, 1923, to September, 1926, inclusive. These index numbers have been made by combining into two groups the weighted prices of all commodities included in the bureau's regular series of index numbers. Roughly speaking, all articles originating on American farms have been placed in the first group, while all remaining articles have been put in the second. The five-year period 1910–1914, instead of the year 1913, forms the base in this presentation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1923, TO SEPTEMBER, 1926

[1910-1914=100]

Year and month	1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
Average for year	142.8	171.3	144.2	161.6	158.4	165.3		
January	141.3	176.6	144.3	163.7	160.8	164.7	152.7	164.7
February	141.9	177.7	142.7	166.3	159.4	167.3	150.9	164.5
March	144.0	179.4	139.7	165.8	162.0	165.4	140.7	161.6
April	143.5	180.4	138.7	163.7	155.4	162.3	147.8	159.5
May	142.4	176.1	137.6	161.8	154.3	161.3	148.5	160.2
June	140.6	172.4	135.2	159.3	156.9	163.2	149.9	159.9
July	138.3	168.8	141.1	158.4	160.9	164.3	147.3	159.2
August	139.3	166.7	146.6	158.9	162.5	163.7	143.6	160.1
September	146.2	166.9	145.3	158.2	161.5	163.3	145.6	160.6
October	146.7	165.0	150.8	158.1	156.0	164.5		
November	146.4	163.2	150.5	160.2	154.9	165.9		
December	145.5	162.0	150.4	162.8	152.8	165.0		

COMPARISON OF LIVESTOCK, WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL MEAT PRICES

WITH the 1925 average retail price of beef ranging from 13.8 cents per pound for plate beef to 40.6 cents per pound for sirloin steak, with that of sliced bacon at 46.7 cents, and that of sliced ham at 52.8 cents per pound, and the 1926 prices higher than those of 1925, it is believed that the public generally will be interested in a comparison showing the trend of livestock, wholesale and retail meat prices from 1899 to 1923.

Trend of Beef Prices

INDEX numbers of the price of cattle on hoof for the United States, of wholesale price of native sides (i. e., halves of beef, consisting of a fore-quarter and a hind-quarter) in New York, and of retail price of round steak for the United States as a whole are shown in Table 1 for each of the specified years, 1899 to 1923, using the 1899 price as the base or 100. The table shows the relation of the wholesale price of native sides of dressed beef in New York, and of the retail price of round steak to the price of cattle on hoof, using the price of cattle for each year as the base, or 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF CATTLE, NATIVE SIDES, AND ROUND STEAK AND RELATION OF NATIVE SIDES AND ROUND STEAK PRICES TO PRICE OF CATTLE

Year	Index numbers of price per pound			Relation of wholesale price of native sides and retail price of round steak to price of cattle on hoof		
	Cattle on hoof, United States	Wholesale price of dressed beef native sides, New York	Retail price of round steak, United States	Cattle on hoof	Native sides	Round steak
1899	100	100	100	100	210	309
1904	92	98	109	100	212	365
1909	113	113	127	100	200	345
1914	106	161	183	100	195	369
1919	256	256	302	100	201	384
1921	164	173	267	100	213	409
1923	161	173	260	100	215	497

As Table 1 shows, the trend of index numbers of price of cattle on hoof, and of native sides were approximately the same, increasing from 100 in 1899 to 256 in 1919; from that point the price of cattle decreased to 164 in 1921 and 161 in 1923 and that of native sides to 173 in both years. Retail prices of round steak rose from 100 in 1899 to 302 in 1919 and then dropped to 267 in 1921 and 260 in 1923.

The price of native sides in New York in relation to the price of cattle on hoof was approximately as 1 to 2 for each of the specified years 1899 to 1923, while the retail price of round steak increased from a ratio of 1 to 3 in 1899 to 1 to 3⅔ in 1904, 1914, and 1919 and to 1 to 5 in 1921 and 1923. Had the percentage of increase in the price of round steak been only that which took place in the price of cattle on hoof or of native sides, round steak would have sold at considerably less than it did.

Index numbers of prices of cattle on hoof, of dressed meat, and of wholesale and retail prices of beef are presented in Table 2, using 1919 price as the base.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES, IN RELATION TO 1919 PRICE

Year	Cattle on hoof	Dressed beef, based on price of cattle on hoof	Wholesale price of—			Retail price of—				
			Carcass, good native steers, Chicago	Native sides, New York	All grades, new York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef
1919	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921	64	62	70	69	77	94	88	90	79	71
1923	63	61	68	67	74	94	86	87	75	64

The price of cattle on hoof was 36 per cent less in 1921 and 37 per cent less in 1923 than in 1919. The price of dressed beef decreased 38 per cent in 1921 and 39 per cent in 1923, as compared with 1919; this was a somewhat greater decrease than that which took place in the price of cattle on hoof, because the per cent that dressed beef formed of the weight of cattle on hoof was less in 1919 than in either 1921 or in 1923. (See Table 4, column 7.)

The wholesale price of carcass beef of good native steers in Chicago was 30 per cent less in 1921, and 32 per cent less in 1923 than in 1919; that of native sides in New York was 31 per cent less in 1921 and 33 per cent less in 1923 than in 1919, and the average wholesale price for all grades and kinds of beef as sold in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington by one of the largest packers was 23 per cent less in 1921 and 26 per cent less in 1923 than in 1919.

The decrease in the price of the choice cuts of meat (sirloin steak, round steak, and rib roast), however, was considerably less than in the wholesale price of beef, though the decrease in the price of the less desirable cuts (chuck roast and plate beef) was approximately the same as in the wholesale price of meats.

The retailer has a steady demand and sale for choice steaks and roasts at the usual prices, but for the cheaper cuts, consisting of chuck roast and plate beef, he often has little or no demand, especially in hot weather, and this results in an excess supply of such cuts and consequently a decrease in their prices even when there is no decrease and sometimes an actual increase in the wholesale price of beef.

In the cutting, weighing, and selling of cuts of meats the retailer has losses that are not generally known to consumers. From the time of the arrival of a carcass or side of beef at his place of business until the sale of the last cut or piece there is loss by evaporation. There is also some loss with each cut of meat. No sawing can be done without cutting away small particles of meat and bone. Many retailers do some trimming before weighing the customers' purchase. Fat and bone trimmed before weighing are sold as scraps to the bone and fat buyers at 5 or 6 cents per pound or less. Retailers are sometimes accused, and justly, of charging for more than the actual weight. This is perhaps true of a small proportion of dealers. On the other hand, the dealer in many instances may charge for a little less than the actual weight of the piece or cut, as when the weight of the cut is a little more or less than a full pound.

Trend of Prices of Hog Products

INDEX numbers of cost of hogs on hoof and of wholesale and of retail prices of certain hog products for the specified years, 1899 to 1923, with the 1899 cost or price the base or 100 are presented in Table 3:

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF HOGS, AND OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE OF SPECIFIED HOG PRODUCTS, BY YEARS, 1899–1923

Year	Cost of hogs on hoof, per pound	Wholesale price per pound of—		Retail price per pound of—			
		Hams, smoked	Bacon, short clear sides	Hams, smoked	Bacon, short clear sides	Pork chops	Lard
1899	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1904	120	116	135	119	134	122	121
1909	169	142	202	144	167	155	154
1914	197	182	228	178	205	196	170
1919	432	373	502	349	413	378	401
1921	210	280	233	319	319	312	196
1923	179	230	207	297	292	271	181

In 1919 the cost of hogs per pound was approximately 4⅓ times the 1899 cost, the wholesale price of hams per pound was 3¾ times and the wholesale price of bacon 5 times the 1899 price. The 1919 retail price of hams was approximately 3½ times the 1899 price, the index for hams (349) being 83 less than the 1919 index (432) of hogs and 24 less than the 1919 index (373) of the wholesale price of hams. The 1919 retail price of bacon was 4⅛ times the 1899 price, the index for bacon being 19 less than the 1919 index of the cost of hogs and 89 less than the index (502) of wholesale price of bacon. The 1919 retail price of pork chops was 3¾ times and of lard was 4 times the 1899 price.

Thus, it is seen that during the period 1899 to 1919, inclusive, the ratio of increase in the cost of hogs on hoof and of wholesale prices of ham and bacon were more than the ratio of increase in the retail prices of hams, bacon, pork chops, and lard, indicating a lag in the retail price as compared with the cost of hogs and the wholesale prices of hog products. It will also be observed that in 1921 the cost of hogs dropped to $2\frac{1}{10}$ times and in 1923 to 1⅘ times the 1899 cost; that in 1921 the wholesale price of hams decreased to 2⅘ times and in 1923 to $2\frac{3}{10}$ times the 1899 price, and that in 1921 the price of bacon dropped to 2⅓ times and in 1923 to $2\frac{1}{10}$ times the 1899 price; also that the retail price of hams and bacon dropped in 1921 to 3⅕ times and in 1923 to a little less than 3 times the 1899 retail price, followed very closely by pork chops, again indicating a slowness of retail prices in following the trend of wholesale prices.

In 1914, when the average cost of hogs on hoof was 8.21 cents per pound, and the average price of dressed meat was 10.90 cents per pound, the average price of pork chops was 22 cents per pound. In 1923, however, when the average cost of hogs on hoof was 7.46 cents per pound, or 0.75 cent less than in 1914 and the average price of dressed hogs was 9.98 cents or 0.92 cent less than in 1914, the average retail price of pork chops was 30.4 cents per pound or 8.4 cents per pound more than in 1914.

Trend of Sheep and Lamb Prices

THE cost per pound of the dressed meat of sheep and lambs, based on the cost on hoof, ranged from 9.47 cents in 1899 to 29.37 cents in 1919. The wholesale price of lamb ranged from 15.2 cents

per pound in 1914 to 27.7 cents in 1919, and the retail price of leg of lamb from 19.5 cents in 1914 to 36.7 cents in 1923. The 1919 wholesale price of dressed lamb was 82 per cent more than the 1914 price and the 1919 retail price of leg of lamb was 87 per cent more than the 1914. The retail price of leg of lamb has thus followed very closely the wholesale price of dressed lamb.

Calves

WHOLESALE and retail prices of calves and calf products are not available. Comparisons such as have been made for cattle, hogs, and sheep, therefore, can not be made.

Prices of Livestock and of Meats, 1899 to 1923

THE basic data from which the foregoing tables and discussion were drawn are presented in Table 4. This table shows, for each kind of livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep, and lamb, and calves) for each of the years, 1899, 1904, 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1923, the number of animals slaughtered, the weight on hoof in thousand pounds, the average weight per animal, the weight in thousand pounds of dressed meat, the average weight per animal in pounds of dressed meat, the per cent that the weight of the dressed meat is of the weight on hoof, the cost of the animals in thousand dollars, the average cost per pound of animals on hoof, the cost per pound of dressed meat based on cost of animals on hoof, and the weight in pounds of dressed meat. The basic figures for the above were obtained from the United States census reports for the specified years. It also shows the wholesale and retail price of meat as compiled and reported in Bulletins 390 and 396 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Beef.—The price of dressed beef per pound, based on the cost of cattle on hoof and the number of pounds of dressed beef, was 7.67 cents in 1899, 7.11 cents in 1904, 8.89 cents in 1909, 12.94 cents in 1914, 20.63 cents in 1919, 12.85 cents in 1921, and 12.66 cents in 1923. In considering these figures it should be borne in mind that offal or by-products are also obtained from the animals, such as hides, heads, tongues, hearts, livers, stomachs from which tripe is made, intestines from which sausage casings are made, feet, blood, fat, or tallow. It is claimed by the packers, and generally conceded by others well informed as to prices of dressed meat and by-products, that dressed carcass beef as a rule sells for less than the cost of the cattle on hoof, because of the returns from the sale of by-products. According to the yearbook of one of the largest packers, in 1919 the cost per animal averaged $102.82, the receipts for beef $88.21, and returns from by-products $25.59; in 1921 the cost was $67.53 per head, the receipts for beef $75.32, and the returns from by-products $8.51; in 1922 the figures were, respectively, $64.72, $67.25, and $13.45 per animal. The yearbook states:

> In 1922 the return from by-products showed a marked increase as compared with 1921 * * *. As a result there was an approach to the usual relation between prices of live animals and proceeds from beef. In fact, by the end of the fiscal year the usual relationship has been practically restored; and during more recent weeks we have been selling the beef from a bullock for less than the amount we have paid for the live animal.

The company also quoted its average selling prices for beef in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington for all four cities combined, for the years 1914 and 1918 to 1923. These were less in 1914 and 1919 and more in 1921 and 1923 than the dressed-meat prices based on the cost of cattle on hoof, and the averages for these cities and for dressed meat were in exact agreement with the figures above as to average cost of animals per head and the average receipts per carcass of beef for each of these four years.

Carcass beef of good native steers sold in Chicago at 11 cents per pound in 1909, rose to 23.3 cents in 1919, and had fallen to 15.8 cents in 1923. The price of steers is higher than the dressed-meat prices based on cost on hoof, as it should be, because the grade of "Good native steers" is of better average quality than the average for all kinds and grades of beef. No prices are available for 1899 and 1904.

Native sides sold in New York at 8.4 cents per pound in 1899, rose steadily during the years shown, reaching 21.5 cents in 1919, but declining to 14.5 cents per pound in 1923. These prices are high, as would also be expected, as they are for beef of better average quality than the average for dressed beef of all kinds and grades.

The average price of round steak was 12.9 cents in 1899, when cost of cattle on hoof was 4.18 cents per pound, when dressed meat based on cost of cattle was 7.67 cents per pound, and when wholesale price of native sides in New York was 8.4 cents per pound. In 1904 round steak was 14.1 cents per pound, cattle on hoof 3.86 cents, dressed meat 7.11 cents, and native sides 8.2 cents. In 1909 round steak was 16.4 cents per pound, cattle on hoof 4.74 cents, dressed meat 8.89 cents, and native sides 9.5 cents. In 1914 round steak was 23.6 cents per pound, cattle on hoof 6.93 cents, dressed meat 12.94 cents, and native sides 13.5 cents. In 1919 round steak was 38.9 cents, cattle on hoof 10.70 cents, dressed meat 20.63 cents, and native sides 21.5 cents. In 1921 round steak was 34.4 cents per pound, cattle on hoof 6.89 cents, dressed meat 12.85 cents, and native sides 14.8 cents.

Comparing 1919 and 1921 it is seen that the cost of cattle on hoof decreased 36 per cent, the wholesale price of native sides in New York decreased 31 per cent, but the price of round steak decreased only 12 per cent. In 1923 round steak was 33.5 cents per pound, cattle on hoof 6.74 cents, dressed meat 12.66 cents, and native sides 14.5 cents.

Pork products.—The cost per pound of dressed pork based on cost of hogs on hoof ranged from 5.35 cents in 1899 to 23.88 cents in 1919. In using these figures, as in the case of the figures for dressed beef, it should be remembered that returns from sales of by-products of hogs, such as lard fat from intestines and stomach, casings, pepsin from stomach, tongues, etc., while not nearly so large per hog as per beef, amount to a considerable percentage of the total receipts.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER, WEIGHT, AND COST OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE OF MEAT, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1899 TO 1923, BY KIND OF ANIMAL AND YEAR

Animals and year	Number slaughtered	Weight on hoof (in thousands of pounds)	Average weight per animal (pounds)	Weight of dressed meat (in thousands of pounds)	Average weight per animal of dressed meat (pounds)	Per cent dressed weight is of weight on hoof	Cost of—			Wholesale price per pound for—			Retail price per pound [1] (average for United States) for—				
							Animals on hoof (in thousands)	Animals on hoof, per pound	Dressed meat, per pound, based on cost on hoof	Carcass, good native steers, Chicago [2]	Native sides, New York [2]	Average price, all grades, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington [3]	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef
Cattle:																	
1899	5,525,824	5,908,166	1,069	3,222,734	583	55	$247,146	$0.0418	$0.0767	(4)	$0.084		(4)	$0.129	(4)	(4)	(4)
1904	7,147,835	7,485,408	1,047	4,066,265	569	54	289,041	.0386	.0711	(4)	.082		(4)	.141	(4)	(4)	(4)
1909	8,114,860	8,265,992	1,019	4,409,719	543	53	392,127	.0474	.0889	$0.110	.095		(4)	.164	(4)	(4)	(4)
1914	7,149,042	7,076,146	990	3,786,382	530	54	490,108	.0693	.1294	.136	.135	$0.121	$0.259	.236	$0.204	$0.167	$0.126
1919	10,818,511	9,863,011	912	5,118,729	473	52	1,055,739	.1070	.2063	.233	.215	.190	.417	.389	.325	.270	.202
1921	8,263,575	8,131,451	984	4,357,999	527	54	560,000	.0689	.1285	.163	.148	.146	.388	.344	.291	.212	.143
1923	10,178,496	9,669,634	950	5,151,428	506	53	652,000	.0674	.1266	.158	.145	.141	.391	.335	.284	.202	.129
										Hams, smoked	Bacon, short clear sides	Fresh pork loins, Chicago	Hams	Bacon	Pork chops	Lard	
Hogs:																	
1899	30,595,522	6,676,709	218	5,203,280	170	78	278,370	.0417	.0535	$0.092	$0.058	(4)	$0.153	$0.134	$0.112	$0.092	------
1904	30,977,639	6,586,350	213	5,048,833	163	77	329,765	.0501	.0653	.107	.078	(4)	.182	.180	.137	.111	------
1909	33,870,616	6,856,832	202	5,201,903	154	76	483,384	.0705	.0929	.131	.117	(4)	.221	.224	.174	.142	------
1914	34,441,913	7,277,671	211	5,476,237	159	75	597,098	.0821	.1090	.167	.132	$0.154	.273	.275	.220	.156	------
1919	44,520,726	9,745,922	219	7,358,911	165	76	1,757,279	.1803	.2388	.343	.291	.315	.534	.554	.423	.369	------
1921	40,726,780	9,057,700	222	6,873,327	169	76	803,000	.0887	.1138	.268	.135	.225	.488	.427	.349	.180	------
1923	51,018,292	12,631,882	222	9,439,145	166	75	942,000	.0746	.0998	.212	.120	.180	.455	.391	.304	.177	------
										Lamb, dressed	Mutton, dressed		Leg of lamb				
Sheep and lambs:																	
1899	9,110,172	764,270	84	389,133	43	51	36,860	.0482	.0947	(4)	$0.071		(4)	------	------	------	------
1904	10,875,339	930,168	86	464,873	43	50	44,360	.0477	.0954	(4)	.078		(4)	------	------	------	------
1909	12,288,725	987,567	80	496,641	40	50	59,925	.0607	.1207	(4)	.090		(4)	------	------	------	------

1914	15,943,743	1,259,596	79	629,723	39	50	84,784	.0673	.1346	$0.152	.101	----	$0.195	----
1919	13,497,300	1,054,852	78	496,727	37	47	146,776	.1392	.2937	.277	.167	----	.365	----
1921	14,767,770	1,185,711	80	567,986	38	48	102,000	.0861	.1796	.205	.104	----	.337	----
1923	13,193,856	1,060,269	80	515,022	39	49	130,000	.1227	.2524	.253	.119	----	.367	----
Calves:														
1899	983,857	124,354	141	79,498	90	64	7,253	.0583	.0886	----	----	----	----	----
1904	1,568,130	261,684	167	161,050	103	62	12,666	.0484	.0807	----	----	----	----	----
1909	2,504,728	419,604	168	262,315	105	63	25,080	.0597	.0954	----	----	----	----	----
1914	2,019,004	337,565	167	206,311	102	61	27,623	.0818	.1359	----	----	----	----	----
1919	4,395,675	732,372	171	459,470	104	61	96,449	.1282	.2101	----	----	----	----	----
1921	4,314,850	708,480	164	437,955	101	62	75,000	.1059	.1712	----	----	----	----	----
1923	5,100,020	864,962	170	535,654	105	62	82,000	.0948	.1530	----	----	----	----	----

[1] As reported in Bulletin No. 396, by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[2] As reported in Bulletin No. 390, by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[3] Selling prices of a large packer.
[4] No data compiled for this year.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1926

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter in the Labor Review a detailed statement of wholesale prices, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the money prices wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups also are included in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuation in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for July, August, and September, 1926.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
FARM PRODUCTS				**140.8**	**137.9**	**141.1**
Grains				**145.8**	**139.2**	**138.6**
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	$0.722	$0.647	$0.670	115.4	103.5	107.1
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades	.804	.806	.795	128.6	128.9	127.2
No. 3, mixed	.786	.784	.781	127.8	127.4	126.8
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.417	.404	.426	110.9	107.5	113.3
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	1.040	1.013	.968	163.4	159.1	152.2
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.530	1.423	1.394	167.5	155.8	152.7
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.440	1.366	1.360	146.0	138.4	137.9
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.373	1.319	1.336	156.5	150.4	152.4
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.693	1.501	1.415	193.8	171.8	162.0
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	1.445	1.362	1.318	155.6	146.6	141.8
Livestock and poultry				**138.1**	**131.9**	**141.0**
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime	10.069	9.735	10.869	112.8	109.0	121.7
Good to choice	9.419	8.975	10.194	110.7	105.5	119.8
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy	12.981	11.845	12.375	155.2	141.6	147.9
Light	13.900	13.375	13.775	164.4	158.2	162.9
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades	5.875	5.865	5.769	125.3	125.1	123.1
Lambs, western, medium to good	14.263	13.950	13.781	183.0	179.0	176.8
Wethers, fed, good to choice	7.313	7.400	7.313	136.8	138.4	136.8
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago	.248	.224	.219	160.6	145.4	142.4
New York	.270	.273	.299	161.3	163.1	178.5
Other farm products				**139.5**	**141.7**	**140.8**
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	5.056	5.075	5.063	126.7	127.2	126.9
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	27.654	31.067	33.490	167.4	188.1	202.8
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans	.182	.181	.161	143.6	142.8	126.9
New York	.187	.187	.170	145.8	146.4	133.2
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	31.310	29.730	27.380	143.7	136.4	125.7
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
First, western, Boston	.293	.304	.367	116.3	120.8	145.7
Firsts, Chicago	.274	.292	.359	121.5	129.3	159.2
Extra first, Cincinnati	.280	.303	.390	125.2	135.2	174.3
Candled, New Orleans	.318	.342	.373	135.5	146.0	159.0
Firsts, New York	.293	.314	.378	117.5	126.1	151.6
Extra first, western, Philadelphia	.322	.344	.415	122.2	130.4	157.4
Extra, medium, San Francisco	.265	.305	.348	99.0	113.9	129.9
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.446	2.423	2.317	181.3	179.6	171.7
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	18.250	19.750	20.250	128.6	139.2	142.7
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	19.875	18.750	21.813	127.5	120.3	140.0
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	23.750	24.000	23.250	148.2	149.7	145.1

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued						
Other farm products—Continued.						
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	$0.172	$0.178	$0.178	91.1	94.1	94.1
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York	.688	.698	.736	96.8	98.1	103.5
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.093	.095	.096	61.9	63.0	63.3
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago	.142	.149	.152	77.2	80.9	82.4
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.129	.139	.141	71.2	76.7	77.9
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York	.575	.575	.542	215.9	215.9	203.4
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg	.255	.259	.247	148.3	150.7	143.6
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago	.062	.064	.064	143.9	149.8	149.8
New York	.076	.076	.079	170.7	170.7	178.1
San Francisco	.066	.068	.068	155.3	158.1	158.1
Onions, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	2.750	1.990	1.719	175.0	126.6	109.3
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va	.055	.056	.053	154.9	156.6	150.4
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	2.038	2.230	2.288	199.0	217.8	223.4
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	[1]	[1]	.963			199.4
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean	.063	.067	.064	[2]	[2]	[2]
Honduras, head, clean	.073	.074	.073	143.0	145.2	143.0
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—						
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky	21.000	21.000	21.000	159.1	159.1	159.1
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky	6.265	6.385	7.346	70.3	71.7	82.5
Wool, per pound, Boston—						
Ohio, grease basis—						
Fine clothing	.380	.390	.400	166.3	170.8	175.1
Fine delaine	.450	.450	.460	188.4	188.4	192.6
Half blood	.440	.440	.450	173.1	173.1	177.0
One-fourth and three eighths-grades	.430	.430	.440	170.6	170.6	174.5
South American, grease basis—						
Argentine crossbreds, straight, quarter blood	.273	.275	.278	80.3	80.9	81.6
Montevideo, 50s	.350	.344	.354	98.8	97.1	99.9
Territory, scoured—						
Fine and fine medium, staple	1.110	1.102	1.106	197.6	196.2	197.0
Half blood	.990	.990	1.003	192.6	192.6	195.0
FOODS				**153.6**	**150.8**	**152.0**
Meats				**159.4**	**153.4**	**157.4**
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good, native steers, Chicago	.162	.160	.163	125.1	123.6	125.5
Sides, native, New York	.137	.140	.154	109.3	111.8	122.8
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	19.000	19.000	19.000	100.4	100.4	100.4
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.351	.329	.320	210.9	198.0	192.5
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.284	.280	.265	191.0	188.3	178.2
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.150	.122	.126	146.3	119.0	123.2
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago	.293	.282	.344	197.2	189.7	231.4
Loins, western, New York	.293	.275	.318	192.4	180.6	208.5
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	40.375	37.700	37.000	179.7	167.8	164.7
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.224	.201	.188	181.6	162.5	151.7
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.224	.204	.199	175.7	160.4	156.3
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago	.275	.270	.275	190.2	186.7	190.2
Fowls, 48–54 pounds to dozen, New York	.295	.280	.294	161.7	153.5	161.1
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago	.184	.203	.210	197.9	217.8	226.0
Butter, cheese, and milk				**141.9**	**144.7**	**150.0**
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston	.405	.514	.441	127.7	130.5	139.0
Chicago	.384	.400	.438	123.8	128.7	141.2
Cincinnati [3]	.360	.365	.393	[2]	[2]	[2]
New Orleans	.440	.448	.473	130.9	133.3	140.6
New York	.405	.418	.446	125.6	129.6	138.3
Philadelphia	.415	.428	.456	127.3	131.4	140.0
St. Louis	.395	.416	.436	127.8	134.7	141.2
San Francisco	.407	.435	.440	128.4	137.2	138.8
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago	.198	.208	.223	139.7	146.9	157.5
State, fresh, flats, colored, average, New York	.218	.217	.226	141.5	140.7	146.4
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco	.203	.210	.224	127.4	131.7	140.5

[1] No quotation. [2] No 1913 base price. [3] As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
FOODS—Continued						
Butter, cheese, and milk—Continued.						
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	$5.869	$5.750	$5.763	124.9	122.3	122.6
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.325	4.355	4.450	122.4	123.2	125.9
Other foods				155.5	152.6	151.1
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound, before baking—						
Chicago	.075	.075	.075	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.071	.071	.071	199.7	199.7	199.7
New Orleans	.070	.070	.070	229.5	229.5	229.5
New York	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.078	.078	.078	194.5	194.5	194.5
Cocoa beans, per pound, New York	.179	.185	.200	116.8	120.5	130.6
Coffee, per pound, New York—						
Rio, No. 7	.198	.192	.177	177.7	172.5	158.7
Santos, No. 4	.228	.225	.221	173.2	171.3	168.3
Copra, South Sea, sun-dried, per pound, New York	.060	.058	.056	57.6	55.8	54.0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass	7.250	7.250	7.000	108.1	108.1	104.4
Mackerel, salt, large 3s, per barrel, Boston	12.375	11.880	11.880	111.5	107.1	107.1
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	3.575	3.415	3.094	244.8	233.8	211.8
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	6.263	5.775	5.581	200.5	184.9	178.7
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City	7.355	7.338	7.325	183.3	182.9	182.6
Winter straights, Kansas City	6.805	6.738	6.681	176.9	175.1	173.7
Standard patents, Minneapolis	8.975	7.950	7.725	195.8	173.4	168.5
Second patents, Minneapolis	8.669	7.675	7.450	196.0	173.6	168.5
Patents, Portland, Oreg	8.090	7.884	7.455	180.0	175.4	165.8
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	7.540	7.100	6.875	165.1	155.5	150.6
Straight, soft, winter, St. Louis	6.860	6.275	6.081	161.3	147.5	143.0
Patents, Toledo	7.300	6.675	6.525	154.5	141.2	138.1
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s	1.900	1.900	1.975	125.2	125.2	130.2
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s	2.150	2.150	2.150	104.7	104.7	104.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.121	.121	.115	168.9	168.9	160.6
Currants, Patras, cleaned	.100	.100	.100	130.5	130.5	130.5
Prunes, California, 60-70s	.079	.077	.073	120.1	117.8	111.4
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.098	.098	.095	134.4	134.4	130.5
Fruit, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	2.863	2.550	2.313	185.9	165.7	150.2
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	6.188	5.625	5.219	107.2	97.4	90.4
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	5.906	5.700	6.594	133.6	120.0	149.2
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	3.435	3.510	3.510	160.7	164.2	164.2
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	1.663	1.674	1.611	100.7	101.4	97.6
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.165	.156	.150	149.5	141.2	135.8
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. mill	1.663	1.674	1.611	103.9	104.6	100.7
Yellow, Philadelphia	2.580	2.956	2.875	180.0	206.2	200.5
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.520	.520	.543	136.5	136.5	142.5
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds New York	3.014	2.994	2.958	121.8	121.0	119.5
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.225	.225	.225	138.5	138.5	138.5
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.134	.120	.118	116.4	104.2	101.8
Pepper, black, per pound, New York	.245	.220	.212	225.8	202.3	195.0
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.195	2.195	2.195	215.2	215.2	215.2
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels	.056	.055	.056	130.0	129.7	131.8
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.042	.042	.044	118.6	120.9	126.6
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.106	.096	.094	133.5	120.1	117.8
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.355	.355	.355	143.0	143.0	143.0

[1] No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
FOODS—Continued						
Other foods—Continued.						
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—						
Corn, Maryland, standard	$0.875	$0.875	$0.900	138.0	138.0	141.8
Peas, State and western, No. 5	1.363	1.285	1.225	157.3	148.2	141.4
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3	1.400	1.400	1.500	107.7	107.7	115.4
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	.123	.118	.117	91.0	87.3	86.8
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.140	.130	.129	230.6	214.2	212.2
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.151	.130	.113	208.7	179.3	155.3
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	1.850	1.850	1.880	109.6	109.6	111.3
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.133	.133	.130	(2)	(2)	(2)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.125	.125	.125	204.3	204.3	204.3
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.185	.185	.185	165.7	165.7	165.7
CLOTHING MATERIALS				173.3	174.7	175.
Boots and shoes				184.2	184.3	184.3
Children's, per pair, factory—						
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.663	1.363	(1)	181.7	181.7	-------
Little boy's, gun metal, blucher	1.615	1.615	(1)	166.5	166.5	-------
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.948	1.948	(1)	173.2	173.2	-------
Youth's, gun metal, blucher	1.473	1.473	(1)	143.4	143.4	-------
Men's, per pair, factory—						
Black, calf, blucher	6.400	6.400	6.400	205.6	205.6	205.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.150	3.150	3.150	140.8	140.8	140.8
Black, vici kid, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Chocolate, elk, blucher	1.719	1.739	1.739	120.6	122.1	122.1
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.600	4.600	4.600	235.3	235.3	235.3
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.350	3.350	3.350	149.7	149.7	149.7
Women's, per pair, factory—						
Black kid, dress, welt, lace, oxford	4.000	4.000	4.000	142.8	142.8	142.8
Black kid, McKay sewed, lace, oxford	3.600	3.600	3.600	241.7	241.7	241.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace, oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Patent-leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods				157.3	160.3	161.3
Denims, Massachusetts, 28-inch, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.164	.164	.162	127.4	127.7	125.8
Drilling, brown, per yard, factory—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.132	.131	.130	160.0	158.3	157.1
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.123	.123	.123	148.8	148.8	148.8
Flannels, per yard, factory—						
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	.125	.125	.125	171.2	171.2	171.2
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	.175	.175	.175	195.7	195.7	195.7
Ginghams, per yard, factory—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	.090	.090	.090	138.5	138.5	138.5
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound	.124	.124	.124	200.6	200.6	200.6
Hosiery, per dozen pairs, factory—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.600	1.600	1.600	198.8	198.8	198.8
Women's, cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam	2.302	2.275	2.275	130.1	128.4	128.4
Women's, combed yarn, 16-ounce	1.692	1.666	1.666	169.1	166.6	166.6
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard, factory—						
Fruit of the loom	.166	.166	.166	195.0	195.0	195.0
Lonsdale	.148	.150	.150	183.3	185.0	185.0
Rough Rider	.139	.141	.143	173.1	176.1	177.7
Wamsutta nainsook	.229	.229	.229	248.9	248.9	248.9
Print cloth, per yard, factory—						
27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound	.050	.051	.052	144.9	148.7	151.3
38½-inch, 5.35 yards to the pound	.073	.076	.076	137.1	143.9	143.9
Sheeting, brown, 4/4 per yard, factory—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound	.125	.125	.125	148.5	148.5	148.5
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound	.120	.119	.120	163.7	162.8	163.7
Trion, 4 yards to the pound	.089	.092	.093	144.1	149.5	151.6
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats per 200 yards, factory	.073	.073	.073	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear, factory—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	6.930	6.930	6.930	193.8	193.8	193.8
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen	10.000	10.000	10.000	164.9	164.9	164.9

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
CLOTHING MATERIALS—Continued						
Cotton goods—Continued.						
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones	$0.315	$0.333	$0.338	142.2	150.3	152.9
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones	.344	.363	.367	139.0	146.7	148.4
Carded, weaving, 40/1s	.500	.500	.506	148.4	148.4	150.1
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2s	.305	.326	.336	131.1	140.4	144.3
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2s	.458	.480	.490	119.6	125.2	128.0
Woolen and worsted goods				189.8	189.7	189.2
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory	1.040	1.040	1.040	224.4	224.4	224.4
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard, factory	3.000	3.000	3.000	173.0	173.0	173.0
Suiting, per yard, factory—						
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	2.612	2.588	2.588	189.0	187.2	187.2
Middlesex, wood-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.285	3.285	3.285	212.6	212.6	212.6
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.383	1.373	1.373	217.0	215.5	215.5
Serge, 11-ounce	2.073	2.048	2.048	183.4	181.1	181.1
Trousering, cotton warp, 11-ounce, per yard, factory	1.521	1.500	1.500	134.4	132.6	132.6
Underwear, factory—						
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	30.000	30.000	30.000	153.2	153.2	153.2
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.6	309.6	309.6
Women's dress goods, per yard, factory—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch	2.255	2.255	2.255	171.6	171.6	171.6
French serge, 35-inch	.725	.725	.706	219.7	219.7	214.0
Serge, cotton warp, 36-inch	.450	.450	.450	178.6	178.6	178.6
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch	.685	.685	.658	211.8	211.8	203.6
Storm serge, double warp, 54-inch	1.175	1.175	1.137	192.4	192.4	186.2
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	1.400	1.400	1.400	180.3	180.3	180.3
Half blood, 2/40s	1.788	1.806	1.813	160.1	161.8	162.4
Fine, domestic, 2/50s	2.025	2.063	2.075	192.1	195.6	196.8
Silk, etc.				156.7	160.1	162.2
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York	1.946	1.946	1.946	217.9	217.9	217.9
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—						
China, Canton, filature, extra extra A	4.836	4.856	4.748	138.2	138.8	135.7
Japan, Kansai, No. 1	5.782	5.978	6.125	158.9	164.3	168.3
Japan, special, extra extra	6.076	6.223	6.370	149.2	152.7	156.4
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	4.606	4.606	4.606	157.9	157.9	157.9
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	5.880	5.880	5.880	169.6	169.6	169.6
FUELS				177.0	179.5	182.0
Anthracite coal				223.7	225.4	225.4
Average spot price for 8 cities, per gross ton—						
Chestnut	13.643	13.743	13.772	(2)	(2)	(2)
Egg	13.194	13.295	13.335	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pea	10.505	10.588	10.591	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization, per gross ton—						
Broken	11.490	11.490	(1)	258.4	258.4	.....
Chestnut	11.483	11.470	11.477	216.1	215.9	216.0
Egg	11.485	11.475	11.485	226.8	226.6	226.8
Stove	11.734	11.720	11.715	231.8	231.6	231.5
Bituminous coal				198.5	198.5	202.3
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71	(1)	(1)	4.790	.....	.....	(2)
Birmingham, per net ton—						
Mine run, Jagger district	2.690	2.690	2.690	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district	3.740	3.890	4.040	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, Jagger district	2.290	2.290	2.290	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	4.400	4.450	4.450	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	4.540	4.480	4.640	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, central Illinois	3.140	3.100	3.088	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cincinnati, per net ton—						
Mine run, Kanawha	3.390	3.390	3.640	154.1	154.1	165.5
Mine run, New River	3.990	3.990	4.240	165.4	165.4	175.8
Cleveland, per net ton—						
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.465	3.490	3.478	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile	4.671	4.765	5.109	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	2.921	3.045	2.978	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
FUELS—Continued						
Bituminous coal—Continued.						
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton	$3.305	$3.371	$3.345	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton	4.575	5.050	5.675	152.5	168.3	189.2
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton	3.750	3.750	3.750	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	3.010	3.010	3.010	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	3.410	3.410	3.598	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, southern Illinois	2.535	2.500	2.335	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other fuels				155.3	158.4	161.0
Coke—						
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven	5.563	5.500	5.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	2.944	3.140	3.488	120.7	128.7	143.0
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 24–26, per barrel	1.231	1.355	1.425	136.5	150.2	158.0
Pennsylvania, 36–40, per gallon	.063	.062	.065	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gasoline—						
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York	.210	.210	.210	124.8	124.8	124.8
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 58–60	.112	.110	.106	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 58–60	.131	.133	.132	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural, Grade B, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma	.082	.090	.099	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—						
California, 20° to 20.9°	1.100	1.100	1.100	314.3	314.3	314.3
Kansas-Oklahoma, 33° to 33.9°	2.050	2.050	2.050	219.4	219.4	219.4
Pennsylvania	3.463	3.400	3.400	141.3	138.8	138.8
Refined petroleum, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Standard white, 110° fire test	.086	.092	.095	203.5	218.7	226.1
Water white, Pennsylvania	.099	.109	.116	161.6	176.4	188.0
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS				126.2	126.6	127.0
Iron and steel				134.1	133.9	134.5
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.400	4.400	4.400	114.3	114.3	114.3
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.250	4.250	4.250	125.0	125.0	125.0
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace	17.625	17.500	17.500	119.9	119.0	119.0
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	20.385	19.760	20.010	119.0	115.3	116.8
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	19.448	19.260	19.385	121.5	120.3	121.1
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala	21.000	21.000	20.750	179.6	179.6	177.5
Ferromanganese, seaboard	88.000	88.000	88.000	151.0	151.0	151.0
Spiegeleisen, 19 and 21 per cent, furnace	33.000	33.000	33.000	132.0	132.0	132.0
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia	.029	.029	.029	153.1	153.1	153.1
Common, Pittsburgh	.030	.030	.030	181.8	181.8	181.8
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.950	1.950	2.000	141.7	141.7	145.4
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.750	2.750	2.750	151.2	151.2	151.2
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	51.600	51.600	51.225	220.8	220.8	219.2
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.900	1.900	1.900	136.7	136.7	136.7
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer	35.000	35.000	35.000	135.7	135.7	135.7
Open hearth	35.000	35.000	35.000	134.1	134.1	134.1
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	2.000	2.000	129.2	129.2	129.2
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.019	.019	.019	128.4	128.4	128.4
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, per pound, Pittsburgh	.031	.031	.032	140.2	139.7	144.3
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.950	1.950	2.000	129.1	129.1	132.4
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.700	11.700	11.700	168.7	168.7	168.7
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	3.400	3.400	3.400	147.2	147.2	147.2
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.650	2.650	2.650	175.2	175.2	175.2
Nonferrous metals				108.8	110.8	110.5
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.270	.270	.270	114.2	114.2	114.2
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.139	.142	.141	88.4	90.3	89.4
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.215	.220	.220	101.5	103.8	103.8
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.162	.165	.165	96.7	98.6	98.6

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS—Contd.						
Nonferrous metals—Continued.						
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	$0.086	$0.090	$0.088	194.3	203.9	199.8
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	9.990	10.290	10.290	196.6	202.5	202.5
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.203	1.200	1.215	212.9	212.4	215.0
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.651	.627	.609	106.3	102.4	99.4
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.630	.653	.693	140.4	145.6	154.3
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	10.407	10.610	10.610	143.6	146.4	146.4
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.078	.077	.078	133.3	132.6	133.3
BUILDING MATERIALS				171.5	171.8	172.4
Lumber				181.4	180.9	182.3
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1, common boards	16.970	16.550	16.490	184.3	179.7	179.1
No. 2 and better, drop siding	33.220	32.810	32.560	191.7	189.3	187.8
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	53.000	54.500	55.500	256.3	263.4	268.3
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	34.000	34.000	34.000	161.3	161.3	161.3
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	55.000	55.000	54.000	182.5	182.5	179.2
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	67.000	66.000	67.000	181.1	178.4	181.1
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	50.000	50.000	50.000	171.1	171.1	171.1
Pine, yellow, flooring, long leaf B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York	93.000	93.000	93.000	208.6	208.6	208.6
Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
Boards, No. 2, common, 1×8	21.310	22.030	22.630	167.3	173.0	177.7
Flooring, B and better	43.170	42.890	42.880	187.4	186.2	186.1
Timbers, square edge and sound	26.730	(1)	27.500	182.7	.....	187.9
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	55.000	55.000	55.000	166.5	166.5	166.5
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	33.000	33.000	32.875	152.2	152.2	151.7
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	4.840	4.740	4.780	159.2	155.9	157.2
Shingles, per M, mill—						
Cypress, 16 inches long	6.000	6.000	6.000	169.4	169.4	169.4
Red cedar, 16 inches long	2.620	2.590	2.575	133.2	131.7	130.9
Brick				204.3	204.7	205.0
Common, building, per 1,000—						
Simple average of 82-yard prices	13.880	13.904	13.923	204.3	204.7	205.0
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.720	8.660	(4)	176.6	175.4	.....
Structural steel				129.1	129.1	132.4
Other building materials				163.4	164.8	163.7
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	1.750	1.750	1.750	168.4	168.4	168.4
Buffington, Ind	1.650	1.650	1.650	163.2	163.2	163.2
Northampton, Pa	1.750	1.715	1.650	196.6	192.7	185.4
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.750	1.750	1.750	194.4	194.4	194.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.936	.929	.929	189.4	187.9	187.9
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.075	.075	.075	117.2	117.2	117.2
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	8.967	8.956	8.966	217.4	217.1	217.4
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight	1.708	1.708	1.708	(2)	(2)	(2)
Shingles, individual	5.649	5.649	5.649	(2)	(2)	(2)
Shingles, strip	5.338	5.338	5.338	(2)	(2)	(2)
Slate surfaced	2.110	2.110	2.110	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.623	.617	.617	163.5	161.9	161.9
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	14.000	14.000	14.000	302.7	302.7	302.7
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—						
3 to 5 square feet	.400	.400	.400	169.0	169.0	169.0
5 to 10 square feet	.480	.480	.480	150.8	150.8	150.8
Glass, window, f. o. b. works, per 50 square feet—						
Single A	3.900	3.900	3.900	171.5	171.5	171.5
Single B	3.072	3.072	3.072	138.3	138.3	138.3
Linseed oil, per pound, New York	.119	.119	.112	192.8	193.5	181.4
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin (B), per barrel, New York	13.350	14.610	14.431	277.2	303.3	299.6
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.882	.951	.919	206.1	222.1	214.7

[1] No quotation. [2] No 1913 base price. [4] Quotation not received.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued						
Other building materials—Continued.						
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	$0.153	$0.153	$0.153	225.6	225.6	225.6
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.071	.071	.071	132.5	132.5	132.5
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS				**130.9**	**130.8**	**130.8**
Chemicals				**118.3**	**118.7**	**118.9**
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent, barrels	.033	.033	.033	167.5	167.5	167.5
Muriatic, 20°, tanks	.010	.010	.010	73.1	73.1	73.1
Nitric, 42°, carboys	.065	.065	.065	133.2	133.2	133.2
Salicylic, U. S. P., barrels	.300	.300	.325	105.9	105.9	114.7
Stearic, triple, pressed, bags	.165	.165	.153	124.5	124.5	115.1
Sulphuric, 66°, tank cars	.008	.008	.008	75.0	75.0	75.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.339	.375	.400	92.7	102.5	109.3
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.562	.700	.700	117.5	146.3	146.3
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.034	.034	.034	191.4	191.4	191.4
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.130	.130	.130	52.0	52.0	52.0
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.250	.250	.250	91.7	91.7	91.7
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	169.5	169.5	169.5
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.050	.050	.050	133.3	133.3	133.3
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—						
Black, direct	.340	.400	.400	106.3	125.0	125.0
Brown, sulphur	.200	.200	.230	90.9	90.9	104.5
Indigo, 20 per cent	.140	.140	.140	77.8	77.8	77.8
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.049	.049	.049	93.5	94.1	93.1
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.140	.140	.140	(1)	(1)	(1)
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.090	.103	.103	106.7	121.4	121.4
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.104	.101	.101	103.0	100.3	100.3
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88–92 per cent, per pound, New York	.071	.071	.071	199.1	199.1	199.1
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.020	.900	.900	170.0	150.0	150.0
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40° per 100 pounds, New York	.800	.750	.750	125.8	118.1	118.1
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	19.000	19.000	18.000	86.4	86.4	81.8
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.086	.084	.086	121.1	119.2	121.1
Fertilizer materials				**108.4**	**108.5**	**108.2**
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	9.600	9.600	9.600	124.8	124.8	124.8
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	2.520	2.500	2.500	80.5	79.9	79.9
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	28.200	29.000	29.500	140.2	144.1	146.6
Muriate of potash, 80–85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	34.900	34.900	34.900	91.5	91.5	91.5
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	3.150	3.150	3.150	92.4	92.4	92.4
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.390	2.340	2.360	96.8	94.8	95.6
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	38.900	40.925	39.350	166.5	175.2	168.5
Drugs and pharmaceuticals				**184.1**	**182.5**	**182.5**
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.445	.445	.445	102.3	102.3	102.3
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.295	.295	.295	96.7	96.7	96.7
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.855	4.855	4.855	194.3	194.3	194.3
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.210	.210	.210	88.3	88.3	88.3

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS—Continued						
Drugs and pharmaceuticals—Continued.						
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	$2.500	$2.500	$2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York	.304	.300	.300	154.2	152.2	152.2
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	7.750	7.750	7.750	193.8	193.8	193.8
Phenol (carbolic acid), U. S. P., per pound, New York	.190	.170	.170	173.1	154.7	154.7
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.400	.400	.400	182.1	182.1	182.1
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS				**161.1**	**160.8**	**160.4**
Furniture				**140.6**	**140.2**	**140.1**
Bedroom, average price, factory—						
Bed, each	30.770	30.437	30.437	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chair, each	6.188	6.188	6.250	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dresser, each	40.574	40.010	40.010	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rocker, each	7.031	7.031	7.031	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dining room, average price, factory—						
Buffet, each	36.615	36.615	36.615	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chairs, set of six	48.318	48.318	48.318	(2)	(2)	(2)
Table, extension, each	31.136	31.136	31.136	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kitchen, average price, factory—						
Cabinet, each	33.500	33.500	33.500	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chairs, per dozen	16.500	16.500	16.500	(2)	(2)	(2)
Refrigerator, each	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Table, porcelain top, each	6.500	6.500	6.500	(2)	(2)	(2)
Living room, average price, factory—						
Chair, each	40.250	40.250	40.250	(2)	(2)	(2)
Davenport, each	64.150	64.150	64.150	(2)	(2)	(2)
Table, each	18.972	18.972	18.972	(2)	(2)	(2)
Furnishings				**228.4**	**228.4**	**226.5**
Blankets, factory—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair	1.235	1.235	1.235	204.1	204.1	204.1
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound	1.367	1.367	1.313	178.6	178.6	171.7
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminister, Bigelow	3.120	3.120	3.120	232.9	232.9	232.9
Brussels, Bigelow	3.072	3.072	3.072	237.8	237.8	237.8
Wilton, Bigelow	5.088	5.088	5.088	211.3	211.3	211.3
Cutlery, factory—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross	12.500	12.500	12.500	217.4	217.4	217.4
Pails, galvanized-iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory	20.700	20.700	21.052	141.1	141.1	143.5
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, per yard, factory—						
Pepperell	.408	.408	.408	170.6	170.6	170.6
Wamsutta, P. L.	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware, factory—						
Dinner sets, per set—						
Semivitreous, 100 pieces	19.860	19.860	19.860	(3)	(3)	(2)
Vitreous, 104 pieces	45.700	45.700	45.700	196.4	196.4	196.4
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen	2.250	2.250	2.000	281.3	281.3	250.0
Glass tumblers, ½-pint, per dozen	.180	.180	.180	150.0	150.0	150.0
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.05 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.200	.200	.200	148.6	148.6	148.6
Tubs, galvanized-iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	6.375	6.375	6.439	155.3	155.3	156.7
MISCELLANEOUS				**122.5**	**121.8**	**120.4**
Cattle feed				**116.7**	**115.2**	**109.5**
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	22.094	21.600	21.375	120.3	117.6	116.4
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, Memphis	31.250	30.750	26.750	110.3	108.7	94.5
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	46.000	46.750	49.000	161.9	164.5	172.4
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	23.031	22.900	22.500	118.4	117.7	115.7

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1926—Con.

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926	July, 1926	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued						
Leather				**134.7**	**134.8**	**135.9**
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	$0.450	$0.450	$0.450	166.9	166.9	166.9
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	.675	.675	.675	269.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	.441	.431	.431	109.9	107.5	107.5
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.250	.250	.250	97.7	97.7	97.7
Sole, per pound—						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston	.350	.350	.350	117.4	117.4	117.4
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	.410	.410	.430	91.4	91.4	95.8
Union, middle weight, New York	.413	.420	.420	102.8	104.7	104.7
Paper and pulp				**175.3**	**171.8**	**164.3**
Box board, per ton, f. o. b. mill—						
Chip	36.234	36.234	36.234	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manila lined chip	46.134	46.134	46.134	(2)	(2)	(2)
85-pound test liner	57.420	59.400	59.400	(2)	(2)	(2)
Paper—						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.035	.035	.035	166.8	166.8	166.8
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	.114	.114	.103	233.2	233.2	210.0
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	2.950	2.750	2.750	132.6	123.6	123.6
Other miscellaneous				**104.1**	**104.2**	**104.5**
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York	.088	.084	.086	109.7	104.6	107.4
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery—						
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock	.180	.180	.180	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D	.251	.250	.250	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hemp, manila, fair, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.133	.146	.151	143.0	156.9	163.0
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	.083	.065	.070	123.3	97.2	104.6
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	.240	.240	.240	168.4	168.4	168.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York	.240	.240	.240	163.6	163.6	163.6
Rubber, per pound, New York—						
Para, island, fine	.335	.337	.340	41.5	41.7	42.1
Plantation, ribbed, smoked, sheets	.416	.392	.413	50.7	47.7	50.4
Sisal, Mexican, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.093	.093	.093	214.1	214.1	214.1
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4.851	4.851	4.851	137.5	137.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	.058	.058	.058	157.5	157.5	157.5
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5
Raw materials [3]				**152.7**	**150.5**	**152.7**
Producers goods [3]				**127.3**	**128.0**	**128.8**
Consumers' goods [3]				**162.0**	**160.1**	**160.6**
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)				**150.7**	**149.2**	**150.5**

[2] No 1913 base price.

[3] Federal Reserve Board grouping.

COSTS AND STANDARDS OF LIVING OF MINNEAPOLIS TEACHERS

A SURVEY of costs and standards of living of Minneapolis teachers in relation to their salaries was directed by Dr. Royal Meeker in the summer of 1926 at the request of the Central Committee of Teachers' Associations of that city.

The numbers and percentages reporting, as a result of the questionnaire study, were 108 or 40 per cent of the male teachers of Minneapolis and 541 or 23.8 per cent of the woman teachers and school nurses. Of the 530 woman teachers 446 were single and 84 married. Of the 108 men who returned schedules 17 were single and 91 were married. Twenty-eight widows, two divorced women, and one widower were tabulated with the married.

The average number of dependents for all married men was 2.41 and for all married women 1.77, while 102 of the single women had dependents, their number averaging from one in certain salary groups up to as high as 2.20 in the $1,300–$1,400 salary group. Some of the single woman teachers, however, who were supporting dependents had other sources of income. In fact, 74 of the teachers were partially dependent upon their families and friends; for example, living at home with less expense for room or board, or visiting their friends and families during vacation.

Present Salaries of Teachers

THE following table shows the average salaries of Minneapolis teachers in different occupation groups. Sex is given only for the teachers included in the survey, as exact figures for this item were not available for all teachers in each occupational group.

AVERAGE SALARIES OF MINNEAPOLIS TEACHERS, BY POSITION

Position	All teachers				Teachers reporting		
	Number	Mean salary	Median salary	Mode salary	Number	Per cent	Mean salary
Kindergarten	116	$1,533.00	$1,550		25	21.5	$1,438.00
Elementary and special [1]	1,174	1,786.64	1,850	$2,000	336	28.6	1,713.02
Women					330		1,704.80
Men					6		2,166.67
Junior high	231	1,948.26	2,000	2,000	62	26.8	1,960.77
Women					45		1,927.73
Men					17		2,048.23
Senior high [2]	621	2,203.22	2,300	2,500	184	29.6	2,114.72
Women					113		2,042.81
Men					71		2,229.15
Elementary principals	65	2,796.12	2,770		[3] 18	27.7	2,631.11
Women					13		2,618.08
Men					13		2,685.00
High-school principals [4]	21	3,995.24	4,050		7	33.3	3,562.86
Women					2		2,720.00
Men					5		3,900.00
Nurses	56	1,413.00	1,350		11	19.6	1,393.63
Total	2,284				643	28.2	

[1] The elementary and special class teachers were combined, as there was no certain way of identifying them from the schedules.
[2] The senior high includes the vocational high and the junior-senior high teachers.
[3] As given in the original table. Actual sum of items is 26.
[4] The high-school principals include the vocational high principal, the junior-senior, the junior, and the assistant principals.

The study showed that the average surplus for 638 teachers who reported was $171.08, while 69.2 per cent averaged $343.95 in savings, 2 per cent spent all their income, and 28.6 per cent had an average deficit of $234.28. Doctor Meeker points out that these findings mean very little, as the number of cases was too small and the information not sufficiently detailed to warrant sound generalizations. He suggests, however, another line of approach for ascertaining adequacy of teachers' salaries, namely, the measurement of such salaries with "tentative quantity, quality, and cost budgets for the maintenance of health and decent professional standards among teachers."

Budgets Suggested for Fixing Minimum Salaries

THE data used as a basis for the suggested budgets for teachers were secured in part from the budgets sent in by individuals included in the survey and in part from the budgets already formulated, especially those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and one for a business or professional woman published by the Ladies' Home Journal. The suggested budgets are as follows: For a single woman, minimum, $1,356.20; more liberal, $2,352.30. For a single man, minimum, $1,238.50; more liberal, $2,057. For a married man, minimum, $3,062; more liberal, $4,429.

Commenting on these budgetary estimates of the cost of supporting a family, the report says:

> The fact that the average married man teacher in Minneapolis is not at the present time supporting a family as large as the average workingman's family or the standard family of five does not at all indicate that teachers' salaries should be fixed on the basis of the cost of maintaining their smaller families. Teachers' families are small largely because their salaries are small. Big families and little incomes do not mix any more readily than oil and water. Teachers who are unfortunate enough to have large families either cease to be teachers or are obliged to earn additional incomes from outside work or business; or they must live penuriously and seek consolation in the philosophy of Diogenes and Henry David Thoreau.
>
> Salaries must be paid to positions, not to families, dependent children, parents, aunts, or other dependent relatives. The family budget is brought into the discussion of salary schedules only for the purpose of showing the minimum which must be provided for if men and women of intelligence, initiative, and vigor are to be retained in the teaching profession permanently.

For the rank and file of teachers who continue in the service a sufficient time to earn the regular salary advances the regular attainable maximums, according to Doctor Meeker, "should be well above the cost of the minimum quantity family budget" presented above. Furthermore, salary increases and grade or rank promotions should be automatic for every teacher who meets the required standards in his or her teaching and administration work. "What has been done to systematize and objectify salary advancements of public employees elsewhere should and can be done for the teachers and other public servants in Minneapolis."

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

LABOR AGREEMENTS

Bakers—San Francisco

AN AGREEMENT made May 1, 1926, between the California Bakers' Association, of San Francisco, and Bakers' Local No. 24 contains the following sections of interest:

SECTION 1. All employees shall be members in good standing of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 24, and shall be employed through the office of the union. Employer shall have the right to employ any member of the union, through their office, upon request for such member. The union shall not place any restriction upon any member in accepting employment, except in the case of men who have been members of Local No. 24 for less than three months or members who have been out of work less than two weeks.

SEC. 4. No employee shall commence work before 4 o'clock a. m. except dough mixers to set doughs and sponges in accordance with the above specified starting time and dough-dividing machine operators who shall start work not earlier than 3.45 a. m. No employee, except flour-room workers, shall cease work later than 12 o'clock midnight except in an emergency. On Saturdays all work shall cease at 6 p. m. On days preceding holidays observed by the baker the work shall be extended to 2 a. m. Additional compensation shall be allowed to all employees starting before 6 a. m. and finishing after 10 p. m., as follows:

	Per day (cents)
Employees starting at 5 a. m	25
Employees starting at 4 a. m	50
Employees finishing at 11 p. m	25
Employees finishing at 12 p. m	50

In emergency cases extending over a period of more than one day all employees working between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. shall be entitled to $1 per day additional pay.

SEC. 7. Minimum wages:

	Per week
Foremen, ovenmen	$46.00
Dough mixers, night hours	46.00
Dough mixers, day hours	44.00
Bench hands	43.00
Flour blenders	37.00
Dough mixers' helper, night hours	37.00
Flour blenders' helper	34.00
Helpers after first year	34.00
Helpers (first year at trade)	31.00
Apprentices (second year at trade)	31.00
Apprentices (second six months at trade)	28.00
Apprentices (first six months at trade)	25.00
	Per day
Foremen, jobbing	8.00
Bench hands, jobbing	7.50

SEC. 8. Labor Day shall always be observed as a holiday and no work performed on that day. Five days shall constitute a week's work in all weeks wherein the following holidays fall upon a Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, to wit: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas

Day, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday. There shall be no deduction of pay on account of the observance of such holidays: *Provided, however,* That the employer shall be entitled to two hours' overtime without pay on the last day worked preceding the holiday observed. When the aforesaid holidays fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, six days shall constitute a week's work; a half a day's pay shall be added to the compensation for that week. Jobbers working on the above-named holidays proper shall be entitled to time and one-half.

SEC. 9. No employee shall be discriminated against or suffer loss of employment on account of his representing the local union in any capacity or for refusing to invest money in, or purchase securities of the business of the employers; nor shall any employee be discriminated against for representing his employer's interest in any capacity.

SEC. 11. A board of adjustment is hereby created to be composed of three representatives of each contracting party. Said board shall organize at once and shall elect a chairman and secretary, and shall adopt rules of procedure which shall bind the contracting parties. Said board shall have the power to adjust any differences that may arise between the parties hereto regarding the meaning or enforcement of this contract. Said board shall meet for consideration of all matters that may be referred to it, within 48 hours subsequent to receipt by its secretary of notice of same. The board's decision shall be submitted to both contracting parties in writing, which shall be signed by a majority of the board, and their decision shall be effective from the date of submission of such question of difference. If the board can not agree on any question referred to it within 48 hours, they shall then choose a seventh member who shall have no connection with either contracting party, and the decision of a majority of the board of seven shall be final and binding on both parties. Pending the decision of any question referred to the board, work shall be continued in accordance with the provisions of this contract.

SEC. 12. This agreement shall go into effect at once and remain in force until either party wishes to change any section or sections of this agreement. Then either party shall give 30 days' notice, during which time the new agreement shall be negotiated.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers—New York City

IN THE Labor Review for October, 1926 (pp. 210, 211), was given the agreement made between the New York Joint Council of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of New York City with the independent jobbers of the city. An agreement was also made with the Hat and Cap Wholesalers' Association, commonly known as the Jobbers' Association, from September 2, 1926, to June 30, 1928, containing but slight changes from the individual jobbers' agreement. Additional sections are as follows:

5. It is herewith agreed that all complaints, disputes, or grievances between any member of the association and the union shall be referred for decision to a board of adjustment, to consist of three representatives of the association, three representatives of the union, and who is herewith designated as the impartial chairman of this board of adjustment, and shall hold office during the life of this agreement [sic]. The board of adjustment shall meet within 48 hours after notice has been served upon the chairman by either party to this agreement that a controversy or dispute has been referred to it.

6. Wherever a complaint has been filed with the board of adjustment against any member of the association such complaint is to be investigated by a duly authorized representative of the board of adjustment, and in such case the party against whom this complaint is made shall supply the investigator with all the necessary facilities for the purpose of establishing whether such complaint is substantiated or not.

7. Should any member of the association be found giving work to or dealing with a nonunion manufacturer, he will become liable and pay to the union through the association a sum of money to be fixed by the board of adjustment, and to be a sufficiently high amount to offset the advantage gained by the respective member of the association through such transaction, together with an appropriate penalty.

It is further agreed that the association herewith assumes full responsibility for its individual members that all provisions of this agreement and decisions of the board of adjustment will be faithfully carried out.

8. With a view of bettering conditions of the cloth hat and cap industry and the checking and eliminating of trade abuses, the parties hereto agree to establish a committee on welfare, the committee to consist of ------ representatives of the union and ------ representatives of the association. This committee shall have the authority to find ways and means of carrying out the purpose of this clause and to call conferences from time to time of representatives of the union, the association, and of the manufacturers employed by the members of the association in order to accomplish the purpose of this clause.

Express Company—Adjustment Board

THE American Railway Express Co. has made an agreement relative to the establishment of adjustment boards with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, American Federation of Express Workers, and certain of the shop crafts. One of the first agreements made under the recent railway labor act was the one first named above, made June 18, 1926. It is here given practically in full.

PREAMBLE. The American Railway Express Co., a carrier under the railway labor act, and the ------, having in its membership employees of the express company, are entering into an agreement for the establishment of an adjustment board pursuant to section 3 of the railway labor act.

ARTICLE 1. The adjustment board hereby created is authorized to consider disputes between the American Railway Express Co. and any of its employees members of the organization, party hereto.

ART. 2. The board shall consider and, if possible, decide—

(*a*) All disputes referred to it growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreement concerning rates of pay, rules or working conditions which have been handled pursuant to rules 29 and 42, inclusive, up to and including the decision of general manager or other designated official of the express company. The board may decide any question that may arise as to whether such disputes have been thus handled.

(*b*) All cases to be considered by the board must be in writing and referred to the chief executive of the organization, party hereto, or someone designated by him to do so, or by the chairman of the express company's committee on wages and working conditions, or by someone designated by him to do so, with a full statement of facts and any data pertaining to the facts deemed necessary by the party or parties submitting the case.

ART. 3. The board shall consist of four representatives of the express company and four representatives of the organization, party hereto, to be named by the officers of the parties signatory hereto.

It is understood that "vacancy" does not necessarily mean a permanent vacancy. If for any reason a member of the board can not attend, or if at the time of a board session either one side or the other finds itself with a greater or less number of representatives than the other side, the side having the greater number of representatives shall reduce its voting representation during that session to a number equal to the representation of the other side, to the end that when questions are voted upon there shall be an equal number of votes available for each side. Nothing in this shall be held to bar from participation in discussion and argument the entire membership of the board, the intent being that when it comes to voting the voting strength of each side shall be equal.

ART. 4. The board shall elect a chairman and vice chairman, who shall be members of the board. The chairman or vice chairman will preside at meetings and will have a vote in all questions voted upon. The office of chairman shall be filled alternately from representatives of the management and the signatory organization. While the office of chairman is filled by a representative of the express company, the office of vice chairman shall be filled by a representative of the signatory organization, and vice versa. The terms of office of chairman and vice chairman shall be one year.

ART. 5. The board may make its own rules of procedure, including rules as to place and time of meeting, provided that a meeting of the board may be called

if request therefor is made by the chairman or vice chairman not less than 15 days in advance. Such special meeting shall only be obliged to consider the particular case or matter referred to in such request, but at such special meeting the board may consider other pending cases, if it votes to do so.

ART. 6. Parties to a dispute may be heard either in person, by counsel, or by other representation, as they may elect. In order that such parties may be advised of board meetings, due and timely notice shall be given to the employee or employees involved in such dispute.

ART. 7. In all questions voted upon a majority of votes cast shall decide the issue. The decisions of the board shall be final and binding upon both parties, and it shall be the duty of both to abide by such decisions. The voting shall be as follows:

(*a*) The chairman shall first ask unanimous consent to the motion, which, if obtained, shall decide the issue.

(*b*) If unanimous consent is not obtained, the chairman shall then ask whether the vote shall be made openly or by secret ballot, and as to this question a majority vote shall decide.

(*c*) If an equal number of votes be cast upon this question, then the ballot shall be secret.

ART. 8. All decisions of the board shall be in writing and contain a brief statement of the case together with the final decision of the board. Both parties are entitled to such number of copies of decisions, not to exceed 100 each, as they may request. The board may increase or decrease this number as circumstances may warrant. The decisions of the board shall be certified to by the chairman and vice chairman and shall contain no information regarding the vote or dissenting opinion.

ART. 9. The expenses of this board shall be paid in the following manner:

(*a*) Each of the parties hereto will assume the salary, traveling expenses, and other compensation of its members.

(*b*) Expenses of the board, such as rental, clerk hire, stationery, and printing, shall be assumed equally, half to be paid by the express company and half to be paid by the organization party hereto.

ART. 10. Each case submitted to the board must be accompanied by a concrete statement of facts, together with such written argument as the party or parties submitting may desire. The board is authorized to require such additional information or evidence, oral or written, as it may deem desirable.

ART. 11. The board shall not consider questions concerning—

(*a*) Changes in rates of pay.

(*b*) Changes in rules or working conditions.

ART. 12. In the event of failure of the board to reach a decision in any case submitted, then, upon the request of the party filing the case with the board, the board shall certify to the party the failure of the board to reach a decision. Any case submitted to the board for decision may be withdrawn from consideration at any time by the party submitting the case.

ART. 13. The board shall meet and organize within 60 days after the effective date of this agreement.

ART. 14. This agreement shall become effective and shall remain in effect until 30 days' written advance notice shall have been given by either party to the other of its desire to terminate or cancel this agreement.

Stonecutters—Boston

THE following provisions relating to working rules and wages are taken from the agreement of the Boston local of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, made April 1, 1926, for two years:

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work; four hours on Saturday.

No overtime to be allowed in shops or yards; only in case of dire necessity shall men work overtime at building.

Double time to be paid for work of this nature, and performed only after permission has been granted by the business agent. This rule does not apply to the patching of artificial stone or molders.

Double time shall be paid for all holidays.

The wage rate for all stone, marble, and artificial stone that is cut in shop and yards in Boston local's jurisdiction, which has not been previously planed, or work in anyway outside of Boston local's juridiction, shall be $1.25 per hour.

The wage rate for fitters that work on material cut or cast in Boston local's jurisdiction which has not been previously planed or dressed, cast, or cut outside the Boston local's jurisdiction shall be $1.25 per hour, provided that the stonecutter employed on work of this nature is sent from shop doing the job, and that in the event of cessation of work at building he can go back to the shop and work.

The wage rate on all stone, or marble or artificial stone, coming from outside Boston local's jurisdiction, wholly or partially dressed by hand or by machine, worked or fitted at building or shop, shall be $1.40 per hour.

All concrete, reinforced concrete, artificial stone, natural stone, or marble worked or dressed with stonecutters' tools shall be considered practical stonecutting and must be performed according to the rules of this local of the general union.

All work of this nature done in shops shall be paid for at the rate of $1.25 per hour except where otherwise classified in this agreement. The wage rate for artificial stone patchers shall be $1.05 per hour in shops and on building $1.25 per hour.

The wage rate for first-class molder shall be $1.05 per hour.

The wage rate for second-class molder shall be 95 cents per hour.

The wage rate on all building operations shall be $1.40 per hour, except where otherwise classified in this agreement.

Stonecutters, carvers, and patchers working out of Boston shall be paid living expenses. Where living expenses are exorbitant, employer and employee will arrange matter satisfactory to both parties.

Employers must furnish all tools not used with stonecutter's mallet or hammer.

All stonecutters' tools must be sharpened at employer's expense.

Stonecutters working in the open during the months of June, July, and August shall be provided with suitable protection from the sun and rain.

In the winter, shops shall be provided with heat.

The minimum rate for carvers shall be $1.45 per hour in shop.

The minimum rate for carvers on the building shall be $1.65 per hour.

Carvers working on building shall be provided with suitable staging and also with ample protection from sun and rain.

Street Railways—Boston

IN THE agreement between the Boston Elevated Railway and its employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 589, made for one year from July 1, 1926, but few changes were made in the agreement that terminated on that date and those mainly in the matter of phraseology. Two new paragraphs were added, one to section 241, on extra bus drivers, and the other to section 324, on one day off in fifteen, and an entirely new section (section 422), relative to bus repairmen. The added paragraphs are here given in their entirety and section 422 in part.

SECTION 241. If the introduction of bus operation results in the necessity for lay off of car-house employees a conference shall be called to provide a fair basis to all concerned for such men as are qualified for automotive work.

SEC. 324. Any gateman, porter, warder, or elevator operator shall be given, if he so desires, at least one day off in fifteen days, provided that on holidays the privilege will not be granted if it would cause the railway's service to suffer.

SEC. 422. Bus repairmen. Only men who in the judgment of the railway officials are experienced and qualified for bus repair work shall be employed or remain in employ as bus repairmen.

Car-house repairmen who are experienced and qualified to perform bus repair work will be given opportunity to perform bus repair work according to length of service as car-house repairmen.

Employees in bus repair work shall perform such work of this character and at such places as is from time to time assigned, and there shall be no selection of work.

In the event of a reduction of forces bus repairmen shall be laid off according to length of service in bus repair work, and the first man laid off shall be the first man recalled, and men who have come from car-house repair work may have the privilege of returning to car-house repair work until such time as they may be recalled for bus repair work.

Bus repairmen on night shift will be given opportunity according to length of service as bus repairmen to work days when there is a vacancy, if there is available an experienced and qualified man to perform the work on night shift.

In the new agreement there are a few changes in wages. Several occupations working 56 hours a week were placed on 48-hour basis. The new scale of wages is as follows:

	Per hour
Rapid transit lines motormen	$0. 76
Yard motormen	. 795
Yard guards	. 775
Repairmen	. 875
Chauffeur repairmen	. 785
Garage helpers	. 685
Blacksmiths—first-class repairmen (48 hours)	. 84
Car cleaners (48 hours)	. 64
Car cleaners—boss (48 hours)	. 70
Car shifters (48 hours)	. 64
Repairmen, car-house, R. S. and S. department (48 hours)	. 80
Repairmen, car-house, R. S. and S. department (48 hours)	. 75
Repairmen, car-house, R. S. and S. department (48 hours)	. 70
	Per week
Change distributors, receiving department (56 hours)	45. 00
Collectors, receiving department (56 hours)	45. 00
Station receivers, treasury department (56 hours)	45. 00
Station receivers, treasury department (48 hours)	38. 50

Street Railways—Chicago

THE Chicago Rapid Transit Co., operating the elevated lines in the city of Chicago, recently by arbitration made an agreement with its 4,500 employees, members of Division 308 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. By the award of the arbitrators the old agreement that expired May 31, 1926, was continued for one year, and the following provisions were added:

SECTION 2. From and after September 1, 1926, and during the time this agreement shall remain in force, the company shall bear and pay the cost of group life insurance to the amount of $1,000 upon the life of each employee covered by this agreement who has been in the service of the company for three months, while continuing in the service of the company, subject to acceptance by the insurance company writing such insurance, of any individual as a risk.

The company shall also, from September 1, 1926, and during the time this agreement shall remain in force, bear and pay the cost and expense of a group health policy covering each employee covered by this agreement, who has been in the company's service for more than one year, for $20 per week against becoming, while insured under said policy, wholly and continuously disabled and prevented from performing any and every duty of his or her occupation by sickness contracted or injuries sustained, provided that no indemnity shall be payable for the first 7 days of incapacity nor for more than 26 weeks thereafter. Such group health policy shall not cover the following:

(1) Any period of incapacity for which the employee is not treated by a licensed practicing physician.

(2) Any period of incapacity for which the employee is entitled to indemnity or compensation under any workmen's compensation act.

(3) Sickness contracted or suffered or injury sustained outside of the continental limits of the United States in North America or Canada, or in any part of

either, north of the sixtieth degree of north latitude; nor sickness or injury caused directly or indirectly by war or riot, or while participating in, or in consequence of having participated in, aeronautics; nor intentioanlly self-inflicted injury while sane or insane.

Said health insurance shall continue only while the employee remains in the employ of the company.

Street Railways—Detroit

THE following sections are taken from the rules governing wages and working conditions of operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators, effective June 1, 1926, as prepared by the Board of Street Railway Commissioners of the city of Detroit. The street-railway system of Detroit is under the control of the city.

1. In all cases of grievances, disputes, or subjects arising in the matter of transportation involving the interests of the operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators, wherein said grievances, disputes, and subjects arising in the matter of transportation and in the operation of the street railways are presented by the employees through themselves or designated representatives and in case of discipline where an employee or employees are suspended, dismissed, or otherwise disciplined, the employees shall be permitted to be represented in hearings before the officer or officers and/or commissions of the street-railway department by the representative or representatives of said employees chosen by the associated employees. In case of failure of adjustment of said case and/or cases by or through said hearings, said employees may have recourse as is provided in section 19 of the street-railway chapter of the city charter, providing for arbitration of disputes.

The procedure in cases of arbitration shall be: Upon written notice to the street-railway commission by said employees in their associate character, through their chosen representative, or representatives, that arbitration is desired upon certain specified matters relative to the wages or conditions of employment said notice shall be recognized and accepted as a sufficient initiation of arbitration. Such accepted notice shall contain the name of one citizen of Detroit, named by the said associated employees, by their representative and/or representatives, who shall be accepted as the authorized arbitrator in said dispute, and shall be so respected. To complete the construction of a board of arbitration the street-railway commission and/or its representative and/or official or officials of said street-railway department shall within five days from the receipt of said notice of submission for arbitration, appoint one citizen of the city of Detroit to serve as an arbitrator. The two arbitrators thus chosen shall proceed without unreasonable delay to choose a third arbitrator to complete and constitute an arbitration board to consist of three persons. Before this board of arbitrators shall be submitted the subject and/or subjects to be arbitrated. Said board shall proceed without unreasonable delay to sit in the capacity of a board of arbitration at such time and place as may be designated by a majority of the said three arbitrators, of which the parties to the arbitration shall have sufficient notice. Before the said arbitrators shall appear the parties to the arbitration personally and/or through their representative and/or representatives, and submit to the said board of arbitration all evidence and statements bearing upon the case. At the close of the hearing and/or hearings, the said arbitration board shall proceed without unreasonable delay to determine thereon and render an award which shall be binding upon the parties to the arbitration. The decision of the said board of arbitration shall be respected as the award which shall be observed as an adjustment of the dispute or the subject matter in arbitration. A majority award shall be binding.

2. Beginning July 1, 1926, the schedule and run guides of all runs operated by the department of street railways shall be changed and all runs made to conform as nearly as possible to eight hours platform time. All time in excess of eight hours in a run and all extra work performed shall be paid for at the regular overtime rate. The overtime rate of pay for all classes of men shall be for the month of July, 1926, 81 cents per hour and after August 1, 1926, 82 cents per hour, except one-man car operators who shall be paid for the month of July, 1926, 86 cents per hour and after August 1, 1926, 87 cents per hour.

3. Beginning July 1, 1926, all scheduled week-day runs over six hours and under eight hours, shall be considered as regular runs and shall be allowed eight hours' time. Fifty per cent of all scheduled week-day runs must be completed within 11 consecutive hours. Forty per cent of all runs must be straight runs as near equally divided as possible between day and night runs. Thirty-five per cent of the total number of runs shall be completed within 13 consecutive hours. Not to exceed 15 per cent of all runs may be extended to exceed 13 consecutive hours in completion. Runs requiring from 13 to 14 hours in completion will be allowed 10 minutes' bonus. Runs requiring from 14 hours to 14½ hours in completion will be allowed 20 minutes' bonus. Runs requiring from 14½ to 15 hours in completion will be allowed 30 minutes' bonus. One hour additional bonus will be allowed for each additional hour thereafter.

4. Runs under six hours shall be considered as trippers, and shall be paid for at actual platform time, except that no tripper service shall pay less than two hours' time.

5. Sunday and holiday runs shall be straight runs not to exceed eight consecutive hours. Time served in excess of eight consecutive hours or in excess of the regular run shall be paid for at the rate of $1 per hour, except one-man car operators, who shall be paid $1.05 per hour.

6. All men now in service and all men entering the service hereafter shall be graded and paid from the first day of July, 1926, and thereafter as follows:

Two-man operators:	July 1, 1926 (cents per hour)	After August 1, 1926 (cents per hour)
First six months	66	67
Second six months	70	71
After one year	74	75

The above rates apply to motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators.

One-man operators:	July 1, 1926 (cents per hour)	After August 1, 1926 (cents per hour)
First six months	71	72
Second six months	75	76
After one year	79	80

The above rates apply to one-man car operators, also to one-man coach operators on motor coaches or buses seating 35 passengers or more.

(a) Owl car men except one-man car operators shall be paid for the month of July, 1926, 84 cents per hour and after August 1, 1926, 85 cents per hour. One-man car operators, 5 cents in addition to the above rates.

All runs completed between the hours of 3.30 and 6.30 a. m. will be compensated at the owl-car rate, but all such runs must be completed not later than 6.30 a. m. Regular service is not to be extended to cover this period. Regular day runs are only to be added as the increase of service requires.

(b) In all cases overtime work in excess of 8 hours shall be compensated for at the rate of 81 cents per hour for the month of July, 1926, and 82 cents per hour after August 1, 1926, except as herein otherwise provided.

8. Where a regular operator, motorman, conductor, or motor-coach operator is assigned to and operates a night run, and is required to report for and operate a morning tripper in addition to his regular run, he shall in no case be paid for less than two hours at regular overtime rate. Men whose runs terminate after 12 o'clock midnight shall not be required to report for extra forenoon work until 10 o'clock a. m. the following day.

9. Time allowed for delays in excess of five minutes after runs are scheduled to be relieved shall be paid at the overtime rate except in cases of fires and unavoidable delay.

10. Whenever intervening time between swing runs and any of the consecutive runs amounts to 45 minutes or less, such intervening time shall be considered as actual platform time.

Operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators required to do extra work, tripper or special, following the completion of a regular service day, such operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators shall be paid straight time for all intervening time between the completion of the regular runs or service day until the beginning of the extra work, tripper or special service, and 86 cents per hour for the month of July, 1926, 87 cents per hour after August 1, 1926, for all such extra work, tripper, or special service. All

three-piece runs will be paid straight time for the shortest intervening time between two of the parts.

11. Regular operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators shall be required to report at their respective car houses 10 minutes before the time scheduled for their runs to leave, excepting that during the 40-minute night-car service regular operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators who live a greater distance than one-half mile from the car house will not be required to report until five minutes before such runs are due to leave. Whenever reliefs are made at points other than the car house, and take over 10 minutes to go from car house to such relief point, they shall be allowed the actual schedule running time required to go to and from the car house and such relief points.

12. Ten minutes shall be added to each man's run to cover the actual time consumed in moving cars in and out of the car house.

13. Regular operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators, when required to report for extra work, and not used for such extra work, shall receive not less than one hour time for responding to such call.

14. Where operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators have selected or have been assigned to runs regularly scheduled, and portions of such runs are canceled, they shall receive the full time that the runs would have paid had the full run been completed.

15. Operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators shall receive 50 cents per day in addition to their regular compensation, while instructing student operators and conductors.

16. Operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators when used in snowplow service shall be paid $1 per hour. When regular day men are required for duty in snowplow service and are held in such service beyond 12 o'clock midnight, they shall not be requested to report for their run the following day, but shall receive at least the amount that their regular runs would call for on that day. Compensation for snowplow time will be so adjusted that operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators will not suffer financial loss.

18. The minimum wage paid each operator, motorman, conductor, or motor-coach operator for the first six months' employment, shall not be less than $80 per month. In case of absence from duty, the regular rate for an 8-hour day shall be deducted for each day's absence.

19. After six months' continuous service with the department of street railways, each platform man shall be allowed a vacation of seven days at full pay each year.

20. Vacations shall start on the 1st day of November, 1925, and continue throughout the year, at the convenience of the service.

21. All operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators shall have their respective places on their respective lines as at present on the board in accordance with their seniority and shall be entitled to select runs accordingly. The oldest man in continuous service having the right to the first selection; junior men having the right to select thereafter according to their continuous age in the service. When runs have thus been selected they shall be held by the operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators selecting them so long as the schedule to which the selection is made is in force, or in the event of the schedule not changing in a period of four months, then the runs shall be reposted and each operator, motorman, conductor, or motor-coach operator shall have the right, in accordance with his continuous age in the service, to make another selection, providing, however, in the event of a vacancy an extra shall fill said vacancy for not more than 30 days, whereupon the operator, motorman, conductor, or motor-coach operator beginning next in rank below said vacancy shall have the right to reselect their runs.

22. The commission and/or the street-railway officials will treat with the employees through the employees' representative and/or representatives upon all matters and grievances that may arise from time to time that are presented through the employees' representative and/or representatives. In case of failure to so adjust said matters and/or grievances the said matters and/or grievances shall be subject for submission to arbitration as provided in paragraph one. In case of dismissal or suspension of any platform man who is afterward exonerated, said man shall be paid for lost time. Petitions for reinstatement shall be made within seven days from date of suspension or dismissal.

27. All conductors must turn in their returns on completing their day's work and may count the amount of cash due the department of street railways, as per trip slip, where one is used to record the number of fares and the amount of

money collected, over to the man in charge of the suboffice and receive from him a receipt indicating the quality and amount of cash turned in, also packages containing the returns. The department of street railways shall have prepared forms of receipts in readiness at all car houses so that the man in charge can write in the amount and give to the conductor his receipt.

32. In the event new lines are created, which will operate from new terminals, such lines shall be filled by men from both traction and coach departments, according to their seniority in their respective department. Where new lines are put on from established coach terminals the lines would be filled first by men from that terminal according to their seniority and if there are not sufficient men in that terminal to fill the new line, then the opportunity would be given to all men employed, either upon coaches or street cars over the entire system, according to their seniority.

47. Uniforms shall be those as designated by the street-railway commission. In case of a change in the standard of the uniforms one year's notice shall be given and the employees shall have the right to purchase such uniforms in the open market.

50. When men are required to report to the claims department or attend court as witnesses, or detained at the car house by order, they shall be paid their regular rate per hour as they would have received had they been operating their car. Such reporting shall in nowise work to their financial disadvantage. Operators, motormen, conductors, and motor-coach operators shall receive pay for 15 minutes and 30 minutes' time as at present upon being required to make out accident reports.

51. The provisions hereinbefore set forth will be in force until changed or repealed by resolution of this commission. Repeal or changes may be made to occur upon reasonable notice by the street-railway commission to the employees or their designated representatives. Changes herein desired by the employees may be submitted in writing by the said employees and/or their respresentative to the said railway commission, upon which hearings will be had upon 10 days' written notice to the person suggesting said change or changes. It is understood that working under the provision hereinbefore set forth, the operators, motormen, conductors, or motor-coach operators do not waive any rights or privileges existing to them by virtue of the street railway chapter of the charter of the city of Detroit, section 19, or otherwise.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Clothing Industry—New York City

Meaning of "47 Weeks of Work"

IN CASE No. 234, of the New York clothing industry, decided July 1, 1926, an interpretation was placed upon the meaning of "47 weeks." After consuming four weeks in negotiations a firm had agreed to supply its employees with "47 weeks of work during the year." The loss of these four weeks made it impossible for the firm to supply 47 weeks' employment that year because the firm needed three weeks at the end of the season for stock taking.

To meet the situation, it was agreed that for one week the employees should work overtime, thus earning two weeks' pay and bringing the total number of weeks' employment to 47. The firm demanded 66 hours' (that is, a week and a half, since a week in the clothing industry consists of 44 hours) overtime, maintaining that the agreement contemplated 47 weeks in earnings, not 47 weeks of employment.

The firm contended that "in all such agreements as to periods of employment the purpose of the union is to insure to the workers a certain amount of earnings for the year"; that it is immaterial "whether the sum be paid over a greater or lesser period. It is often

impossible for a firm to figure out in advance how many weeks of work there will be."

The impartial chairman disposed of the case in these words:

Since at the time the agreement was made no distinction was taken between 47 weeks of employment and 47 weeks of earnings, the impartial chairman can base his interpretation only on the logic of the facts presented. After careful study of those facts, it is his opinion that the union intended primarily to insure to the workers a certain amount of earnings for the year. The interpretation of the firm is therefore upheld, and the agreement taken to mean 47 weeks of earnings.

Reorganization of Staff of Employees

In case No. 237, decided June 19, 1926, the firm had complained of the refusal of the union to comply with a decision of the impartial chairman permitting the firm to "reorganize its present staff of employees by eliminating certain individuals." The firm had made out a list of persons to be eliminated, with which the union did not agree. Specifically, the firm asked for the retention of certain men in the pocket-making section. The union, however, insisted "that priority should rule in selecting the men to be retained, that there should be no discrimination on the part of the firm, and that the firm should not have final and only say as to who is to be eliminated and who is to work."

The impartial chairman ruled as follows:

The impartial chairman wishes to distinguish this case, and to state clearly that the following ruling is not to be regarded as a precedent for cases which may follow. Because of the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances involved in this case, the firm is permitted to choose the men to be retained. The union must live up to the decision in every particular, or the firm will be permitted to give up the shop. If the shop does not work satisfactorily on Monday, the firm will be permitted to send work to contractors and to give up the shop.

Railroads—Decisions of Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region

Away from Home

IN DECISION No. 2070, July 2, 1926, two brakemen claimed pay for three Sundays. The facts were as follows: On a branch leaving the main line of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co. at a point 49.3 miles east of Las Vegas a motor car which was operated over the branch daily except Sunday was sent to the repair shop in March, 1926. Steam service was substituted for it. Two brakemen were called for the run from the extra board at Las Vegas, a district terminal where a brakeman's extra board was maintained. As they performed some freight service while the locomotive was substituted for the motor, they were paid local freight rates for week days. They presented a claim under the provisions of article 14 of the trainmen's schedule, for 100 miles for each of the three Sundays, although doing no work on those days.

The position of the committee was as follows:

Had these brakemen been filling vacancies of regularly assigned men, the committee would not present this claim. However, in this case they were held at St. Thomas, the extreme end of the branch, each Sunday in order that they would be on hand the following Monday to protect a service that was not assigned

and had not been advertised for seniority choice. They were thereby deprived of the right to exercise their earning power, as they could have done had they been returned to Las Vegas at the close of the week's work on Saturday afternoon and their names placed on the extra board. It is, therefore, the contention of the committee that the claim in this case is consistent with the rule and also with Decisions Nos. 927 and 1727, which were promulgated by your honorable board.

Position of management: As shown in the joint statement of facts, the service on the St. Thomas Branch was assigned, the schedule of trains being as follows: No. 150 leave St. Thomas 10 a. m., arrive Moapa 11.45 a. m.; No. 151 leave Moapa 3.20 p. m., arrive St. Thomas 4.50 p. m. Both trains daily except Sunday. When the steam locomotive was substituted for the McKean motor car it did not change the assignment, neither did it bring the crew under the provisions of article 14—held away from home terminal rule—and the brakemen, even though temporarily employed, were nevertheless, in assigned service.

Decision.—Claim sustained.

Local Freight Rates

Decision No. 2069, July 2, 1926, related to a claim for local freight rates.

A crew made a trip from Los Angeles to Ormand, 48.9 miles, the last 3.9 miles being made on a spur track from the main line of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co. On this branch since its purchase by the company in 1917 there had been but two rates of pay applied to freight service—yard rates and local freight rates for other than yard work. All service on this spur performed by freight crews had been paid local freight rates. The position of the committee therefore was that the crew running from Los Angeles onto the branch should be paid local freight rates for the entire trip.

The management's position was as follows:

Article 9, trainmen's agreement, provides conditions under which through freight crews will be paid local rates of pay, and as conductor and crew did not perform any service that would entitle them to local freight rates under this article their claim was denied. The management further contends that there is no schedule provisions and no justification for paying conductor and crew local freight rates of pay when no service was performed which would entitle them to local rates under the provisions of article 9.

Decision.—In view of the evidence and facts in this case, claim is sustained.

Street Railways—East St. Louis and Vicinity

THE East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co. and the members of Locals No. 805 and No. 125 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, June 10, 1926, submitted to arbitration a dispute between them concerning the wages to be paid for the period beginning April 30, 1926, and ending April 30, 1927.

The present wage rates of motormen and conductors of Locals 805 and 125, terminating May 1, 1926, are as follows:

	Cents per hour
First 6 months	45
Next 6 months	50½
Next 6 months	55½
Next 3 months	56½
Thereafter	57

One-man car, 5 cents additional.

The wage rates asked for motormen and conductors of Locals 805 and 125, for the period beginning May 1, 1926, and ending April 30, 1927, are as follows:

	Cents per hour
First 3 months	65
First 9 months	70
Thereafter	75

For operating one-man cars and buses for regular hours work, an additional 15 cents per hour.

Interurban motormen and conductors 2 cents above city rates.

The hourly wages of shop and shed men according to the former scale and as asked by the men were as follows:

FORMER SCALE AND REQUESTED SCALE, IN CENTS PER HOUR

Occupation	Former scale			Requested scale
	First 6 months	Second 6 months	After 21 months	
Pitmen	54	55½	56	76
Pitmen's helpers	46	47½	48	70
Inspectors	54	55½	56	76
Inspectors' helpers	46	47½	48	70
Car cleaners	40	41½	42	65
General utility men	44	45½	46	65
Labor foremen	54	55½	56	76
Laborers	39	40½	41	65
Headlight boys	36	37½	38	65
Hostlers	55	56½	57	76
Machinists	67	68½		75
Machinists' helpers	49	50½	51	65
Pipe fitters	59	60½	61	65
Pipe fitters' helpers	50	51½	52	
Upholsterers	63	64½	65	84
Carpenters	62	63½	64	84
Painters	62	63½	64	84
Scrubbers	40	41½	42	65
Troublemen	55	56½	57	75
Switch cleaners (monthly rate)		$85.40		$125.00

In the course of the award the board made the following statements:

The record consists of almost 500 pages of testimony, together with about 100 exhibits, which we have most carefully considered to arrive at a fair and just conclusion in the premises.

Evidence has been presented both sides to sustain the issues, both for and against an increase of the wages, the condition of the employers, as well as the employees, the character of the work of the men, as well as the character of the property of the company.

We have very carefully examined and weighed the evidence submitted on behalf of the company, especially that part relative to comparable wages of street-car men in other communities, wages of firemen, policemen, clerks, and other industrial employees in this community. The financial status of the company and this evidence is very impressive. However, the evidence submitted on behalf of the association, of merchants in all classes and kinds of business, real estate men and the authority reports issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that within the last year there has been an increase in the cost of living in East St. Louis and vicinity of approximately 3 per cent. This is a paramount question in fixing wages. This increase in the cost of living, based on the scale of wages paid conductors and motormen, gives approximately 2 cents per hour, and it is the finding of this arbitration board that all employees covered by these arbitration proceedings shall receive a horizontal increase of 2 cents per hour. Inasmuch as this increase is based on the increased cost of living, we further find there shall be no change in the differentials now paid for one-man car and bus service.

These findings shall be in effect as of May 1, 1926.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION FOR AUGUST, 1926

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN, U. S. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

THE influx to the United States in August, 1926, was the largest for any month since September, 1925. Arrivals in August numbered 102,436, of whom 52,683 were American citizens returning from foreign lands and 49,753 were alien immigrants and visitors admitted to this country. The exodus this month comprised 42,248 citizens and 22,786 aliens, a total of 65,034 departures for foreign shores. The net increase in alien population of the United States for August last doubled that for the previous month, the exact figures for these two months being 26,967 and 13,357, respectively.

A sharp shift of the immigration tide away from New York is revealed by the present-day incoming movement. Ellis Island, always the Nation's main gateway during the period of unrestricted immigration, formerly handled more than 72 per cent of the total arrivals, while less than one-half of the immigrants are now recorded as coming that way. The port of New York is credited with 14,133 out of a total at all ports of 29,286 immigrant aliens admitted in August, 1926. Stations along our northern and southern land boundaries are now important places of entry. Over the Canadian border 7,656 immigrant aliens were admitted this month, and 5,785 came from south of the Rio Grande, a total of 13,441.

Canada, Mexico, Germany, the Irish Free State, Italy, and Great Britain, in the order named, were the principal sources of immigration in August, 1926, over four-fifths of the total immigrants for this month coming from these six countries. While less than one-half of the alien arrivals come from Europe, most of the aliens departing still go to that Continent. Of the 7,376 emigrants for August, 5,850 were destined to Europe, with Italy receiving the largest number, 1,195 aliens of this class having left the United States during this month with the intention of making their future homes in that country.

The number of persons debarred from entering the United States was 1,601 in August, 1,139 being males and 462 females. Only 123 of these aliens were rejected at New York and 172 at the other seaports, the remaining 1,306 having been turned back at the land border stations, 1,135 to Canada and 171 to Mexico.

Deportations of undesirable aliens are now being made at the rate of over a thousand a month. This figure was nearly doubled in June last, when the total jumped to 1,924, but the average for the six months from March to August was 1,152. The number deported in August was 1,121 and the principal causes for deportation were entering without visa, insanity, contagious disease, criminal and

immoral classes, and likely to become a public charge. The major portion of these deportees entered the country surreptitiously, mainly over the land boundaries. Of the total for August, 369 came from Canada and 371 from south of the Rio Grande, while 279 gained admission at the Atlantic seaports, 52 at Gulf of Mexico ports, 42 at Pacific ports, and 8 at the outlying possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

Aliens admissible as veterans of the World War and their wives and children under the act approved May 26, 1926, are now arriving in increasing numbers. In June only 83 aliens of such classes entered the country and 461 came in July. The total jumped to 1,210 during August, 960 being veterans and 250 the wives and children of veterans. With the exception of 1 born in Palestine, all of these aliens came from European countries. Italy leads the list by far, 1,118 of said classes being natives of that country; 37 were born in Greece; 25 in Poland; and the remaining 29 in Albania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Scotland, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926, AND DURING JULY AND AUGUST 31, 1926

Period	Inward					Outward					
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total	Aliens debarred from entering [1]	Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	Aliens deported after landing [2]
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total				Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1926	304,488	191,618	496,106	370,757	866,863	20,550	76,902	150,763	227,755	372,480	600,235	10,904
1926												
July	22,283	16,096	38,379	25,981	64,360	1,746	7,052	17,970	25,022	60,223	85,245	816
August	29,286	20,467	49,753	52,683	102,436	1,601	7,376	15,410	22,786	42,248	65,034	1,121

[1] These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.
[2] These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1926, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	August, 1926	July to August, 1926	August, 1926	July to August, 1926
African (black)	95	173	43	118
Armenian	87	161	8	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	237	444	106	278
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	44	106	169	346
Chinese	95	213	347	610
Croatian and Slovenian	41	87	34	78
Cuban	258	484	77	143
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	6	10	41	97
Dutch and Flemish	260	451	86	199
East Indian	6	9	13	18
English	3,639	7,036	852	1,668
Finnish	38	82	40	111
French	1,763	3,374	189	404

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1926, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP—Continued

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	August, 1926	July to August, 1926	August, 1926	July to August, 1926
German	4,543	6,667	452	891
Greek	251	387	367	788
Hebrew	774	1,320	38	61
Irish	3,787	6,873	213	506
Italian (north)	222	412	195	514
Italian (south)	2,000	3,047	994	2,086
Japanese	54	123	78	122
Korean	7	13	14	15
Lithuanian	47	67	85	130
Magyar	82	141	88	171
Mexican	5,843	11,484	182	438
Pacific Islander	4	4	----	4
Polish	260	439	370	704
Portuguese	94	157	440	599
Rumanian	29	52	145	312
Russian	81	152	72	128
Ruthenian (Russniak)	36	84	8	9
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,777	2,317	307	612
Scotch	2,020	3,813	427	771
Slovak	22	53	238	279
Spanish	82	148	402	652
Spanish-American	412	701	121	277
Syrian	50	123	22	45
Turkish	10	16	24	44
Welsh	126	196	9	9
West Indian (except Cuban)	49	72	50	127
Other peoples	55	78	30	49
Total	29,286	51,569	7,376	14,428
Male	17,120	30,317	4,910	9,198
Female	12,166	21,252	2,466	5,230
Under 16 years	4,668	8,189	356	653
16 to 44 years	21,886	38,368	5,329	10,469
45 years and over	2,732	5,012	1,691	3,306

TABLE 3.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO AUGUST 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	August, 1926	July to August, 1926	August, 1926	July to August, 1926
Albania	31	41	36	55
Austria	60	104	48	108
Belgium	81	117	45	106
Bulgaria	16	38	21	38
Czechoslovakia	284	521	229	444
Danzig, Free City of	31	38	1	1
Denmark	162	277	48	112
Esthonia	16	24	2	5
Finland	24	50	30	94
France, including Corsica	326	529	196	380
Germany	3,843	5,466	357	760
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England	761	1,335	603	1,292
Northern Ireland	17	28	2	84
Scotland	849	1,512	370	657
Wales	123	186	8	8
Greece	215	344	363	782
Hungary	78	127	79	155
Irish Free State	2,319	3,931	166	348

TABLE 3.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO AUGUST 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY—Continued

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	August, 1926	July to August, 1926	August, 1926	July to August, 1926
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	2,139	3,299	1,195	2,607
Latvia	42	54	2	3
Lithuania	52	85	87	129
Luxemburg	1	4	1	1
Netherlands	117	233	33	81
Norway	511	608	155	264
Poland	503	901	364	698
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	56	95	442	600
Rumania	64	110	143	311
Russia	92	137	45	70
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	29	77	343	522
Sweden	919	1,088	75	198
Switzerland	165	308	65	133
Turkey in Europe	13	33	8	10
Yugoslavia	91	188	288	501
Other Europe	30	57	----------	1
Total, Europe	14,060	21,945	5,850	11,558
Armenia	1	1	4	7
China	116	264	355	623
India	21	26	22	37
Japan	62	142	93	140
Palestine	20	51	31	48
Persia	3	3	2	4
Syria	36	105	20	34
Turkey in Asia	2	14	6	18
Other Asia	17	33	8	10
Total, Asia	278	639	541	921
Canada	7,640	14,879	277	358
Newfoundland	137	351	19	68
Mexico	5,935	11,661	180	441
Cuba	375	685	168	247
Other West Indies	85	134	114	305
British Honduras	11	15	1	1
Other Central America	197	338	52	124
Brazil	133	193	26	36
Other South America	306	509	116	202
Total, America	14,819	28,765	893	1,782
Egypt	18	33	3	6
Other Africa	35	65	7	15
Australia	39	73	71	105
New Zealand	28	37	10	25
Other Pacific Islands	9	12	1	16
Total, others	129	220	92	167
Grand, total, all countries	29,286	51,569	7,376	14,428

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING AUGUST, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are not charged to the quota]

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during August, 1926	Grand total, July to August, 1926
		July to August, 1926	August, 1926	July to August, 1926	August, 1926		
Albania	100	24	16	144	82	98	168
Andorra	100						
Austria	785	97	67	235	151	218	332
Belgium	[1] 512	67	46	306	218	264	373
Bulgaria	100	27	8	34	14	22	61
Czechoslovakia	3,073	501	262	626	389	651	1,127
Danzig, Free City of	228	38	27	21	6	33	59
Denmark	[1] 2,789	294	177	354	224	401	648
Esthonia	124	21	15	25	16	31	46
Finland	471	54	24	220	173	197	274
France	[1] 3,954	415	237	849	492	729	1,264
Germany	51,227	5,638	3,951	2,471	1,523	5,474	8,109
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England	[1] 34,007	1,661	939	5,251	3,199	4,138	6,912
Northern Ireland		91	59	121	67	126	212
Scotland		1,686	967	1,766	993	1,960	3,452
Wales		189	121	186	111	232	375
Greece	100	45	28	708	430	458	753
Hungary	473	59	41	297	191	232	356
Iceland	100	12	6	5	3	9	17
Irish Free State	28,567	4,461	2,621	896	603	3,224	5,357
Italy	[1] 3,845	801	523	6,000	3,445	3,968	6,801
Latvia	142	32	25	57	33	58	89
Liechtenstein	100	9	6			6	9
Lithuania	344	43	28	122	65	93	165
Luxemburg	100	1	1	14	8	9	15
Monaco	100			1	1	1	1
Netherlands	[1] 1,648	208	111	456	294	405	664
Norway	6,453	641	530	572	405	935	1,213
Poland	5,982	520	298	966	544	842	1,486
Portugal	[1] 503	73	50	513	258	308	586
Rumania	603	78	49	305	193	242	383
Russia	[1] 2,248	226	157	559	282	439	785
San Marino	100	22	6	1	1	7	23
Spain	[1] 131	36	15	911	451	466	947
Sweden	9,561	1,165	957	616	441	1,398	1,781
Switzerland	2,081	294	164	438	276	440	732
Turkey in Europe	[1] 100	8	5	259	145	150	267
Yugoslavia	671	99	49	390	212	261	489
Other Europe	(1)	30	21	23	16	37	53
Total, Europe	[1] 161,422	19,666	12,607	26,718	15,955	28,562	46,384
Afghanistan	100	1		1	1	1	2
Arabia	100	1	1			1	1
Armenia	124	6	5	11	6	11	17
Bhutan	100						
China	100	24	13	2,248	1,142	1,155	2,272
India	100	25	14	120	70	84	145
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	17	8	3		8	20
Japan	100	7	5	1,414	670	675	1,421
Muscat	100			2			2
Nepal	100						
Palestine	100	25	12	50	30	42	75
Persia	100	18	16	23	13	29	41
Siam	100			6	3	3	6
Syria	100	38	8	152	78	86	190
Turkey in Asia	(1)	11	6	116	60	66	127
Other Asia	(1)	27	13	31	13	26	58
Total, Asia	1,424	200	101	4,177	2,086	2,187	4,377

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING AUGUST, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during August, 1926	Grand total, July to August, 1926
		July to August, 1926	August, 1926	July to August, 1926	August, 1926		
Cameroon (British)	100						
Cameroon (French)	100						
Egypt	100	20	12	29	14	26	49
Ethiopia	100			1	1	1	1
Liberia	100	2	2	1	1	3	3
Morocco	100	1	1	3	2	3	4
Ruanda and Urundi	100						
South Africa, Union of	100	34	26	81	35	61	115
South West Africa	100						
Tanganyika	100						
Togoland (British)	100						
Togoland (French)	100						
Other Africa	(1)	14	11	27	13	24	41
Total, Africa	1,200	71	52	142	66	118	213
Australia	121	31	19	786	347	366	817
Nauru	100						
New Zealand	100	29	27	229	94	121	258
New Guinea	100						
Samoa	100	3	3	4		3	7
Yap	100			1	1	1	1
Other Pacific	(1)			29	12	12	29
Total, Pacific	621	63	49	1,049	454	503	1,112
Canada				14,942	7,564	7,564	14,942
Newfoundland				686	342	342	686
Mexico				14,354	7,290	7,290	14,354
Cuba				2,384	1,139	1,139	2,384
Dominican Republic				203	124	124	203
Haiti				46	26	26	46
British West Indies	(1)	84	53	1,031	524	577	1,115
Dutch West Indies	(1)	7	7	33	15	22	40
French West Indies	(1)	5	4	13	7	11	18
British Honduras	(1)	15	10	22	16	26	37
Canal Zone				1	1	1	1
Other Central America				789	416	416	789
Brazil				296	186	186	296
British Guiana	(1)	10	5	40	20	25	50
Dutch Guiana	(1)			3	2	2	3
French Guiana	(1)						
Other South America				1,078	630	630	1,078
Greenland	(1)			1	1	1	1
Miquelon and St. Pierre	(1)			3	1	1	3
Total, America		121	79	35,925	18,304	18,383	36,046
Grand total, all countries	164,667	20,121	12,888	68,011	36,865	49,753	88,132

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING AUGUST, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1926, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 8 is not comparable with the number of statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables, by races, countries, States, and occupations]

Class	August, 1926	July to August, 1926
Nonimmigrants		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees	510	1,005
Temporary visitors for—		
Business	1,920	3,269
Pleasure	4,392	8,797
In continuous transit through the United States	2,793	5,218
To carry on trade under existing treaty	104	237
Total	9,719	18,526
Nonquota immigrants		
Wives of United States citizens	694	1,341
Children of United States citizens	499	898
Residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad	9,312	15,277
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America	[1] 15,032	[1] 29,549
Their wives	[2] 73	[2] 107
Their children	[2] 7	[2] 24
Ministers of religious denominations	50	114
Wives of ministers	24	59
Children of ministers	71	111
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities	12	23
Wives of professors	4	5
Children of professors	2	2
Students	156	304
Veterans of the World War	960	1,355
Wives of veterans	109	133
Children of veterans	141	183
Total	27,146	49,485
Quota immigrants (charged to quota)	12,858	20,121
Grand total admitted	49,753	88,132

[1] Does not inclue aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted as Government officials, visitors, transits, etc.

[2] Women and unmarried children under 18 years of age born in quota countries.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE LABOR BUREAUS

AMONG the activities of State labor bureaus, the following, reported either directly by the bureaus themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in the present issue of the Labor Review:

Alabama.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 61.

California.—Report of examination of the State workmen's compensation fund, page 59; and changes in volume of employment and pay roll in various industries, page 146.

Illinois.—Changes in employment and earnings in factories in the State, page 148.

Iowa.—Changes in employment in specified industries in the State, page 150.

Maryland.—Volume of employment in the State, page 151.

Massachusetts.—Minimum wage order for jewelry workers, page 47; and changes in volume of employment in various industries in the State, page 152.

New York.—Changes in employment and pay rolls in factories, page 153.

Ohio.—Report of actuarial audit of workmen's compensation fund, page 60; and report of vocational rehabilitation work being done in the State, page 83.

Oklahoma.—Changes in employment and pay rolls in the industries in the State, page 154.

South Dakota.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 63.

Wisconsin.—Volume of employment in Wisconsin industries, page 154.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

OFFICIAL—UNITED STATES

ALABAMA.—Bureau of Insurance. *Annual report for the year ending December 31, 1925. Birmingham, 1926. 441 pp.*

Information from the section of this report relating to workmen's compensation insurance is given on page 61 of this issue.

CALIFORNIA.—Industrial Accident Commission. *Report of the examination of the State compensation insurance fund. Sacramento, 1926. 18 pp.*

This report is noted briefly on page 59 of this issue.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Labor and Industries. Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. *Report, together with the decisions rendered by the board for the year ending November 30, 1925. Boston [1926]. 302 pp.*

OHIO.—Board for Vocational Education. Civilian Rehabilitation Service. *Vocational rehabilitation for physically disabled civilians in Ohio. Columbus, 1926. 81 pp., illus.*

Data from this report are given on page 83 of this issue.

—— Industrial Commission. Division of Safety and Hygiene. *Accident prevention and first-aid suggestions. Columbus, 1926. 61 pp., illus.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Industrial Department. *Ninth annual report, for the 12 months ending June 30, 1926. Pierre, 1926. 48 pp.*

Data on workmen's compensation, taken from this report, are given on page 63 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Commerce yearbook, 1925. Washington, 1926. xx, 752 pp., maps, charts.*

The fourth issue of this yearbook. It contains statistics of employment, immigration, wages, production, wholesale and retail prices, in addition to much other information in text and tabular form.

—— —— —— *Domestic commerce series, No. 5: Commercial and industrial organizations of the United States. Washington, 1926. iv, 191 pp. Revised (sixth) edition.*

—— —— Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin No. 264: Metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1924, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1926. v, 98 pp.*

A summary of this report will be found on page 51 of this issue.

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bul. No. 412: Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925. Washington, 1926. iii, 164 pp., illus.*

Advance data from this report were published in the Review for December, 1925 (p. 41).

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 417: Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1925. Washington, 1926. xi, 281 pp.*

—— Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 111, agricultural series No. 28: Vocational education in agriculture for negroes. Recommendations for the establishment of agricultural schools and programs for negroes. Washington, May, 1926. ix, 92 pp., charts.*

A summary of the findings in this report is published on page 79 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Tariff Commission. *Tariff statistics. Compilation made by the United States Tariff Commission relative to a number of domestic manufacturing industries as reported in the census of manufactures for 1923, including the value of the products, the cost of materials, and duties paid together with a survey of the percentage which labor cost is of total costs for materials, wages, and salaries, also a letter of explanation by Hon. Cordell Hull. Washington, 1926. v, 31 pp.*

OFFICIAL—FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA (NEW SOUTH WALES).—Technical Committee of Inquiry to Investigate the Prevalence of Silicosis and Tuberculosis among Stonemasons, Quarrymen, Sewer Miners, and Rock Choppers. *Report. Sydney, 1925. 12 pp.*

This committee was appointed to investigate the extent of pulmonary diseases among stoneworkers in the vicinity of Sydney. Of 716 men examined, 139 were found to be suffering from silicosis, silicosis with tuberculosis, or simple tuberculosis. The majority of the men who were found to be affected had been working in one of these occupations which exposed them to silica dust for more than ten years.

—— (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).—Royal Commission on Plumbism. *Report, together with minutes of evidence and appendixes. Adelaide, 1925. xxx, 124 pp., charts.*

Report of the commission appointed to investigate the cause of the reported increase in lead poisoning among the employees of a large smeltery at Port Pirie, South Australia.

—— (VICTORIA).—Government Statist. *Forty-eighth annual report on friendly societies for the year ending June 30, 1925. Melbourne, 1926. xv, 88 pp.*

Full statistics concerning membership, income, expenditures, etc., of registered friendly societies. The membership rose from 146,688 in 1922 to 155,378 in 1924–25, the revenue increased from £790,788 to £800,028 (pound at par= $4.8665), and the expenditures fell from £616,040 to £572,272. The ratio of expenses of management to total income in 1924–25 was 12.1 per cent.

—— —— *Victorian yearbook, 1924–25. Melbourne, 1926. vi, 667 pp.*

Contains statistics and full discussion of the population, vital statistics, production, social conditions, etc., of Victoria.

CANADA.—Bureau of Statistics. Internal Trade Branch. *Prices and price indexes, 1913–1925. Ottawa, 1926. 135 pp., charts.*

—— Department of Labor. *Labor legislation in Canada, 1925. Ottawa, 1926. 87 pp.*

A summary of this report is published on page 85 of this issue.

—— (ONTARIO).—Minimum Wage Board. *Fifth annual report, 1925. Toronto, 1926. 30 pp.*

The report is reviewed on page 48 of this issue.

DENMARK.—Statistiske Departement. *Statistisk aarbog, 1926. Copenhagen, 1926. xxiii, 266 pp.*

This yearbook, published by the Department of Statistics of Denmark, contains statistical tables for 1925 and previous years, including data on strikes and lockouts, employment, wages, and social insurance.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Annuaire statistique, 1925—France et colonies. Paris, 1926. lxviii, 371 pp.*

The French statistical yearbook for 1925 contains statistics concerning vocational education, invalidity and old-age pensions and maternity and family allowances, trade-union organizations, cooperative societies, labor inspection and collective agreements, wages and hours of labor, and workmen's compensation. Statistical information for the French colonies is also included.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Home Office. Departmental Committee to Consider Evidence as to the Occurrence of Epitheliomatous Ulceration among Mule Spinners. *Report. London, 1926. 29 pp., diagrams.*

A digest of this report is given on page 56 of this issue.

—— Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Sixth annual report, to December 31, 1925. London, 1926. iv, 126 pp., charts, illustrations.*

Contains a general report of the work of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board and an analysis of studies published by the board since 1922 on such subjects as the variations of output during the day and the week in various types of processes, the effects of atmospheric conditions and lighting on output, and vocational psychology, movement and time study, and posture.

—— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 27: Fire-damp explosions—the projection of flame, by M. J. Burgess. London, 1926. 14 pp., diagrams.*

An account of laboratory experiments which have been carried out as a preliminary to mine tests to determine the distance the flame of an explosion of fire damp will travel.

—— Ministry of Health. *Seventh annual report, 1925–26. London, 1926. xiv, 204 pp. Cmd. 2724.*

Data on housing from this report are given on page 72 of this issue.

—— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Return showing details of membership, income, expenditure, and funds of registered trade-unions with 10,000 or more members in the years 1924 and 1925. London, 1926. 9 pp. Cmd. 2720.*

INDIA (Burma).—Chief Inspector of Factories. *Annual report on the working of the Indian factories act, 1911, in Burma, for the year 1925. Rangoon, 1926. 50 pp.*

The report shows that the number of registered factories rose from 919 to 958 during the year, and the number of employees increased by over 6,000. The number of women employed was larger by 1,155, and of children by 375 than in 1924. "The increase in employment of female and child labor is thus proportionately far greater than that recorded in adult male labor."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International labor directory, 1925: Part II—Employers' organizations. Geneva [1926?]. v, 225 pp.*

—— *Studies and reports, series B (economic conditions), No. 16: Industrial conditions and labor legislation in Japan, by Iwao F. Ayusawa. Geneva, 1926. vi, 119 pp.*

Data from this report are published on page 14 of this issue.

—— *Studies and reports, series C (unemployment), No. 12: Bibliography of unemployment. Geneva, 1926. 155 pp.*

An international compilation of official and unofficial material.

—— *Studies and reports, series N (statistics), No. 9: Methods of conducting family budget inquiries. Geneva, 1926. 100 pp.*

The results of a study by the International Labor Office of the methods used in various countries in gathering cost-of-living budgets, with suggestions for coordinating existing methods.

—— *Studies and reports, series N (statistics), No. 10: Methods of compiling statistics of industrial disputes. Geneva, 1926. 51 pp.*

This study examines the methods adopted in various countries in compiling statistics of industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) and was prepared as a basis for the discussions of the Third International Conference of Labor Statisticians held in Geneva in October, 1926.

—— *Studies and reports, series N (statistics), No. 11: Methods of statistics of collective agreements. Geneva, 1926. 36 pp.*

This study was prepared as a basis for the discussions of the Third International Conference of Labor Statisticians held at Geneva in October, 1926.

The general problem involved in the statistics of collective agreements are analyzed and the objects which such statistics are intended to serve.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] Statistiska Centralbyrån. *Statistisk årsbok for Sverige, 1926. Stockholm, 1926. xiii, 345 pp.*

This yearbook contains statistics up to July 6, 1926, including chapters on population, agriculture, industries, prices of commodities, cost of living, etc., in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND.—Volkswirtschaftsdepartement. *Berichte der eidgenössischen fabrikinspektoren über ihre Amtstätigkeit in den Jahren 1924 und 1925. Aarau, 1926. 222 pp.*

Reports of Swiss Federal factory inspectors on their activities during 1924 and 1925.

UNOFFICIAL

ALBRECHT, F., AND WILHELMI, K. *Die produktive Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1926. 250 pp.*

A symposium of decisions of the Minister of Labor of Germany, from April 30, 1925, to January 1, 1926, with commentaries on measures for putting into effect new labor laws.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Annual convention series, No. 19: A manual of health supervision, by R. S. Quinby, M. D. New York, 20 Vesey St., 1925. 19 pp.*

This manual brings together methods of dealing with problems of health supervision in industry which have been successful and which are in use in many industrial establishments in the country. The points covered are the purpose and method of conducting physical examinations; the equipment of the dispensary and the scope of the work which may be done; safety work and plant sanitation; and medical sociology, which covers the furtherance of the health program through the medium of such organizations as benefit associations, athletic clubs, foremen's organizations, and shop committees.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS. *A study of costs and standards of living of Minneapolis teachers in relation to their salaries, by Royal Meeker. Minneapolis, 1926. 39 pp.*

Data from this report are given on page 200 of this issue.

DEARLE, NORMAN. *The cost of living. London, Philip Allan & Co. (Ltd.), 1926. 183 pp.*

DEBLOIS, LEWIS A. *Industrial safety organization for executive and engineer. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1926. xiii, 328 pp., illus.*

The book aims to furnish industrial executives and safety engineers with the information about the industrial safety movement and the essential principles of safety work needed for successful accident prevention.

EMMERSON, H. C., AND LASCELLES, E. C. P. *Guide to the unemployment insurance acts. London, Longmans, Green & Co. (Ltd.), 1926. viii, 172 pp.*

The principal unemployment insurance act was passed in 1920, and since then each year has seen at least one amending act put through, each bringing with it a new series of regulations and orders. These have been supplemented by numerous decisions by the courts and by umpires to whom disputed points have been referred for settlement. The object of this book is to analyze this mass of laws, amendments, decisions, and regulations, and to give a straightforward, concise, and intelligible account of the unemployment scheme and its administration.

FONDAZIONE CARNEGIE PER LA PACE INTERNAZIONALE. Sezione di Storia ed Economia. *La legislazione economica della guerra, par Alberto de Stefani. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1926. xxxii, 544 pp.*

Economic legislation of the war period.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION. Research Department. *State capitalism in Russia: The Soviet economic system in operation, 1917–1926, by Savel Zimand. New York, 18 East 41st Street, 1926. 77 pp.*

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. *Cooperation in the United States. Toledo, Ohio, 1925. 126 pp.*

The cover page states that this book is based upon official sources and is designed as a textbook on cooperation for farmers, bankers, students, editors, and others, showing the advantages and limitations of cooperation. However, in the section relating to the consumers' societies no indication is given of the existence of a comparatively small, but nevertheless successful consumers' cooperative movement among the workers and to some extent among the farmers.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS. *Report of the safety convention and annual general meeting, May 11 and 12, 1926. Toronto, 1926. 166 pp.*

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. *Studies in historical and political science, series XLIV, No. 3: The wage policies of labor organizations in a period of industrial depression, by Vertrees J. Wyckoff. Baltimore, 1926. 119 pp.*

As stated in the introduction, "the purpose of this study is to examine the activities of six selected labor organizations during the period of the depression, 1920–1922, and to formulate, where possible, the general wage policies which guided the unions." The unions covered in the study are the railroad trainmen, the amalgamated clothing workers, the molders, the flint glass workers, the potters, and the mine workers.

LEHFELDT, BERNHARD. *Die Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1925. viii, 484 pp.*

An analysis of the causes which produce unemployment and the methods of taking care of the unemployed, with statistical tables for 1920–1924.

LEUCK, MIRIAM SIMONS. *Fields of work for women. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1926. xvii, 349 pp.*

MCCABE, JOSEPH. *1825–1925, a century of stupendous progress. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1926. xxi, 194 pp.*

Describes the progress in wealth, in the life of the worker, in social life, etc.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Industrial Department. *Cancer mortality among insured wage earners and their families, by Louis I. Dublin and others. New York, 1925. 104 pp., charts.*

A statistical study of the mortality from cancer among wage earners, based on the experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in the years 1911 to 1922. The data show that in numerical importance cancer was the fifth cause of death among the industrial policyholders and that during the last two years of the period the relative rank of cancer as a cause of death was higher than in the earlier years. The relative importance of different organs or sites as the seat of cancer in both sexes and among both white and colored persons is shown, but the connection between occupation and cancer mortality is not traced.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE. *Child labor selected bibliography. New York, 215 Fourth Avenue, 1926. 30 pp.*

NORTHERN STATES' COOPERATIVE LEAGUE. *Second yearbook, 1926. Minneapolis, 1926. 168 pp., charts, illustrations.*

Contains, besides much statistical data, articles on cooperative subjects by leaders in the movement. Data from the yearbook are given on page 74 of this issue.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSING ASSOCIATION. *Housing in Philadelphia, 1925, by Bernard J. Newman. Philadelphia, 311 South Juniper Street [1926?]. 60 pp., maps, plans, illustrations.*

A summary of this report is given on page 70 of this issue.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. Department of Economics and Social Institutions. Industrial Relations Section. *Employee stock ownership in the United States, by Robert F. Foerster and Else H. Dietel. Princeton, 1926. viii, 174 pp.*

This study of stock ownership by industrial employees gives an objective analysis of the plans of companies which have sold stock to their employees, covering methods of introducing the plan, description of the securities offered, and details as to eligibility requirements, conditions of subscription, financial details, and limitation of the employee's risk. There is a statement of the general results of the stock-selling campaigns of different companies and a discussion of the questions of individual and general policy involved. The appendixes contain a list of companies which have introduced stock-ownership plans and summaries of different plans.

SMITH, BRYANT. *The Supreme Court and the injured longshoremen.* [*Seattle, 1926?*] (*Reprinted from Washington University Studies, Vol. XIII, humanistic series, No. 1, 1925, pp. 51–93.*)

This is a reprint of a study of four decisions by the Supreme Court affecting the status of longshoremen under the compensation laws of the States. By these decisions, over sharp dissenting opinions, it is said that "the court, whether intentionally or not, has accomplished a bit of far-reaching judicial legislation," and, if followed, they mark "the initiation in many respects of a new system of admiralty jurisprudence in American law." Various questions are raised but not answered as to what the courts of the States can do, what the Federal courts may do, and whether Congress will act to meet the situation as developed by the decisions.

STOTT, M. BOOLE. *Report on the present position of vocational guidance and vocational selection. London, Women's Employment Publishing Co* [*1925?*]. *95 pp.*

This volume includes information on the subject matter from various countries. Emphasis is placed upon the aspects of vocational guidance which most closely concern the Central Employment Bureau for Women, which has its headqarters in London.

SULLIVAN, OSCAR M., AND SNORTUM, KENNETH O. *Disabled persons, their education and rehabilitation. New York, Century Co., 1926. xv, 610 pp., illus.*

The seven parts of this volume deal, respectively, with the following subjects: (1) The changing social attitude toward the disabled; (2) physical restoration of the disabled; (3) vocational rehabilitation; (4) special services and special problems; (5) disabled persons as rehabilitants; (6) agencies and devices; (7) an evaluation and a prophecy. In discussing the future of rehabilitation work the authors lay great stress upon the stimulus such work should give to preventive measures, such as campaigns against tuberculosis and infantile paralysis and the reduction of accident hazards. In brief, disabilities "must so far as feasible be made impossible."

SWEDEN YEARBOOK, 1926. *Stockholm, Almquist & Wiksell Co. (Ltd.), 1926. xii, 238 pp., illustrations, maps.*

Contains sections on cost of living and wages, social insurance, and other topics bearing on labor conditions in Sweden.

UNION SUISSE DES PAYSANS. *Vingt-huitième rapport annuel du Comité directeur de l'Union suisse des paysans et du Secrétariat des paysans suisses, 1925. Brougg, Switzerland, 1926. 112 pp.*

The 28th annual report of the Swiss Farmers' Union.